Mr. G. *Griſwold* roſe and addreſſed the Houſe in oppoſition to the paſſage of the amendment. The principal argument urged was that the amendment would deſtroy the balance of power, adjuſted in the conſtitution, between the large and ſmall ſtates, by aggrandiſing the power of the former, and derogating from that of the latter.

Mr. Griſwold was followed by Meſſrs. Huger, Haſtings, John C. Smith, Livingſton, Dana, Thatcher and Goddard on the ſame ſide.

The friends of the amendment declined entering the field of general argument, confining themſelves to a few incidental remarks on the inconſiſtency of the oppoſition now made to the amendment. Theſe remarks were made by Mr. Thomas, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Euſtis.

After a debate of between two and three hours, the queſtion was taken, on the paſſage of the amendment, by the Yeas and Nayes—and carried, as follows—Yeas 88—Nays 31.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun. Alexander, Anderſon, Archer, Bard, Bedinger, Biſhop, Blackledge, Boyle, Brown, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Caſey, Claiborne, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Crowninſhield, Cutts, Dawſon, Dickſon, Earle, Early, Elliot, Eppes, Euſtis, Findley, Fowler, Goodwyn, Gregg, Hampton, Hanna, Haſbrouk, D. Heiſter, J. Heiſter, Holland, Holmes, Jackſon, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Leib, Lucas Lyon, M'Cord, M'Creery, Meriwether, S. L. Mitchill, N. R. Moore, Morrow, New, Newton, jun. Nicholſon, Olin, Palmer, Patterſon, J. Randolph, junr. T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, Pen. J. Rhea, Ten. Richards, Rodney, Root, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Smilie, I. C Smith, J. Smith, N. Y. J. Smith, Vir. Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Thomas, Thompſon, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Horne, Varnum, Verplank, Walton, Whitehill, M. Williams, Winn, Winſton, Wynns.—88

Nays—Meſſrs. J. Campbell, Chamberlain, Chittenden, Claggett, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Goddard, Griffin, G. Griſwold, R. Griſwold, Haſtings, Hoge, Hough, Huger, Hunt, J. Lewis, junr. T. Lewis, Livingſton, N. Mitchell, Plater, Purviance, Sands, J. C. Smith, Stedman, Stephenſon, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, L. Williams.—31.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, in obedience to a reſolution of the laſt ſeſſion, ſtating that a ſurvey had been made of the Harbor of Nantucket, and encloſing the papers relating thereto.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The following bill from the Senate, as amended, was read the third time:

AN ACT,

To enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth of April last; and for the temporary government thereof.

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 take poſſeſſion of, and occupy the territory ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the thirtieth of April laſt, between the two nations; and that he may for that purpoſe, and in order to maintain in the ſaid territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and of the force authoriſed by an act paſſed the third day of March laſt, entitled "an act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arſenals," which he may deem neceſſary, and ſo much of the ſum appropriated by the ſaid act as may be neceſſary, is hereby appropriated for the purpoſe of carrying this act into effect; to be applied under the direction of the Preſident of the United States.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the expiration of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs or unleſs proviſion be ſooner made for the temporary government of the ſaid territories, all the military, civil and judicial powers, exerciſed by the officers of the exiſting government of the ſame, ſhall be veſted in ſuch perſon and perſons, and ſhall be exerciſed in ſuch manner as the preſident of the United States ſhall direct, for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louiſiana in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

On the queſtion, ſhall the bill paſs, the Yeas and Nays were required, and were—Yeas 89—Nays 23; as follow:

YEAS—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun. Anderſon, Archer, Bard, Beatinger, Biſhop, Blackledge, Boyle, Brown, Butler, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Caſey, Claiborne, J. Clay, Conrad, Crowninſhield, M. Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Dawſon, Dickſon, Earle, Early, Eppes, Euſtis, Findley, Fowler, Goodwyn, Gregg, Hampton, Hanna, Haſbrouk, D. Heiſter, J. Heiſter, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Huger, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Lucas, Leib, Lyon, M'Cord, M'Creery, Meriwether, S. L. Mitchill, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, New, Newton, jun. Nicholſon, Olin, Palmer, Patterſon, Purviance, J. Randolph jun. T. M. Randolph, Rea, Pen. Rhea, Ten. Richards, Rodney, Root, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Smilie, J. Smith, N. Y. J. Smith, Vir. Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Thomas, Thompſon, A. Trig, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Horne, Varnum, Verplank, Walton, Whitehill, M. Williams, Winn, Winſton, Wynns—89.

