

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

C O N G R E S S.

On Monday the House of Representatives of the United States, on motion of Mr. ALLEN, postponed the consideration of the bill for the prevention and restraint of dangerous and seditious persons, and went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act concerning Aliens," but soon after Mr. GALLATIN had commenced his observations against the first section of the bill, he was interrupted by the receipt of the Message from the President of the United States, which appeared in our paper of Tuesday.

After the reading of the dispatches was finished, a motion was made to print 1200 copies of them for the use of the members.

Mr. THATCHER hoped at least 2000 copies would be printed. It was well known that the letter of Mr. Talleyrand had already been printed in the French paper of this city, and he believed by order of the Executive Directory. And he understood that the printer had printed an additional number of that letter for the supply of persons who are not his regular readers. When he saw, therefore, the Executive Directory, and its agents, taking extraordinary means to spread that letter, he wished to take equal means to publish the answer of our Commissioners to it, which he thought not only satisfactory, but incontrovertible. He should think himself deficient in duty, if he were to omit the opportunity of moving for an additional quantity of this reply to be printed.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE did not understand what the gentleman meant in saying he believed certain persons are French agents.

Mr. THATCHER said, he considered the printer of the paper to which he had alluded as an agent of the French Directory, and he hoped soon to lay before the house satisfactory evidence of the fact.

Mr. HARPER wished not only 2,000, but a much larger number of this dispatch might be printed. He hoped 5,000 at least. The truth of the positions mentioned by the gentleman from Massachusetts was too evident, to be for a moment doubted. It had long been manifest to him that France had her secret agents in this country, and that every means had been made use of to excite resistance to the measures of our government, and to raise a spirit of faction in the country favourable to the views of France, and the act of Saturday was only one of the ramifications of the scheme. A fact, Mr. H. said, had taken place within these few days, which he apprehended would lead to the discovery of a treasonable correspondence carried on by persons in this country with France, of the most criminal nature. He was, therefore, desirous of counteraacting the effects of any of their machinations, by publishing the truth to the people; and he promised the house he would do all in his power to bring this matter to light.

Mr. HARRISON was in favour of 3,000, as he wished the people of the United States to receive the fullest information on this and every other subject. With respect to French agents being in this country, he cared but little about them. He did not fear anything they could do.

Mr. DAVIS hoped the gentleman from S. Carolina would give such information to the house, as would enable them to detect any plan that was on foot injurious to the interests of the country. If he would do so, it should have his hearty support.

Mr. HARPER pledged himself to the gentleman from Kentucky and to the house, not to be remiss in probing the business he had spoken of. He had got hold of some of the threads of it, and he hoped soon to be able to develop the whole of the mischievous proceeding. If so, he should not fail to bring it before the public, and rely upon the assistance of that gentleman and the house generally, to bring the authors, and those concerned in it, to condign punishment.

On suggestion of Mr. SITGREAVES, that it would be well to direct the Secretary of State to have a large number of all the dispatches received from our Commissioners printed and distributed, the motion for printing them separately was withdrawn, and Mr. S. afterwards laid a proposition directing the Secretary of State to get printed and distributed copies of the whole of the dispatches.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States, again went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate concerning Aliens. On motion of Mr. OTIS, a new section was introduced declaring it to be lawful for any alien sent out of the country to take with him such part of his property as may be convenient, and that any property left behind him shall be as much subject to his order as if he remained in the country. On motion of Mr. HARPER, the following words at the conclusion of the second section, were struck out, "and continued to hard labour for and." The committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments, which having been agreed to, Mr. R. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the words "during life," at the end of the second section, and to insert in their place, "so long as in the opinion of the President the public safety shall require it," which was agreed to. The bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The bill authorizing the defence of merchants vessels from French depredations, was received from the Senate with amendments, which were committed to the House, and ordered to be printed. The bill granting the Secretary of the Navy the privilege of franking letters and packets was passed. The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill making an appropriation for the new regiment of artillery for this year, \$8,000 dollars were appropriated; and the bill was gone through, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The house also went into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and after filling the blanks, reported the bill to the House.

