

not ascertained. One witness, Robert Hamilton, who acted as an inspector or judge of the election, declaring that he kept a list of such rejected votes till he was fatigued; that, when he discontinued, they amounted to upwards of seventy. Another witness, James Eves, who likewise acted as an inspector at the said election, declaring that he first began to keep such list of rejected votes, and counted upwards of thirty, when he changed seats with Hamilton, who continued to keep the said list, as above mentioned; and that he was informed by Hamilton, some hours before the reading of the votes was concluded, that the number of the said rejected votes then amounted to upwards of fifty.

It appears, by a reference to official documents, that the amount of votes polled and counted at the election in the said county, for Governor of the State, was 1,202, and the number polled and counted for a member of this House was only 1,138, constituting a difference of sixty-four votes.

The committee find the following facts in relation to Kent county: That from votes or tickets having the names of Henry Latimer and George Truit, both inhabitants of Newcastle county, were on that account rejected as illegal; and that twenty-two votes or tickets containing the names of John Patten and some other inhabitants of Kent county, were likewise rejected as illegal.

The following facts appear in relation to Sussex county:

That at the commencement of the election in the said county, a question arose respecting the legality of votes or tickets containing only one name; and that, after some contest, it was resolved by the managers of the election to receive all such votes, and to leave the determination of the legality to the House of Representatives of the United States. It further appears by the evidence, that on a late examination of the votes or tickets which had been polled and counted at the said election, there were sixty-eight single votes received and counted for John Patten, and nine single votes for Henry Latimer.

From the above state of facts, the following conclusion appears to the committee to result:

That John Patten was returned, as duly elected, by a majority of thirty votes.

That agreeably to the election law of Delaware, the four votes in Kent county, containing the names of Henry Latimer and George Truit, which were rejected, ought to have been received and counted for the said Henry Latimer; and the sixty-eight single votes in Sussex county, which were received and counted for the said John Patten, ought to have been rejected; that if the aforesaid four votes in Kent county had been received, and the aforesaid sixty-eight votes in Sussex county had been rejected, as was required by law, the said Henry Latimer would have had, after deducting the nine single votes received and counted for him in Sussex county, a majority of thirty-three votes.

The committee are therefore of the opinion, that John Patten is not entitled to a seat in this House. They are also of opinion that Henry Latimer is entitled to a seat in this House, as the representative of the State of Delaware.

<i>Statement.</i>		
Votes for John Patten,	-	2,273
Deduct single votes in Sussex county,	-	68
		2,205
Votes for Henry Latimer,	-	2,243
Add rejected votes in Kent county,	-	4
		2,247
Deduct bad votes in Sussex county,	-	9
		2,238
Majority for Henry Latimer,	-	33

SLAVE TRADE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 11, 1794.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the committee to whom were referred the memorials of the people called Quakers, at their yearly meeting, held in Rhode Island, in the year 1793; of the delegates of the several Societies for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, in convention assembled at Philadelphia on the 1st day of January last; and of the Providence Society for abolishing the Slave Trade, made the following report:

That the petitioners, who have met your committee on this occasion, have, for themselves, in very explicit terms, disclaimed any request or desire of legislative interference for the purpose of a general emancipation of the slaves already in the United States; and they have declared to your committee that they believe this to be the general sense of their societies. They further profess that the only object of their petitions is to obtain an act of Congress prohibiting the trade carried on by citizens of the United States, for the purpose of supplying slaves to foreign nations, and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels for the slave trade in the ports of the United States.

The petitioners suggest to the committee that practices of the kind which they now seek to prevent, have, in many instances, been attempted and carried on from some of the States, and they have good reason to apprehend are still contemplated in future. Your committee having duly attended to their several petitions and suggestions, do submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills to prohibit the fitting out any ship or vessel in any port of the United States, either by citizens of the United States or foreigners, for the purpose of procuring from any kingdom or country the inhabitants of such kingdom or country, to be transported to any foreign parts or places of the world, to be sold or disposed of as slaves.