because the Vice-President elected by them will exercise the office of President: in which case the rights of the people, and of this body, will be transferred to the other branch of the legislature. I scarcely expected this objection, Sir, from those who contend that the amendment under discussion narrows the influence and power of the smaller states. I shall not altogether rely on the extreme improbability of such an event, although it appears to me that it is as likely that the Senate, in such a state of things, should fail to elect a Vice-President, as that we should fail to elect a President. Remote as such an event is, for it depends on a failure of the election either of President or Vice-President, by the electors, in the first instance, (a circumstance extremely improbable when a designation takes place), and, afterwards, on a refusal, on our part, to make a choice, out of those offered for our selection, I shall not dwell upon it's being a case barely possible, but will ask whether the right of this House to make an election can be abandoned but with its own consent? But upon a refusal on its part to exercise its right of choice? And how the power of the people can be said to be affected, by such a transfer of the right of election from this House to the other, when it is notorious that in electing in that House the vote is taken by states—those of the greatest population and wealth having no more influence than the smallest. Is not the Senate as likely to prove a faithful organ of the will of the states, as this House voting by states? In conceding this point, therefore, what do we give up? It is because the amendment contains the principle of designation;—because in the first place the electors must fail to elect a president, in the next place they must fail to elect a vice president,—in the third place this house must refuse to exercise their constitutional right to chose a President, out of those in nomination for that office; because all these events must concur before an election can devolve upon the Senate,—and then they are restricted to a small number of those nominated for the vice presidency;—persons, too, who will be selected by the electors, with a view to this contingency;—because the wealth and population of the states have no more influence here in an election than they have in the Senate: it is for these reasons that I am in favor of the amendment. Even if this possibility of the election of a chief magistrate devolving on the Senate, were more objectionable to me than it is, I would not sacrifice the discriminating principle contained in this resolution for a bare possibility. In case of a refusal, however, on the part of this house to make an election, will it not be better that the functions of President should be exercised even by a person nominated by the electors and appointed by the Senate, than that there should be an interregnum, as gentlemen have chosen to style it. Are not the people as willing that such an officer should discharge those duties, as that they should devolve upon a president pro tempore of the Senate (a person who could never have been contemplated on his election to a seat in that body as succeeding to the Presidency) who will necessarily act as president, in case of the death, resignation, disability, or removal from office, both of president and vice president;—events equally probable, and in my opinion more so than that contemplated by this amendment. But perhaps I shall be told that this position is inconsistent with a doctrine advanced by me at the outset, that I should approve an abolition of the office of vice president. But the sole condition on which I would consent to such an abolition would be an immediate re-election in case of a vacancy in the office of president. I never could assent to the exercise of those powers by a president pro tempore of the Senate, longer than was absolutely necessary to make a new election by the people.

Having stated some of the reasons which will induce me to vote for the resolution on your table, permit me, Sir, to reply to some of the observations which have fallen from the gentleman from North Carolina and Connecticut. The first of these gentlemen (Mr. Purviance) is of opinion that the small states would never have come into the union, if the constitution had originally stood, as it is now proposed to amend it. A plain answer offers itself to this remark. If the small states are as hostile to this amendment as the gentleman supposes, they have only to put their veto upon it—The dissent of five states destroys it. If so little judgement has been displayed, by the friends of this measure, as to ensure opposition from all the states except those five states which the gentlemen styles large states, in contradistinction from the other twelve, which he denominates small states, it was scarcely worth the trouble of the gentleman and his friends to make so vigorous an opposition to it. But it is because I do not believe the resolution to be so drafted as to ensure opposition from the smaller states,—because I judge of the temper of those states, as well by the approbation which three fourths of the Senate have given it, as by that which has been expressed, in the cause of this discussion from various quarters, that I am anxious for its adoption. The gentleman says that we had as well alter the ratio of representation from 33,000 to 500,000 and thereby deprive the smaller states of any vote on this floor. Surely the gentleman does not mean to say either that congress have not the power to enlarge the ratio of representation, or that such increase would be injurious to the smaller states. The gentleman has expressed too great an attachment to the constitution not to be well acquainted with it. He must know that each state is entitled by it to at least one representative on this floor, and that by an increase of the ratio of representation the number of representatives might be reduced to that of the states, and the influence of the largest be only co-extensive with that of the smallest member of the union. And this was a well known objection urged to the adoption of the constitution. But at last, the gentleman from North Carolina candidly confesses that he is averse to any alteration of the constitution, whatsoever. One of my greatest objections to the constitution is the difficulty of obtaining desirable amendments, which encreases with the encreasing number of the states. Thinking differently from the gentleman, on this point, he cannot be surprised at my acting differently. But he has surely little cause of alarm when he recollects that we possess merely the initiative in this business, and that the assent of three fourths of the state legislatures is necessary to give validity to what we shall do. I consider this as an answer to the charge of precipitancy, thrown out by the gentlemen from Connecticut, even if it were not fully answered by the history of this amendment. One of the same nature had passed that House during the present and the preceding session. It had been the theme of conversation and discussion, both in and out of doors;—and now we are charged with precipitancy, although the resolution had to pass through the ordeal of three fourths of the states.—But a more serious charge is brought against this amendment. It is denounced as opening an endless source of venality and intrigue. But to my mind the present system is more favorable to such mischiefs, and it is because I regard it as the death-blow to all intrigue;—because I do not wish chance to preside where there ought to be choice,—because I want no blind ballot, under cover of which intrigue or corruption may take shelter,—that I advocate the resolution before you. From the manner in which some gentlemen have expressed themselves on this subject it would appear that they had had personal knowledge of some such agency heretofore. Whether such enginery has been brought into action I cannot undertake to affirm, on this subject I am totally in the dark—nor do I wish to be enlightened.