NAYS.—Meſſrs. Chamberlin, Chittendon, Clagget, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Elliot, Goddard, Griffin, G. Griſwold, R. Griſwold, Haſtings, J. Lewis, jun. T. Lewis, Livingſton, N. Mitchell, Plater, Sands, J. C. Smith, Stedman, Stephenſon, Tenney, Thatcher.—23.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Dawson* in the chair—on the following bill:

A BILL

For carrying into effect the Convention of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America, and the French Republic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the Convention of the thirtieth day of April 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic, the ſecretary of the treaſury be, and he is hereby authoriſed to cauſe to be conſtituted, certificates of ſtock, ſigned by the regiſter of the treaſury, in favor of the French Republic, or of its aſſignees, for the ſum of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, bearing an intereſt of ſix per centum per annum, from the time when poſſeſſion of *New-Orleans* ſhall have been obtained, in conformity with the treaty of the thirtieth day of April 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic, and, in other reſpects, conformable with the tenor of the Convention aforeſaid; and the Preſident of the United States is authoriſed to cauſe the ſaid certificate of ſtock to be delivered to the government of France, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be authoriſed to receive them in three months at moſt, after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty aforeſaid, and after Louiſiana ſhall be taken poſſeſſion of in the name of the government of the United States; and credit or credits, to the proprietors thereof, ſhall thereupon be entered and given on the books of the treaſury, in like manner as for the preſent domeſtic funded debt, which ſaid credits, or ſtock, ſhall thereafter be transferable only on the books of the treaſury of the United States, by the proprietor or proprietors of ſuch ſtock, his, her, or their attorney: And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the payment of the intereſt, and for the reimburſement of the principal of the ſtock, in conformity with the proviſions of the ſaid convention. *Provided*, however, that the ſecretary of the treaſury may, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, and with the aſſent of the proprietors of the ſaid ſtock, vary the terms and inſtalments fixed by the convention for its reimburſement: *And provided also*, That every proprietor of the ſaid ſtock may, until otherwiſe directed by law, on ſurrendering his certificate of ſuch ſtock, receive another to the ſame amount, and bearing an intereſt of ſix per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly at the treaſury of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual intereſt accruing on the ſaid ſtock, which may, in conformity with the convention aforeſaid, be payable in Europe, ſhall be paid at the rate of four ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling for each dollar, if payable in London, and at the rate of two guilders and one half a guilder, current money of Holland, for each dollar, if payable in Amſterdam.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a ſum equal to what will be neceſſary to pay the intereſt which may accrue on the ſaid ſtock to the end of the preſent year, be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated for that purpoſe to be paid out of any monies in the treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the end of the preſent year (in addition to the annual ſum of ſeven millions three hundred thouſand dollars yearly appropriated to the ſinking fund, by virtue of the act, entitled, "An act making proviſion for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States,") a further annual ſum of ſeven hundred thouſand dollars, to be paid out of the duties on merchandize and tonnage, be, and the ſame hereby is appropriated to the ſaid fund, making in the whole, an annual ſum of eight millions of dollars, which ſhall be veſted in the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund in the ſame manner, ſhall be applied by them for the ſame purpoſes, and ſhall be, and continue appropriated, until the whole of the preſent debt of the United States, incluſively of the ſtock created by virtue of this act, ſhall be reimburſed and redeemed, under the ſame limitations as have been provided by the firſt ſection of the above mentioned act, reſpecting the annual appropriation of ſeven millions three hundred thouſand dollars, made by the ſame.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhall cauſe the ſaid further ſum of ſeven hundred thouſand dollars to be paid to the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, in the ſame manner as was directed by the above mentioned act reſpecting the annual appropriation of ſeven millions three hundred thouſand dollars; and it ſhall be the duty of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund to cauſe to be applied and paid out of the ſaid fund, yearly, and every year at the treaſury of the United States, ſuch ſum and ſums as may be annually wanted to diſcharge the annual intereſt and charges accruing on the ſtock created by virtue of this act, and the ſeveral inſtalments, or parts of principal of the ſaid ſtock, as the ſame ſhall become due and may be diſcharged, in conformity to the terms of the convention aforeſaid, and of this act.