The following is a copy of the bill as it comes from the Senate.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States at any time, during the continuance of this act, to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or that have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order—Which order shall be served on such alien, by delivering a copy thereof, or leaving the same at his usual abode, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State, by the marshal or other person to whom the same shall be directed. And in case any alien so ordered to depart, shall be found at large within the United States, after the time limited in such order for his departure, and not having obtained a license from the President to reside therein, or having obtained such license, shall not have conformed thereto, every such alien shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, and shall never after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

Provided always, &c. That if any alien so ordered to depart, shall prove to the satisfaction of the President, by evidence to be taken before such person or persons as the President shall direct, who are for that purpose hereby authorized to administer oaths, that no injury or danger to the United States, will arise from suffering such alien to reside therein, the President may grant a license to such alien to

remain within the United States for such time as he shall judge proper, and at such place as he may designate. And the President may also require of such alien to enter into a bond to the United States, in such penal sum as he may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the person authorized by the President to take the same, conditioned by the President to the good behaviour of such alien during his residence in the United States, and not violating his licence—which licence the President may revoke whenever he shall think proper.

Section 2. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety, to order to be removed out of the territory thereof, any alien who may or shall be in prison, in pursuance of this act; and to cause to be arrested and sent out of the United States such of those aliens as shall have been ordered to depart therefrom, and shall not have obtained a license as aforesaid, in all cases where, in the opinion of the President the public safety requires a speedy removal. And if any alien, so removed or sent out of the United States by the President, shall voluntarily return thereto, such alien, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned and confined to hard labour for and during life.

Section 3. That every master or commander of any ship or vessel which shall come into any port of the United States after the first day of July next, shall immediately on his arrival, make report in writing, to the collector or other chief officer of the customs of such port, of all aliens, if any, on board his vessel, specifying their names, age, the place of nativity, the country from which they shall have come, the nation to which they belong and owe allegiance, their occupation, and a description of their persons, as far as he shall be informed thereof, and on failure, every such master and commander shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars—for the payment whereof on default of such master or commander, such vessel shall also be holden, and may by such collector or other officer of the custom be detained. And it shall be the duty of such collector or other officer of the customs, forthwith to transmit to the office of the department of state, true copies of all such returns.

Section 4. That the circuit and district courts of the United States, shall respectively have cognizance of all crimes and offences against this act. And all marshals and other officers of the United States, are required to execute all precepts and orders of the President of the United States, issued in pursuance or by virtue of this act.

Section 5. That this act shall continue and be in force for and during the term of two years from the passing thereof.

On MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, General Macpherson, accompanied by the Officers of Macpherson's Blues, waited upon the President of the United States, and delivered the following Address:

To the President of the United States.

SIR,
Attached to the government of the United States, from a conviction of the blessings which we derive from the just administration of wise and equal laws; and anxious to vindicate the character of our country from the aspersions of foreign insolence, we, citizens of Philadelphia, associated as soldiers, under the denomination of Macpherson's Blues, beg leave to offer our services, thro' you, to our country.

Having on a former occasion, as citizens, expressed our entire confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of your administration, we now approach you in a military character, to pledge ourselves in the presence of God and the world, to defend against the attacks of arrogance, injustice, and lawless ambition, which we have inherited from our fathers, cmented by the best blood of America, and sanctioned by our own approbation.

Relying on the justice of our cause, we trust that under the protection of the GOD of NATIONS, we shall acquit ourselves as becomes the Citizens of a free country engaged in the necessary defence of all that is dear and sacred to men, to citizens, and to soldiers.

With these sentiments and these views, we solicit your acceptance of our services, and will hold ourselves ready for your command; convinced that in obeying the summons of our country, we shall comply with the noblest dictates of patriotic virtue.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON,
Commandant.

June 18th, 1798.