Much too has been said of the spirit of party exhibited on this occasion, and on what is due to decorum on so solemn a subject. We ought not, we are told, to touch the constitution under the irritation produced by the struggle of contending factions. Most sincerely, Sir, do I wish that the American public could have been spectators of this whole transaction—or even that every word and every act which has passed within these walls, on this day, could go forth to the world. I am aware that this is impossible. But were it otherwise, I would willingly trust the issue of this question to the decision which should be given to the other. I would fearlessly leave the public mind to decide from what quarter party spirit and irritation have been manifested,—by whom that conduct has been pursued which is calculated to reduce this House from the station which we ought to hold,—and to lessen us in the eyes of the nation.

Mr. R. GRISWOLD. The gentleman from Virginia cannot expect us at this late hour to go into a discussion of the merits of this important question.—He has himself cautiously avoided going extensively into them. Instead of shewing us, that the amendment is not incompatible with the spirit of the confederacy, he has contented himself with stating that though he objects to one part of it, it contains one principle to which he is friendly, and therefore he will vote for it. Without assigning his reasons, he simply says, he will vote for it. Whatever gentlemen may profess, they cannot expect us at this late hour to go into a fundamental view of the principles this amendment contains. I therefore repeat the motion to adjourn, that we may to-morrow have the opportunity of discussing the merits of a question so important to the interests of the states.

The question was immediately taken on adjourning and lost Ayes—47—Noes 75.

Mr. ELLIOT. As an adjournment has been denied it would not be considered as out of order, even at this late hour, to answer the elaborate speech of the gentleman from Virginia. I rise however to answer only one part of it. I wish with the gentleman from Virginia that a correct view of the whole proceedings of this day may go to the public, that they may be enabled to judge whether there has not been manifested, during the course of this business, rash precipitation, indecorum and party irritation. With the gentleman from Virginia, I am totally in the dark as to any intrigue heretofore exercised; that gentleman says, from certain circumstances he is induced to believe some persons know of some such intrigue.—This, I conceive, to be an attack on the minority which ought not to pass unnoticed. How far it is correct to impute such motives to gentlemen, entitled, if not by the brilliancy of their genius, yet by the public suffrage, to the same degree of respect with himself, I will not undertake to say. It is no privilege of a Representative to say, I believe you a corrupt, intriguing——

Mr. *J. Randolph* wished the Speaker to decide whether he had said any such thing.

Mr. *Elliot*. Such was my understanding of the gentleman's expression; the allusion was of a peculiar nature, and might be intended to impeach the motives of men of different political opinion from himself, or to impeach the motives of one or two members who generally agree with him. I know not his view in making the observation; but if the proceedings of this day shall correctly go to the public, I shall be much mistaken, if they will not be of opinion that there has been more indecorous language in the speeches of that gentleman than in all the others put together. I hope the language and conduct of gentlemen on this day may be recorded—I hope this will become a subject of investigation with the people—and I hope that posterity will have no occasion to impute to them party spirit, rash precipitancy, indecorum, or any thing else, that tends to lessen the respect which it is my sincere wish that the measures of this House should always command. I fear much, however, that the proceedings exhibited to day will constitute a scene on which posterity will not delight to dwell, that they will wish it blotted from the annals of history, and that gentlemen themselves will, in the cool moments of reflection, regret that it ever existed. With one more remark I shall close what I have to say. If any imputation has, in the course of this debate, been aimed at my moral or political integrity, or if any hereafter shall be made from any quarter, however clothed in the language of brilliancy or decorated with the flowers of genius, I shall on all occasions meet it with contempt. I feel bold in the conscious purity of my motives, and I believe that the people I represent will never charge me with corruption or intrigue.