Mr. R. Griſwold propoſed to amend the 5th ſection by introducing, near the end thereof, after the word "conformity," the following words, "to the proviſions of the ſaid act entitled an act making proviſion for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States and"—

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Nicholſon conſidered the amendment as altogether uſeleſs.

After ſome converſation, it was loſt without a diviſion.

Mr. Euſtis moved to ſubſtitute, in the 1ſt ſection, the word "Louiſiana", in the room of "*New Orleans*" making the payment of intereſt on the ſtock commence at the period when poſſeſſion of Louiſiana, inſtead of New Orleans, ſhall have been obtained. Agreed to without a diviſion.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill with this amendment; and the Houſe immediately took up the report and concurred therein; when the bill was ordered, without a diviſion, to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The Houſe adjourned at 4 P. M.

Saturday, 29th October, 1803.

An engroſſed bill for carrying into effect the Convention of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic, was read the third time and paſſed.

The Yeas and Nays being required were Yeas 85—Nays 7—which ſhall be given in our next.

On motion of Mr. Randolph the title was altered, ſo as to read "An act authoriſing the creation of a ſtock to the amount of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars for enabling the Preſident to carry into effect the Convention of the 30th of April 1803, between the United States and the French Republic.

On motion of Mr. Randolph the Houſe went into committee of the whole—Mr. *Varnum* in the chair—on the bill making proviſion for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, the payment of which has been aſſumed by the government of the United States by virtue of the Convention with the French government of the 30th of April.

The bill appropriates 3,750,000 dollars, incluſive of two millions, appropriated the laſt ſeſſion, and authoriſes the Preſident to borrow at a rate of 6 per cent. one million ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand dollars.

Mr. Randolph moved an additional ſection appropriating 20,000 dollars, for compenſation to commiſſioners, ſecretary and agent for inveſtigating claims, and for contingencies. This ſum was afterwards reduced, at the inſtance of Mr. Randolph, to 18,750 dollars.

The committee agreed to the amendment, and reported the bill ſo amended. The Houſe immediately took up the report of the committee, and agreed thereto; when the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading this day.

The bill was afterwards read the third time and paſſed without a diviſion.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the houſe that they do not concur in the amendments of the Houſe to the bill to enable the Preſident of the United States to take poſſeſſion of the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty, &c. and had appointed, on their part, a committee of conference, conſiſting of Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Taylor.

The Houſe reſolved not to recede; and appointed, on their part, a committee of conference.

Mr. Eustis roſe, and obſerved that within a few days paſt the Houſe were called upon to take notice of an event which, perhaps, would be more intereſting to poſterity than to the preſent generation; the death of one of thoſe illuſtrious patriots who, by a life devoted to his country, had bequeathed a name and an example to poſterity, which he would not attempt to deſcribe. He had information that another of theſe ſages, EDMUND PENDLETON of Virginia, had paid the laſt tribute to nature. On this occaſion he begged leave to offer the Houſe the following reſolution:

Resolved, That this Houſe, impreſſed with a lively ſenſe of the important ſervices rendered to his country by EDMUND PENDLETON, deceaſed, will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, as an emblem of their veneration for his illuſtrious character, and of their regret that another ſtar is fallen from the ſplendid conſtellation of virtue and talents which guided the people of the United Satates in their ſtruggle for Independence.