To which the President returned the following ANSWER.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia, associated as Soldiers, under the denomination of Macpherson's Blues.

GENTLEMEN,
THIS dedication of yourselves, in the presence of God and the world, to defend against the attacks of arrogance, injustice, and lawless ambition, that happy system of government, which you have inherited from your fathers, cmented by the best blood of America, and sanctioned by your own approbation, is very solemn and affecting. It has, I presume, been deliberately considered, and well weighed.

I am fully convinced, that America must re-affirm the warlike character, and that in a manner more decisive, and universal, than at any former period. It is essential that she should never forget the subordination of the military to the civil power. Your sentiments on this point, appear to be correct. Cherish them gentlemen in your bosoms, and encourage them in your associates, as your first point of honor.

Relying on the justice of our cause, I trust with you, that under the protection of the God of Nations, we shall acquit ourselves as becomes the citizens of a free country, engaged in the necessary defence of all that is dear and sacred to men, to citizens, and to soldiers.

With these sentiments and these views, I accept your services with pleasure, and as soon as some necessary general arrangements can be concerted, your officers will be appointed and commissioned.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1798.

To JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

GROWING up from our cradles in a land of Liberty, and taught, by precept and experience, to value the blessings of a free government, we feel an indignation at any attempt to stain its honor, or trouble its peace.

We are young, without experience; it therefore becomes us to be diffident in regard to measures of political practice. But when the rulers of a foreign nation are endeavoring to prostrate our liberties;—are flatter themselves that the people of these states are taking a part separate from the

government, and in this delusion are calculating their influence over us; while men of different professions and ages, from various parts of our land, are expressing their approbation of the measures of government;—we solicit that you would accept a tribute of duty and respect from us, a band of youth, members of a seat of science, in the northern region of an extensive Republic; and that you would be assured of our love, our attachment, our confidence in your administration, and the legislative bodies, in regard to our foreign as well as domestic interests.

If, notwithstanding the measures which have been wisely proposed, and prudently applied and executed, for accommodating difficulties with the French, that nation should still continue in the spirit of domination and practice of abuses towards us; if our government should think it necessary to change the scene of negotiation from the cabinet to the field of battle; we offer our zeal, our activity, and our lives, to repel the foe that would make us slaves.

At your command ILLUSTRIOUS MAGISTRATE of a GREAT PEOPLE we will hasten to the standard of freemen and warriors.

Committee of the Students of Dartmouth University:
Joseph Aiken, Aaron H. V.,
Stephen Bemis, Luther E. V.,
John Fish, George Herber, G.,
Ezekiel Bassom, Benoni Folsom,
Charles Baker, Simeon Lyman,
Nathan Cutler.
Hanover, May 28th, 1798.

To the Students of Dartmouth University, in the State of New-Hampshire,

GENTLEMEN,
I TH NK YOU for this address, representative to me by Mr. Freeman, your Representative in Congress.

Your modest diffidence, in regard to measures of political practice, well becomes your age, and the pursuits of science and literature, which have, as they ought, occupied hitherto, the most of your time; but it behoves you to consider well the situation of your country, at the time you are to enter on the stage of life, and prepare yourselves for the part you must act.

Be assured, that your tribute of duty and respect, your love, attachment and confidence, are words of precious import, which cannot be considered by me as words of course, nor as words of art.

The offer of your zeal, activity and lives, to repel the foe that would make us slaves, in case your government should determine it necessary to change the scene of negotiation for the field of battle, is very amiable and affecting. You cannot all be soldiers; society must be supplied with the ordinary professions and faculties, in time of war, as well as in peace. Those of you who feel an inclination to a life of danger and glory, may find employment for all the activity and enterprize of your genius in due time.

