binding on the United States, until confirmed by Congress."

On the request of Mr. *J. Randolph*, to withdraw his amendment, Mr. Van Cortland acceded as to all, that related to the insertion of the latter part, retaining so much as related to striking out the word "finally."

Mr. *J. Randolph* spoke against retaining even that part.

Mr. *Huger* wished that part of the motion to obtain.

Mr. *Jackson* opposed the amendment. Gen. *Van Cortland* withdrew the amendment.

Mr. *Huger* immediately renewed the same in which he was seconded by Mr. Holland.

On the amendment Mr. *Huger* requested to be indulged with the Yeas and Nays.

Only five members rose in favor of their being called.

The question on the amendment was then taken, and only six members rose in support thereof—of course it was lost.

The main question on agreeing to the resolution proposed by the committee of the whole was then taken by yeas and nays—Yeas 63, Nays 58.

The resolution was of consequence agreed to.

Mr. Dana moved to refer the resolution to the committee of claims to report a bill.

Mr. J. Randolph opposed the motion.—On a division of the House, Mr. *Dana's* motion was carried, when the House adjourned, at about 4 o'clock.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29.

Mr. GILES, from the committee to whom was referred on the 4th January, the petition of the merchants, planters, and others, inhabitants of Louisiana, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to the second reading.

A BILL,

Further providing for the government of the territory of Orleans.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to establish within the territory of Orleans, a government in all respects similar, (except as is herein otherwise provided) to that now exercised in the Mississippi territory, and shall, in the recess of the Senate, but to be nominated at their next meeting, for their advice and consent, appoint all the officers necessary therein, in conformity with the ordinance of Congress, made on the twentieth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and that from and after the establishment of the said government, the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans, shall be entitled to and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, and advantages, secured by the said ordinance, and now enjoyed by the people of the Mississippi Territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the said ordinance of Congress, as relates to the organisation of a general assembly, and prescribes the powers thereof, shall, from and after the day of next, be in force in the said territory of Orleans: and in order to carry the same into operation, the governor of the said territory shall cause to be elected, twenty five representatives, for which purpose he shall lay off the said territory into convenient election districts, on or before the day of next, and give due notice thereof throughout the same and shall appoint the most convenient place, within each of the said districts, for holding the elections; and shall nominate a proper officer or officers to preside at and conduct the same, and to return to him the names of the persons who may have been duly elected. All subsequent elections shall be regulated by the legislature; and the number of representatives shall be determined, and the apportionment made in the manner prescribed by the said ordinance.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted* That the representatives to be chosen as aforesaid, shall be convened by the governor, in the city of Orleans, on the day of next. The general assembly shall meet, at least, once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the Monday in annually, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Neither house, during the session, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two branches are sitting.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the laws in force in the said territory, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force, until altered, modified, or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the second paragraph of the said ordinance, which regulates the descent and distribution of estates; and also the sixth article of compact which is annexed to and makes part of said ordinance, are hereby declared not to extend to, but are excluded from all operation within the said territory of Orleans.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, and judges, to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be severally allowed the same compensation which is now allowed to the governor, secretary, and judges, of the territory of Orleans. And all the additional officers authorised by this act, shall respectively receive the same compensations for their services, as are by law established for similar offices in the Mississippi territory, to be paid quarter yearly out of the revenues of import and tonnage, accruing within the said territory of Orleans.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever it shall be ascertained by an actual census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans, taken by proper authority, that the number of inhabitants included therein shall amount to at least thousand souls, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons, the inhabitants of the said territory, upon application to congress for that purpose, and upon producing satisfactory proof that the number of souls included therein, ascertained as aforesaid does actually amount to at least thousand, shall thereupon be authorised to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and be admitted into the union upon the footing of the original states, in all respects whatever, conformably to the provisions of the third article of the treaty, concluded at Paris, on the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic: *Provided,* That the constitution so to be established, shall be republican, and not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, nor inconsistent with the ordinance of the late congress, passed the 13th day of July, 1787, so far as the same is made applicable to the territorial government hereby authorised to be established: *Provided, however,* That congress shall be at liberty, at any time prior to the admission of the inhabitants of the said territory to the right of a separate state, to alter the boundaries thereof as they may judge proper: *Except only,* That no alteration shall be made, which shall procrastinate the period for the admission of the inhabitants thereof to the rights of a state government according to the provision of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of an act, entitled, "An Act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," as is repugnant with this act, shall, from and after the day of next, be repealed.