The reſolution was immediately taken up, and agreed to—Ayes 77.

(Other proceedings of this day in our next.)

WASHINGTON CITY

MONDAY, October 31, 1803.

Our readers will perceive, in the minutes of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that an amendment to the conſtitution directing the votes for preſident and vice preſident to be diſcriminated, has paſſed that body by the great majority of eighty-eight to 31. On this event we cannot refrain from felicitating every friend to the peace of the country, and to the ſtability of our republican inſtitutions. If this amendment ſhall receive the concurrence of the Senate, & the patriotiſm of that body is the beſt pledge of its ſucceſs, and the ſanction of three fourths of the ſtate legiſlatures, the laſt hope of defeating the will of the people will be blaſted, and every expectation of dividing the friends of the people fruſtrated—The opponents of this meaſure may hold forth what *professions* they pleaſe, may affect a ſanctimonious reverence for the conſtitution, and may deprecate with trembling ſolicitude the leaſt change of its proviſions; but the people of America are too enlightened to be deluded by a party whoſe only remaining hope reſts upon a fruſtration of the public will. Let the republicans of America realiſe the fact that unleſs this amendment is adopted, the federaliſts may gain the vice preſident, on whom, in caſe of the demiſe of the preſident, his duties for the remaining period of the four years will devolve. If the effect of not adopting the amendment is felt in its full force, if all its deleterious conſequences are correctly weighted, we are convinced there will not be a citizen of America, attached to the ſacred cauſe of liberty, whoſe zeal will not be actively engaged in carrying it into immediate effect.

Let no little jealouſy, or unworthy diſſention pervade the breaſts of thoſe, whoſe principles and intereſts are the ſame. Let not the ſmall ſtates ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed upon by the aſſertion that their intereſts will be invaded by the amendment. Nothing is more untrue. The ſmall ſtates are moſt deeply intereſted in the tranquility of the nation and the ſtability of the conſtitution. If any adverſe circumſtances ſhall jeopardiſe theſe, have they the means of contending with their more powerful neighbours? If they have not, it is their *peculiar* intereſt to remove every ſource of hoſtility and diſorder.

It will doubtleſs be urged againſt the amendment, that the republicans in Congreſs were divided among themſelves, and this will be uſed as an argument againſt its adoption. But let it be known that the republicans only differed reſpecting the form of the amendment. Let it alſo be known, and recorded to their honor, that, with a magnanimity worthy of the dignity of their cauſe and the purity of their ſentiments, they ſacrificed theſe differences, and concurred in an amendment the moſt ſimple, & beſt adapted to conciliate the univerſal ſuffrage of the people.

On Wedneſday laſt died at Richmond, at a very advanced age, the venerable EDMUND PENDLETON. His virtues and talents have ſhone upon a conſpicuous theatre, and a grateful country has beſtowed on his memory their beſt reward. He was in all times the enlightened and zealous friend of the liberties of mankind; and enjoyed, through a long life, the rare merit of conſiſtency. In 1776 he was an undaunted whig; and in 1798 he was an inflexible republican. Let us reſpect his virtues, and imitate his example.

The committe of conferrence, appointed on the amendments of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the bill enabling the Preſident to take poſſeſſion of Louiſiana, reported to the Senate on Saturday, after the adjournment of the Houſe, that it was expedient for the Senate to recede from their diſagreement to the amendments of the Houſe, and to agree to them with certain other amendments. The Senate, anxious to loſe no time on a ſubject of ſuch importance, reſolved to recede from their diſagreement, but rejected the amendments propoſed to thoſe of the Houſe. The bill, therefore, may be conſidered as virtually paſſed, only requiring the form, on the part of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of diſagreeing to the report of the committee of conference, ſo far as it propoſes an amendment to their amendments. This, we have no doubt, will be effected this day, and the act be definitively paſſed, ſo ſoon as it ſhall receive the approbation of the Preſident.