Let me treat you, and all my young friends in America, whether students or men of business, not to be dazzled by the splendor or intimidated by the horror of modern events. Remember, that the Roman Republic was revived in the fourteenth century, that Rienzi was as famous as the modern heroes—Petrarch was his friend and admirer—that atheism and blasphemy were as prevalent and fashionable then as they are now, at least in Italy. Let not a young country, and the only really growing empire in the world, be corrupted and ruined by such extravagance.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 13th, 1798.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.
List of Blanks and Prizes

175th Day's Drawing—March 5.			
No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.
267	835	22178	37681
309	558	764	38384
425	819	976	414
473	9022	23363	39113
1095	20	589	811
143	932	24914	40500
194	10104	25690	522
480	948	26205	878
610	968	27142	43004
791	11282	457	359
945	12099	474	556
3075	584	481	45078
307	12057	700	088
499	14069	29283	716
747	351	31184	97
843	20	169	10046281
886	901	199	546
4072	15083	32210	47630
5040	16843	477	954
386	17043	33119	48574
441	503	766	49209
615	18338	34051	477
6058	380	479	538
7553	19377	35200	588
864	20985	511	937

The Committee appointed

by the Merchants of this City, to procure two Ships to be loaned to the United States,—are ready to confer with such of the Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Blacksmiths of the City and Suburbs, as wish to undertake the building of such Ships.

It will be understood that one of the Ships is to be built at the upper, the other, at the lower end of the City. Applications to be made at the Committee office, No. 95, South Front Street.

The committee meet at 9 o'clock in the morning of every day, except Sunday.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Secretary.

June 16

FOR SALE,

800 pieces of Sail Cloth

10 tons of Sheet Lead

Apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

June 15

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns her sincere thanks for the generous encouragement she has experienced since her commencement in business, beg leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that she has received a fresh supply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her constant endeavour to merit their future support.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large supply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.

may 30

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serious nature, gentlemen might not be pressed to vote upon it to-day.

Mr. J. PARKER said, as it could make no difference whether this bill passed to-day, or on Monday, he should be in favor of Monday, as it is possible the vessel which had been mentioned might bring some advices from our envoys, though he expected nothing more favorable from that quarter than had been already received. As it was said a French privateer was within our boundary, it was probable the might commit some depredation which might be heard of before Monday, which would convince every one of the necessity of passing this bill.

Mr. OTIS law no reason for delaying the passage of this bill till Monday, arising from the possibility of the vessel which was said to be bearing from France, having brought any news, because if information should be received from our commissioners which would give a different aspect to our affairs, the President of the United States could refrain from giving these instructions. If this bill was passed to-day, it might be reported to the senate on Monday morning, but if it was postponed till Monday, gentlemen might come with fresh motions and speeches, and produce a farther delay.

Mr. DAVIS hoped the passage of this bill would not be insisted upon to-day. This subject had but very lately been referred to a select committee, and they had made an expeditious report. He had just given his vote in favor of the bill's passing to a third reading; but, if contrary to the usage of the house, he should be called upon to vote on the passage of the bill to-day, he should vote against it.

Mr. HARPER was not willing to postpone the third reading of this bill to Monday, for the reason which had been given, viz. because the senate is not now sitting. After the bill had passed this house, its going again to the senate was known to be a mere matter of form. Therefore, the moment the bill passes this house, the President will be able to take measures immediately as if the bill had actually passed through all its forms. But, until the bill had actually passed this house, it would be impossible for the President to know to a certainty that some members might not, though they had hitherto voted in favor of the bill (as they had heard one gentleman say he intended to do) when it came to pass, vote against it. Mr. B. again spoke of the power of the President as to the protection of property within our own jurisdiction, and said that the French vessel which had been alluded to might remain for any length of time within our caps, provided it committed no hostility there, without the President's having the power to remove her.

One word with respect to the probability of dispatches being received from our envoys before Monday. The house had before been told of an arrival here, and referred to the coffee-house books, to prove that our commissioners were received. If the passing of the bill was delayed till Monday, he supposed the house would be again told of an arrival at Boston, Norfolk, or some other part, and a farther delay asked for, until we should hear whether something might not be heard to-day, or to-day, necessary. If we mean to act at all, Mr. B. said, the sooner we begin the better.