DOVER, (Del.) Jan. 16.

[On Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock, the Governor elect of the state of Delaware, met both houses of the legislature in the Senate chamber, at Dover, and after delivering the following address, took the required oaths of office.]

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

In presenting myself before you, agreeable to your notice, to take upon myself the duties of the chief magistrate of the state, I feel the importance of the trust and the great responsibility attached to the office. In discharging these duties, my most unremitting exertions shall not be wanting. And although I cannot promise myself I shall be entirely free from error, yet I can assure you, gentlemen, and all my fellow-citizens, that according to the best of my humble abilities I shall endeavor to fulfil the great charge committed to me with diligence and fidelity. And whatever my failings may be, I hope a candid interpretation will be put upon them; & that they will be attributed to mistake or ignorance, rather than to a disregard to the welfare and happiness of our fellow-citizens.

To perform the functions, enjoined by the constitution on the executive department; to cause the laws faithfully to be executed; to watch over the rights of the state, as they may relate to our sister states; and to co-operate with the general government, so as to produce harmony, and more and more to strengthen and confirm our union, will require my most assiduous attention and your powerful aid. To the legislature of the state, I shall look for assistance.—As the immediate representatives of the people: clothed with their authority, I shall confidently expect of them that countenance and support, which their august station will enable them to afford.

In a free government, so happily constituted as is our own, in which each individual citizen has a right to speak as he pleases, so that he does not contravene the laws of the land, a difference in political sentiments is naturally to be expected. It is the price of our freedom, and the privilege of the citizens. But let not our differences arise to faction; and let us remember, in asserting our rights, not to violate those of others.—We are all members of the same family, possessing a common interest, and bound by the same ties. Therefore, we should, in our respective situations, promote those charities, which belong to men united for their common good; and, regarding their country's prosperity, as the chief source of their own felicity.

The principles upon which I shall act, are to be found in our revolution, in the constitution of this State and of the United States, and in our laws. These several expressions of the will of the people, contain every thing necessary to our security and liberty; and shall be the political creed, by which my conduct shall be regulated in the administration of the government.

I shall now proceed to take the oaths, which the law requires; and should any communication be necessary, before your adjournment, it shall be made by message.

NATH'L MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 4.

MARRIED, on Saturday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, James Davidson, jun. Esquire, Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, to Miss Mary Bather of this City.

In our last paper the parts taken by the several Speakers in the House of Representatives on Thursday in the debate on the Georgia claims is erroneously stated. The gentlemen who are stated to have supported Mr. Clark's amendment, opposed it, and *vice versa.* The following is a correct statement.

On *Thursday,* Messrs. Gregg and J. Randolph supported; and Messrs. Jackson, Findley and Root opposed the amendment.

Erratum in Mr. Rhea's speech on the recession. In the 4th col. of the first page of the paper of the 30th ult. read "*no;*" instead of "*nor.*"

From the Aurora,

CLOSE OF THE IMPEACHMENT.

Lancaster, January 28.

The Senate assembled, this day according to their resolution of Saturday, at 12 o'clock, precisely—present 24 members.

The three judges, of the supreme court, appeared in a few moments afterwards; and being seated at the bar.

Mr. Read (a senator) rose and said—Mr. Speaker, we are now arrived at an important stage of this interesting and eventful trial; we are now to pronounce, according to the constitution, the sentence of conviction or acquittal upon the chief justice and two associate judges of the supreme court of this commonwealth; and after a full fair trial as has ever taken place in any court; no evidence having been refused, no arguments unheard—and, upon the evidence, we are before our country, to pronounce judgement: I pray, sir, that before we each deliver our opinion, the article of accusation, upon which this trial has been had, may be read.

The Speaker of the Senate—Shall the article of impeachment be now read?

The Senators answered—Aye.

The Clerk then read the article of impeachment at large.

The Speaker then said—is the court ready to proceed? and the court answered aye.

The Speaker said, gentlemen of the senate you have attended this long and important trial, and you are ready to pronounce judgment, before God and your country—and you will say guilty or not guilty, each of you. The clerk will read the names of the members.