The ſtatement of the votes in Frederick county, Maryland, for repreſentatives in the State Legiſlature, as publiſhed by us, was erroneous. We are happy in an opportunity of correcting it from the "Republican Advocate," printed in Frederick Town.

Republican.

Hawkins	2,704
Shriver	2,685
Clarke	2,684
Kemp	2,682

Federal.

Cummings	2,125
Troxell	2,111
Taney	2,120
Thomas	2,090

Average majority 576 votes, in favor of the Republican Candidates—being an increaſe of 250 ſince the election of 1802.

NEW YORK, October 24.

A letter received via Boſton, from St Ubes, dated 23d Auguſt, ſays, "The portugueſe Government has iſſued orders directing every man in the kingdom without diſtinction, who is capable of bearing arms, to hold himſelf in readineſs to join the armies; and in the mean time has prohibited the young men from *marrying*.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION is intended to be made at the Treaſury for the renewal of the following deſcribed certificates of Regiſtered debt which have been loſt, viz. No. 2103 and 2101, given to James Moore and Andrew Henderſon for 165 69 100th cents each—one to Charles Auronet, No. 2190 for 155 69 100ths cents—another to Meredith Weſt, No 219, for 264 61 100ths cents, and one granted to Charles Miller, No. for 165 69 100ths cents, all bearing intereſt from 1ſt July 1781.

WILLIAM CALHOUN.

October 26.—6w

Oyſter Suppers.

AN Oyſter Supper will be prepared on Tueſday night the 1ſt of November, at the long room in the north end of the ten buildings, Jerſey Avenue and will be continued every Tueſday and Friday night, during the ſeſſion. Canvas Backs will alſo be conſtantly provided as early as the ſeaſon will admit. And thoſe gentlemen whoſe liberality may induce them to patroniſe the eſtabliſhment, are aſſured that the utmoſt aſſiduity will be uſed to render entire ſatisfaction.

October 25.—3t

Phyſiognotrace

LIKENESSES ENGRAVED.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to take likeneſſes in this place for a ſhort time, and reſpectfully ſolicits of the lovers and protectors of the fine arts, the ſame favors and patronage he has met with in different cities of the United States, where he has taken a great number of likeneſſes, among which are thoſe of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters, copies of which may be ſeen at his lodgings (at David Shoemaker's F ſtreet near the Bank).

St. MEMIN.

October 28—6t

JUST RECEIVED,

By the United States, Capt. Finley from Liverpool.

Fall Goods, viz.

Braſs Plate and wire fenders and irons, ſhovel and tongs, pokers, bellows, coal hods, bell metal kettles, braſs ſoo ms, knives and forks, plated bridle bits and ſtirrups, with a variety of ſaddlery, braſs ware, kitchen furniture, tools and building materials, &c.

HENRY INGLE.

Waſhington, Oct. 28—eptm.

In the case of JAMES M'DONALD,

(A Bankrupt.)

WHEREAS a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and iſſued againſt James M'Donald of Waſhington County, in the Diſtrict of Columbia, dealer and chapman, and he has been declared a bankrupt. He is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the majority of them on the eleventh, and twenty-firſt days of November, and on the ſixth day December next, at five o'clock in the afternoon on each day at the houſe of William Rhodes, Innkeeper in the City of Waſhington, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe aſſignees, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RICHARD FORREST,

Caution to the Public.

WHEREAS through error, a perſon named Daniel Roney, was employed by the ſubſcriber to collect monies due to him, for ſubſcription &c. to the "American Patriot", And Whereas, contrary to the method of collection, the ſaid Daniel Roney has collected money and given his Manuſcript receipt inſtead of the printed ones iſſued by the Proprietor, and conſequently diſcharged him of ſeveral ſums. This is to caution any perſon from receiving his receipt, or paying him any monies whatſoever, due to the office of the "American Patriot."

SAMUEL KENNEDY.

Oct. 1.