Mr. VARNUM said, since the bill would become a law so early as Monday, as to-day, he could not see why the motion was objected to. This question, Mr. V. said, was of the greatest importance, as it went to plunging the country into a war from which it might not be extricated for many years to come. Yet gentlemen set as if they were afraid intelligence should be received before this bill becomes a law, which shall make it unnecessary. Indeed, it appeared to him, that there are certain gentlemen in the house who are determined to have a war with France at any rate.

Mr. V. said it had been complained that an allusion had been made in the coffee-house books of this city respecting certain information from France; he did not think that was more out of order than what was heard one day about French privateers having landed men on the coast, another about being in our harbors and taking our vessels from thence. All which stories, he had no doubt were raised to influence the votes of members of this house. The public would doubtless be then in this light.

Mr. SITGREAVES said, as the gentleman last up appeared to have some doubts as to the fact of a French privateer's being within the bay of Delaware, he would read the information lately given by captain Canby, on oath, at the office of the secretary of state. [This certificate has appeared in all the papers; it speaks of having seen a French privateer four miles within the bay.] He would add, that with respect to the vessel arrived from Bourdeaux to-day, she brings information that our commissioners were yet in Paris, but not received by the directory. She left Bourdeaux the 8th of April. So that the hope of receiving any favorable news by her could not be indulged. Mr. S. observed, that this bill was intended to meet a case of emergency, and it was proper, therefore, to get it passed as soon as possible. If he saw it passed to-day, he should be sure there could be no difficulty about it next week; but if it was postponed till Monday, he should be afraid of farther time being spent upon it. The gentlemen from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) had already said, it would not be proper to pass this bill which our envoys are in Paris, therefore, though the question were postponed till Monday, his vote could not be expected. He, therefore, saw no reason for the delay.

The question on the bill's being read a third time on Monday, was put and negatived 49 to 41. The question on reading it a third time to-day, was then put and carried.

The bill was accordingly read the third time and passed by yeas and nays as follow:

Y E A S.

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|------------------|--------------|
| Messrs. Allen, | Dennis, |
| Baer, | Dent, |
| Bartlett, | Edmond, |
| Bayard, | Evans, |
| Brooks, | A. Foster, |
| Bullock, | D. Foster, |
| Champlin, | Freeman, |
| Chapman, | Glen, |
| Coshran, | Goodrich, |
| Coit, | Grifwold, |
| Craig, | Grove, |
| Dana, | Harper, |
| Messrs. Bartley, | Schureman, |
| Hindman, | Sewall, |
| Holmer, | Shepard, |
| Imlay, | Sinnickson, |
| Kittera, | Sitgreaves, |
| Lyman, | Smith, |
| Machir, | Thatcher, |
| Matthews, | Thomas, |
| Morgan, | Thomson, |
| Morris, | Tillinghast, |
| Otis, | Van Allen, |
| J. Parker, | Wadsworth, |
| Reed, | J. Williams, |

N A Y S.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Messrs. Baldwin, | Messrs. Holmes, |
| Bard, | Jones, |
| Benton, | Locke, |
| Blount, | Lyon, |
| Brent, | Macon, |
| Bryan, | McClenahan, |
| Burgess, | McDowell, |
| T. Claiborne, | Milledge, |
| W. Claiborne, | New, |
| Clopton, | W. Smith, |
| Davis, | Spring, |
| Dawson, | Stamford, |
| Elmendorph, | Sumter, |
| Fowler, | A. Trigg, |
| Gallatin, | J. Trigg, |
| Gallepie, | Van Cortlandt, |
| Gregg, | Venable, |
| Hanna, | Venable, |
| Harrison, | R. Williams, |
| Havens, | |
| Heister, | |

Monday, May 28.

The usual hour of proceeding to business being arrived, the Clerk informed the members present that he had just heard that the Speaker was so much indisposed as not to be able to attend the House this morning.