On motion of Mr. Smilie the House adjourned at about 9 o'clock—Ayes 65.

(To be continued.)

In the Case of LUKE SHANNON an Insolvent Debtor

IT is ordered that six months from and after the first day of November next, be limited and appointed for the Creditors to bring in and exhibit their claims to GEORGE ANDREWS of the City of Washington, Trustee, appointed for the benefit of the Creditors of the said Luke Shannon;—and that a copy of this order be published once in each week until the tenth day of January next, in the National Intelligencer. By order of William Cranch, Esquire.

URIAH FORREST, Clerk.

November 4—12w10J.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN off the Race ground on Wednesday evening last, a likely Sorrell MARE, saddle and bridle; the saddle is about half worn with plated stirrups and a new bridle; the mare is eight years old, about fourteen hands high. Paces trots and gallops; shod before; the outsides of both hind feet a little worn by dragging them when rode; has a small star in her forehead, there is a scar on the off shoulder that resembles the letter T. Whoever delivers the above described mare, saddle and bridle, to Mr. JOHN W. PRATT near the six buildings in the city of Washington will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

November 14——wtf

MECHANICS HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, on the causeway in George-Town, at the sign of the Golden Square and Compass, for the accommodation of travellers and others, entitled the Mechanics Hall.

All those who do not think themselves above a mechanic, will find it their interest to call on him as he pledges himself to the public to be moderate in his charges and to keep a supply of the best of every article in his line of business. Having several genteel rooms with fire places in each, parties on business can have private rooms. Oyster suppers while in season will be prepared on the shortest notice. Beer and porter. Also, newspapers of different politics, regularly filed in the bar room.

He also keeps a small assortment of Groceries, of the best quality, which he sells low. Any favor in either line will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble, servant,

ANDREW M'DONALD.

☞ A few genteel persons may be accommodated on moderate terms with boarding by the week, month or year.

☞ A woman, well acquainted with cooking, and of good character, is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.

August 3. 1awtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26.

On Saturday last, TWENTY FOUR SADDLES of VENISON were sold at one of the Markets of this City.

An incorrect translation having been published of the following document, which is referred to in the Convention with France of the 30th April last, wherein payment is stipulated of certain descriptions of American claims, we give the present as authentic.

VIEW OF THE AMERICAN CREDITS—payment of which is claimed by virtue of the treaty of

{ 9 Vendemiaire 9th year / 30 September, 1801.

Credits admitted by the late Commission of Intermediary Comptability	3,459,728 15 6
Credits, the reports of which have been submitted to the particular direction of Liquidation	5,093,672 10 2
Credits to be liquidated	8,034,722 14 4
Claims relative to the embargo of 1793.	3,305,111 6 8
Total in Livres	19,893,233 16 8

The following extract which we have translated from the Leyden Gazette is well calculated to shew our countrymen that the pirates of the Mediterranean can be easily brought to order.

FLORENCE, August 19.

Admiral Nelson has bombarded Algiers for ten hours, without intermission: The cause and details of this affair is as follows:

An Algerine fleet met an English frigate near Malta, and summoned her to bring to, but after receiving several broadsides, the frigate escaped, and gained the port of Malta. On receiving this information, two English ships of the line, and two frigates set sail without delay in pursuit of the Barbarian squadron, which they overtook, and sunk seven of their vessels.

On the news of this defeat the Dey of Algiers had all the English Agents thrown into irons, and their property confiscated. Admiral Nelson, when informed of this barbarous reprisal, stationed himself before Algiers, with a squadron of seven frigates. The English Admiral immediately ordered his squadron to advance, and in the middle of the night commenced a brisk fire of bombs and heated balls, which spread fear and desolation through the city. The Dey sent a message to lord Nelson, who replied he could give no answer for several hours, during which interval the bombardment continued without interruption, in such a manner as to cause the most dreadful ravages through the city. Afterwards on a second message from the Dey, with new propositions, Lord Nelson demanded that all the English agents should be set at liberty, and a complete indemnity be made for the losses they had sustained, with the releasement of all the captives. He exacted besides the sum of 500,000 sequins, with a promise that the Dey would never again make either Tuscans or Neapolitans captives.

LATE FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Captain Selby, of the brig Aurora, informs us, that he left Port au Prince on the fifth instant, at which time intelligence had been received there that Cape-Francois surrendered on the first, after an obstinate engagement with the brigands; and that General Rochambeau and his whole army were made prisoners of war, under the protection of the British. The French troops were permitted to leave the Cape, their destination directed by the commandant of the English squadron in the outer harbour. The brigands lost a great number of men in passing the block houses erected by the French.