The Clerk then read the names of the Senators in alphabetical order, and they answered as follows—

James Brady,	not guilty	1
James Gamble	not guilty	2
James Harris	not guilty	3
Joseph Hart	guilty	1
J. Hartzell	guilty	2
J. Heister	not guilty	4
G. Heister	guilty	3
E. Heston	not guilty	5
John Kean	not guilty	6
P. C. Lane	not guilty	7
C. Mayer	not guilty	8
W. M'Arthur	guilty	4
Mewhorter	not guilty	9
Montgomery	guilty	5
Th: Morton	guilty	6
Wm Pennell	not guilty	10
John Piper	guilty	7
John Porter	guilty	8
Wm. Reed	guilty	9
John Richards	not guilty	11
R. Spangler	guilty	10
John Steele	guilty	11
John Vance	guilty	12
R. Whitehill	guilty	13

The number of the votes being reported to the Speaker, by the clerk—

The Speaker said to the Judges; Thomas Shippen, Jasper Yeates, and Thomas Smith, you have been tried upon an impeachment, brought against you by the House of Representatives, of the commonwealth, and you have heard the opinion of the court—there are 13 votes which declare you guilty, and 11 which declare you not guilty; the number which declare you guilty not amounting to two thirds, according to the constitution, you are acquitted.

The judges thereupon immediately rose and retired.

And the court was closed by an adjournment to the chamber of the Senate—and the committee of the whole House of Representatives having reported, the house also adjourned till ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Earl Camden, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the Colonial Department, having, in consequence of a report of the committee of his majesty's privy council for trade and foreign plantations communicated to me the royal pleasure, that "I should not open any of the ports of any of the Islands over which I preside, for the admission of articles from the American States, which are not allowed to be imported by law, except in cases of real and very great necessity:

I issue this my proclamation, notifying and declaring, that under the regulation and authority of an act passed in the twenty-eighth year of his majesty's reign, and intituled, "An act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty's colonies, and plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the countries belonging to the United States of America; and between his majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the West Indies."—I admit in the different Ports of the several islands under my command, the importation of the follow articles, viz.—Tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading, boards, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and live stock of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort; such commodities respectively being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said United States of America.

But whereas in the first section of the act of the general council and assembly of the Leeward Islands, passed in April 1798, and intituled, "An act more effectually to provide for the support, and extend certain regulations for the protection of slaves, to promote and encourage their increase, and generally to meliorate their condition."—It is enacted and ordained, that every owner or director of any slave or slaves within the Leeward Islands, shall, weekly and every week, under the penalty of ten shillings per head, for each and every slave under his or her direction, for every omission, purchase or provide for every said slave or slaves, among divers other kinds of provisions, one pound and one quarter of herrings, shads, mackarel," or other substitutes for herrings, shad or mackarel, the provision of which substitutes is altogether unattainable in any of the Leeward Islands.

And whereas from various causes in time of war, the expectation of the smallest degree of supply of herrings, shads, or mackarel, from the British Colonies in North America, is a perfectly hopeless speculation, and the most favorable supply of them, which, from long and uniform experience, can be annually expected from any of the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is found to be much too precarious, and infinitely too irregular in every respect, but particularly in the periods of their arrival, to answer the constant and unremitting demands of the plantations in the Leeward Islands. And whereas the sudden privation of these last mentioned articles, not only may create the greatest inconveniencies, and produce the most pernicious consequences in the said colonies, but must inevitably disable every owner or director of any slave or slaves in them from fulfilling the duty imposed on him or her, by the first section of the before-mentioned act, for meliorating the condition of the slaves in the Leeward Islands:

Now conceiving the immediate case to be one of those of "*real and very great necessity,*" which demands my exercise of the discretionary power lodged in me on such occasions, I hereby notify, that over and above the articles specified in the before-mentioned act passed in the twenty-eighth year of his majesty's reign, and already described in this proclamation, I likewise permit the importation from the American States, into the ports of all the Islands in my government, of herrings, shads, mackarel, and all sorts of pickled and salted fish, for the space of 6 calender months, to be computed from the date of this proclamation; by the expiration of which period, some means may be devised, by which his majesty's Leeward Islands may be supplied with the said articles from Ports of his majesty's own dominions, or I may receive his majesty's further commands on this subject.

Provided that no importations of any kind be made from the States of America, on more favorable terms, as to duties on entry, than on similar importations from the British Colonies in North America, where any such duties are due and payable. Whereof all persons concerned are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand, and seal at Arms, at the government-House at Antigua, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fifth year of his majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LAVINGTON.