Mr. D. FOSTER moved that the House proceed to the choice of a Speaker pro tempore, which motion was carried, the ballots were collected, and Messrs. Baldwin and

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Rutledge being called to tell the votes, it appeared that Mr. DENT had 51 votes, which being a very large majority of the members present (indeed all except two or three casting votes to four or five other members) he was accordingly declared to be elected, and conducted to the Chair accordingly.

The Journal was then read as usual.

The Speaker pro tem. laid before the house a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing an estimate of an appropriation of monies for the compensation of clerks in the offices of the Commissioners of Loans, and an allowance to certain Loan Officers, in lieu of clerk-hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the federal Loan Officers for the year 1798, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENNIS presented an address from the inhabitants of Princess Ann, Maryland, approving of the conduct of the Executive in its late negotiations with France, and expressive of their determination to support the future measures of government. Referred as usual.

Mr. HARPER proposed the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That it is expedient to suspend all commercial intercourse between the United States and the French Republic, on her possessions, until an adjustment of the existing differences between the two powers shall be effected."

On request of Mr. McDowell the resolution was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition from Andrew Kennedy, of this city, merchant, praying for a restitution of property seized from his brig Gratidade, from the Havannah, by the Collector of the State of Delaware, owing to an error in the manifest, and which, from a delay in application to the Collector, he was not able to recover. Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. HARPER laid a resolution upon the table calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury, to lay before the House annually, as soon as may be after the meeting of every session of Congress, a statement of goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States during the preceding year, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SITGREAVES called upon the Resolution on which he laid upon the table a few days ago, directing the Attorney General of the United States to report the plan of a general law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, which, after some objections from Mr. Coit, was agreed to, without a division.

A bill from the Senate was read, altering and extending the provisions of the law establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States, which was twice read and referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. SEWALL called for the order of the day on the report of the committee for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the country, proposing an arrangement in one corps of the Marines who are, or shall be engaged in the service of the United States, and by annexing them to the existing military establishments—to consist of a Major and suitable commissioned and non-commissioned officers, 500 privates, and the necessary musicians.

Mr. GALLATIN wished the committee who made this report, would inform the House how many men would be wanted on-board the several armed vessels of the United States.

Mr. J. PARKER said the United States have three frigates, twelve ships and ten gallees. The two 44 gun frigates will require 5 marines each; one of 36 guns will need 48 men; two vessels of 22 guns each, will want 25 each; two vessels of 20 guns will require the same number; eight vessels of 16 guns each, will need 20 men each; and ten gallees each 10 men, making in the whole 518, exclusive of ferreants and music. There will be no additional expence attending the change, except the pay of a Major, and it would be much more convenient to be thus organized, than to remain as at present.

Mr. VARNUM wished to know whether these men would ever be together so as to enable the Commanding Officer of a Battalion to discipline the corps. He believed they would be separate in the different vessels, and that there would be no means of bringing them together for the purpose. Besides, those Marines who have engaged in the service, have engaged to serve on board ship, and not on land—so that this law would have a retrospective effect on those men, now to say they should both serve on sea and land.

Mr. SEWALL could not say that these Marines could be brought together to be disciplined; but the Major would superintend the whole, hear complaints, and attend to the recruiting service. He would also have to attend to the fortifications, and take a great deal of trouble from the War Office. The men would also sometimes be on shore, and without some officer is appointed, they would be solely under the care of the Lieutenant. He believed upon the whole much advantage and economy would be derived from it.

The question being put upon the report, it was agreed to, 54 votes being for it.

The committee then rose, and the House agreed to the report, after a few observations from Mr. GALLATIN, hoping that when the bill was brought in, this corps of Marines would not be made a permanent part of the Military establishment, but only have the same duration with the laws for equipping and keeping in employment the armed vessels.

The select committee was directed to report a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. W. C. CLAIBORNE, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill making alterations in the present law respecting Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Mr. Sitgreaves in the chair; and after making a number of amendments in the bill, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.