Port-au-Prince continued tranquil, but many of the inhabitants had left it.

Cape Nickola Mole, had not been evacuated on the 4th. When captain Selby passed by he heard a tremendous cannonading, and supposes an attack had been made upon it by the brigands, in which case it would not, in all probability, hold out more than 5 or 6 days.

Off Jeremie were several French cruisers, who captured all American vessels bound to places occupied by the brigands. The British frigate Tartar had been sent against them.

Washington Building Company.

THE members thereof will please to attend the annual meeting to be held at Lovell's Hotel on the first Monday of January next, 7 o'clock in the evening, to appoint officers for the ensuing year, and take into consideration other important business.

By Order THOMAS HERTY, Sec'ry

Dec. 26—3t.

Conveyancer's Office.

THOMAS HERTY,

Grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to prepare CONVEYANCES OF LAND and every other species of DEED or INSTRUMENT in the line of his profession, with legal precision, and on moderate terms. Title investigated, &c.

⁂ A choice selection of lots on the Pennsylvania avenue and in other desirable situations in the City to lease or sell.

N.B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland in 1 vol. and Herty's Digest of the laws of the United States in 2 vol. for sale at the above office.

City of Washington, April 1st 1awtf

STOUGHTON'S

GENUINE BITTERS.

Faithfully prepared at the original warehouse London.

TO make any observations here, upon the superior quality of these bitters to any ever offered for sale, is needless; suffice it to say that they have stood the test of approbation a great number of years.

Gentlemen, who prefer bitters, will find them an elegant and wholesome preparation; and far preferable to the trash generally offered under that name. It is now for the first time, imported in quart bottles, as well as vials, which will reduce the price near one half.

Sold by Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol hill, Washington, John March, George-Town, Robert and J. Grey, Alexandria, and A. Buck, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

November 7—12—3m

A ticles of a treaty made at Vincen-

PROPOSALS

for publishing a periodical work entitled

The Literary Magazine,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

THIS work, if public patronage encourages its prosecution, shall be published monthly.

The number shall be, occasionally ornamented with an engraving executed by the best artist that can be obtained, and delivered to subscribers at the price of FIFTY CENTS. Each number shall contain, at least, eighty of publications preparing for the press; notices of literary characters and incidents—and such portions of information of a scientific, commercial, and agricultural nature, as shall be deemed most remarkable and most deserving of notice.

The sixth department shall contain an accurate detail of political intelligence, foreign and domestic, particularly a clear summary of the proceedings of the Congress of the United States during their session.

The seventh department shall consist of all such interesting or important occurrences, as the passing month shall have produced; such as casualties, crimes, &c. and shall likewise pages in large octavo, and shall comprehend seven departments.

The first department shall include original, moral, literary or scientific performances, and biographical or historical sketches.

The second department shall contain reviews of American publications, and of English works republished here.

The third department shall comprise such extracts, from foreign publications, as shall be considered peculiarly interesting, and deserving the attention of the people of America. The essence, especially of periodical publications, shall be carefully extracted.

The fourth department shall consist of pieces of original or selected poetry.

The fifth department shall include notices containing as full and accurate a list of marriages and deaths, in the United States, as can be procured.

This work will be published by Messrs. John Conrad, & Co. and will be conducted under the immediate direction of an Editor, who, in addition to his own labours, has received assurances of the assistance of several of the first literary characters in this city and in New-York.

A work of the nature now offered to the attention of the people of the United States, has long been demanded. It is conceived, that, if properly conducted, it would eminently promote the literature of this country, and would prove, in all respects favourable to the gratification of taste and extension of useful information.

The Editor promises, if encouraged by liberal subscriptions, all that his talents and labours can perform toward the successful execution of the work which he has proposed to undertake, and he hopes that this appeal to literary taste, that this desire to diffuse knowledge among all classes of society, will not, like other attempts, which have preceded this, be rendered fruitless, by a cold and depressing reception.

To enable the public to judge of the nature of the publication as soon as possible, the first number will appear in a few days.

Subscriptions received by Rapine, Conrad & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.

December 5.

FRANCIS PIC

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of George Town and the city of Washington, that he shall open at his store in George Town, on Monday next, an extensive assortment of Millenery and Fancy goods, Perfumery, &c. purchased since the last arrivals from Europe, by Madame Pic—who will arrive here on Saturday. This assortment is the most elegant, rich and fashionable ever exhibited in the district of Columbia, and will be sold on the lowest terms possible.

Dec. 16—3t