America, during the war, which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty and independence."

A Monument thus designed, (continued Mr. Claiborne) would pourtray, in lively Colours, the Military Achievements of our late illustrious Chief, and is calculated to impress upon our Posterity, a grateful recollection of his eminent services. Mr. Claiborne was the more interested in support of a Monument of this kind, because it had been sanctioned by a unanimous vote of those venerable Philosophers and Statesmen, who presided in our Councils, at a time of the greatest difficulty, in the form of war, and turmoil the rage of Tyranny.

It was true, that this Equestrian Statue would not express any of the great events of Washington's Civil Life, but of these, we have already many honorable Testimonials; the first in order, and which he hoped would be the last in durability, was the Constitution of the United States; to this Instrument his Name was annexed, and would be noticed with gratitude, by the Lovers of freedom in every Age, and every Clime; this City is another Monument of his Civil Life, and if it should be the residence of all that Piety, Wisdom and Magnanimity, which was so devoutly prayed for, by each branch of the Legislature, at the Commencement of the present session, this City would remain an honorable Testimonial of the Civil Virtues of its great Founder.—

There was no doubt, said Mr. Claiborne, but that many Gentlemen were also solicitous, that the *body* of General Washington should be deposited within the Walls of the Capitol; of this number, Mr. Claiborne was one, and was desirous that a plain but neat Apartment should be speedily prepared for *its* reception!—But over his Remains, instead of an expensive monument, Mr. Claiborne thought it more advisable to place a plain but neat Tombstone of American Marble, and prepared by an American Artist. And in order to convey to Posterity, in impressive language, the feelings of the American Nation, when the lofs of our Patriot, Sage, and Hero, was first announced, Mr. Claiborne wished to be engraved upon this Tomb, the Addresses of each House of Congress, on this occasion, to the President of the United States, together with the President's replies thereto.

Mr. Claiborne concluded, by moving the instructions, stated in the commencement of his Speech.

Mr. Claiborne was followed by Messrs. Craik and Nott. Our efforts to hear them were fruitless.

The instruction to the committee, moved by Mr. Claiborne, with a slight modification, was agreed to.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

A Letter was presented from Mr. L'ENFANT, stating the services he had rendered in the formation and execution of the plan of the City of Washington, complaining of the ill treatment he had experienced, and requesting the attention of Congress to the propriety of rendering him compensation for his services.

A Letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a statement of appropriations necessary for the years 1801, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures preceding the 1st day of October 1800.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee, to whom was referred the congratulatory Address of sundry citizens of the territory of Columbia to Congress, reported that the Address contained sentiments respective of a laudable attachment to the government of this Country and of a sincere solicitude to accommodate the members of the government, and concluded with a resolution that the Speaker be requested to enclose to the committee, appointed on behalf of the citizens, a copy of the report.

Report agreed to.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE presented a petition from MAJOR JACKSON, an officer in the army of the United States, stating that the Secretary of War had refused to allow him double rations, to which he considered himself entitled as the commandant of a post, and defining congress to take his claim into consideration.

Mr. RUTLEDGE moved to refer the petition to a select committee.

Mr. GRISWOLD hoped it would go to the committee of claims. They were more competent, from their acquaintance with the nature and extent of the various claims made, to investigate the present claim. It is further desirable that a general system should be adopted and applied uniformly to all cases. This could only be accomplished by all the objects of this kind being laid before one committee. In this way only could an uniformity of decision be attained.

Mr. GLATBORNE was in favor of a reference to the committee of Claims. He had himself during the last session presented a petition of a similar kind, which he wished to go to a select committee; but he had been opposed by the gentleman from South Carolina, at whose influence it was referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. OTIS thought the claim made by the petitioner much better for the consideration of a special committee than for that of the committee of claims. The claim, which was referred, was made by the petitioner on the spirit of a law that allowed double rations to every officer who was a commandant of a particular post. He was informed that the petitioner had had the command of several posts in succession; and that, not exclusively confined to one, he had had the direction of several.—The construction put on the law by the Secretary of War might be just but not *equitable*. If so, it became the house to change the provisions of the law, and to render them conformable to cases which had not been contemplated at its passage. If this were the case, it presented objects difinit from those usually submitted to the committee of claims.