LONDON, November 4.

The Senate of Hamburg has acted with more spirit on the occasion of the arrest of Sir Geo. Rumbold, than we should have expected from its humble condition;—It not only presented an energetic remonstrance to Citizen Reinharts on this violation of its neutrality and the law of nations, but also sent a strong protest to Paris and to Berlin, Vienna, Petersburg and Ratisbon.

Yesterday we received a letter from Bilboa, dated the 26 ult. by the ship Camilla, arrived at Bristol, which states that the seizure of the Spanish frigates had created the greatest sensation in Spain. A war with this country appeared inevitable.

The occasion of the late disturbances at Bilboa is likewise the source of strong objection and offence on the part of the British and American governments. Bilboa has hitherto been a free port, and has in consequence enjoyed a very extensive trade, particularly with the United States; but the king having resolved to subject it to the same duties and regulations imposed on the other towns. Our commercial agents remonstrated, and the people adopted more summary means to prevent the system so injurious to them. Admiral Massaredo, (who commanded the Spanish fleet at Brest last war,) was governor of the province of Biscay, and after ineffectual endeavors to suppress the discontent, was obliged to fly. Fifteen thousand troops advanced against Bilboa, by way of Santona, and the necessary military stores were conveyed by water: but the natives being unprepared to resist so large and so unlooked for a force, were compelled to submit, without bloodshed, and the new imposts have been enforced, although the whole province continue in a state of alarming ferment.

This measure is likely to encrease the misunderstanding subsisting between Spain and America, and will necessarily affect our relations with that country.

The Spaniards, in contemplation of a war with England are highly employed in strengthening the numerous posts along their coast, where some new works are carrying on.—The battery at the entrance of St. Andero, has been encreased from four to ten guns, and the like has been done in numerous other places.

The Barbary States having restricted the exportation of grain, in consequence of great demand from Spain, flour at Gibraltar has attained the unusual price of 18 Dollars per barrel of 196 lb.

The American prisoners are used with much severity at Tripoli; a number of them are yoked daily to a large waggon, and when heavily loaded with wood, are compelled to draw it back again.

LOST.

OF 8 per cent. stock of the United States, Certificate No 811, dated 20th October 1802, for 400 dollars—One do No. 1115, and one 1116 for 100 dollars each, issued by Joseph Nourse register, in favor of James Paton of Alexandria district of Columbia. Notice is therefore given that application is intended to be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

February 4—6 tw

A Stray Cow.

ABOUT the fifteenth of December last, was taken up by the subscriber living in the south end of the Twenty Buildings, city of Washington, a small Red Cow—her marks are a crop in each ear, about six years old, the owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH CLARK.

February 4—3t

NEW STORE,

SEVEN BUILDINGS, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE Subscriber, who lately opened store at the west corner of the Seven Buildings, has just received by captain Elwood, from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of dry goods, amongst which are a variety of fancy articles, viz.

London superfine and second cloths, cassimeres, napps, coatings, forest cloths, bockings, London hats, flannels, bays, blankets, counterpanes, dimities, stuffs and durants, London best letter paper, common writing do sealing wax, wafers, quills, pencils & paste board, fancy waistcoating, linens, Irish and German, Russia sheeting diaper, bed tiaking, velvets, cords and thicksetts, patent bonnetts cord, Barcelona handkerchiefs, bandannoes, one bale coarse muslins, checks, shirting muslin, best Spanish segars, chandeliers, goblets, decanters and salt cellars.	ALSO, Ladies silk spencers for the winter, elegant silk and muslin shawls, veils, ridicules, crapes, sarcenets, sig. Mantua and other ribbons, India mull mull, cambric, jaconet and book muslins, split straw, chip and Leghorn bonnets, silk velvets, sattinaws, lutestrings and plain silks, English and French silk hosiery, pic nic gloves, and mitts, raw silk, wash leather, beaver and kid gloves, turtle shell combs, necklaces and beads of great variety, lace, purses and fans, silk cord, childrens leather caps, handsome snuff boxes, wadding, &c.

Piana fortes, violens, violen strings, music fresh hyson tea, &c.

The subscriber has imported his London superfine cloth, hats and part of his other woollens himself and can therefore sell them unusually low by wholesale and retail

THOMAS W. PAIRO.

Nov. 9—3t&wtf