The question was then taken on a reference to the Committee of Claims, and carried, 48 members rising in favor of it.

Mr. HUGER, from the Committee of Enrolment, reported that the committee had examined the bill for compensating and extending the privilege of franking to the delegate from the N. W. Territory, and had found it correct.

Mr. VARNUM laid a resolution on the table to this effect: That it is expedient to alter the military establishment of the U. States, that the second regiment of artillerists and engineers shall consist but of three battalions.

Previous to offering this resolution, Mr. Varnum took a concise view of the progress made since the year 1796 in the military establishment; and stated that when the new organization was made, whereby each regiment, ordered to be raised was made to consist of four battalions. One battalion was not yet raised; but according to that system it was to be raised and the fifth countermanded. He was of opinion that in the present state of the country it was quite unnecessary, and, therefore, hoped that the House would concur with him in altering the present law in such a way as to prevent the raising another battalion.

Mr. NEW called up the resolution laid by him yesterday on the table, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the several acts "Laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills," and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. NEW observed, that his object in making the motion was, to have the law so amended, as to allow the proprietors of stills to use them when they pleased, and thus the exception of the duty by the gallon, on the capacity of the still.

Agreed to and referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

LOST

ON Sunday evening last, between the Capitol and Mr. Smith's Printing office, a red Morocco pocket book, with a broken clasp, containing several papers and one ten dollar note.—Whoever has found, and will deliver it at Mr. Smith's Printing office New-Jersey Avenue, shall receive a liberal reward.

THOMAS TOWN.

Dec. 12th 1800.

WASHINGTON BOOK-STORE.

RAPINE, CONRAD, & CO.

Corner of South B. Street and New Jersey Avenue, opposite the Capitol.

HAVE just received, and for sale at the above store, Letters from Alexander Hamilton concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Esq. President of the United States

Also, just opening, a choice assortment of books in History, Law, Medicine, Divinity, Arts and Sciences, Classics, School books, Novels, Romances Bography, &c. &c.—Also a good assortment of super royal, royal, medium, demy, and foolscap writing paper, thick and thin post, blue & common wrapping paper, best Dutch quills, walers, sealing wax, ink powder, red and black ink, black lead pencils, parchment, playing cards, blank books, &c. &c.—All which they will dispose of at the very lowest prices.

Public officers and others, who will please to favour them with their custom, may rely on having the strictest attention paid to their orders.

Nov. 17th, 1800.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

We this morning published the following

SPLENDID INTELLIGENCE

In an Extra to the National Intelligencer, which we re insert for the information of our distant subscribers.

We have this moment received information from Columbia (S. C.) that the REPUBLICAN TICKET for Electors has been carried into by a majority of from 13 to 18 votes.

Mr. JEFFERSON may, therefore, be considered as our future President.

FRIDAY Morning, 9 o'clock.

Extract of a letter dated Columbia, Dec. 2d, 1800, to General Sumter, a member of Congress.

DEAR SIR,

This is the 9th day since I have been here, and I have nothing to offer in excuse for not writing to you in that time, but the necessity there has been for every Republican to devote all his time and exertion to the cause of Liberty, and I may add that my anxiety convinced me of the wretchedness which I should communicate to you by being obliged to contradict any expectations I might have excited by a flattering flatement. However the business is done; and I have the joy to enclose you the bill of Republican electors, with their numbers and to add that they are declaredly in favor of Mr. Jefferson and Col. Burr.

We deserve more credit on this occasion than we will be supposed; as every art was made use of and the presence of General Pinckney added; whole influence you know was counted on as an host—But I have the satisfaction to think that this triumph will be further favorable to the cause of Republicanism as it must convince the adverse party of the diffusion of just principles in our country and the emancipation of our minds from the fetters of name and local interest; and I trust in God the people of America will soon break the hatreds of foreign influence, as they have done that of intrigue and misrepresentation.

The task was arduous here; as we had heard two days ago of the deficient vote of Pennsylvania, and knew that the burthen lay now upon this state. This news excited the spirits and efforts of the federalists, but it also increased our ardor, and the result proves that your countrymen have *deserved well*.

Considering our interests now secure I shall take a respite from politics and be the moderate man my character naturally inclines me to be, in seasons of quiet and prosperity. I cannot by a word of hand express my joy at the same time after the event was known before I could either articulate or write.

I am &c.

List of Republican Candidates as Electors from the State of South Carolina, on the approaching Election of President and Vice President of the United States of America. Anno Domini, 1800

Voters in both houses	131
Majority	76

ELECTORS

Robert Anderson,	85
John Hunter,	87
Arthur Simkins,	84
Wade Hampton,	82
Andrew Love,	82
Theodore Gaillard,	85
Paul Hamilton,	87
Joseph Blythe,	82
Gen. Washington }	69
John Wood }	69

Highest on the other ticket.

The lowest on the Republicans 13 above the highest of the other party.

N. B. It is thought gen. Pinckney may be put up a Senator—if he does the same exertions will be used against him on general principles—and I think with the same success.

A letter has been received from a gentleman at Columbia, who had been informed by one of the *Electors of South Carolina*, that Thomas Jefferson would have eight votes, and Aaron Burr 7.

The Electors of North Carolina have voted as follow.

For Thomas Jefferson	8
Aaron Burr	8
John Adams	3
C. C. Pinckney	4

The Electors of NEW YORK have voted as follow:

For Thomas Jefferson	12
Aaron Burr	12

WILLIAM HINDMAN is elected Senator of U. S. for Maryland, in lieu of the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Lloyd.

OUR COMMISSIONERS to the FRENCH REPUBLIC have arrived at Norfolk in the Portsmouth sloop of war; and are the bearers of the TREATY.

Died at Philadelphia, JOHN NICHOLSON.

The Electors for Delaware have voted as follows:

For John Adams	3 votes.
C. C. Pinckney	3 votes.

ACCOUNTS from TENNESSEE, that may be depended on, state that general DANIEL SMITH is chosen the third Elector for that state. The election of general Smith completes the number of electors for Tennessee, and reduces it to a certainty that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr will have all the votes of that state.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE is chosen Senator of the U. S. for Kentucky, in the room of H. Marshall, whose time expires on the 3d of March next.

Charles Scott, John Coburn, Isaac Shelby and John Pope, are chosen Electors for KENTUCKY. They are all decidedly republican.

The following are the YEAS and NAYS, as taken on Tuesday last, on the report of the Select committee on the memorial of *Samuel H. Smith & Thomas Carpenter*, printers to the house, within the bar of the house to take the debates; which report was, *that it is not expedient that the house should take any order on the memorial presented.*

YEAS.

Messrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Dawson, Dennis, Dent, Dexter, Dwight, Eustis, Evans, Foster, Freeman, Gien, Gil, Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Henderson, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Lyon, Morris, Otis, Page, Parker, Platt, Powell, J. Reed, N. Reed, Rutledge, J. C. Smith, Tenney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Waln, Williams, Woods. 45.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allston, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Christie, Clay, W. C. C. Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Dickson, Eggleston, Fennimore, Gaston, Gray, Gregg, Hamm, Heister, Bitle, Jackson, Jackson, Jones, Kitchell, Leib, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Speight, Stanford, Stone, Sumter, Venable, Vanferren, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Tazewell, Van Cortlandt, Varnum. 45.

The SPEAKER *voted in the affirmative, and by his casting vote confirmed the report, and rejected the prayer of the Memorial.*

The Charleston City Gazette of Nov. 28, contains a very lengthy memorial to the House of Representatives of South Carolina from seven of the unsuccessful candidates at the election in Charleston, which thus concludes, "And as it would be the greatest injustice to the citizens of Charleston, to suffer their votes to be represented in the election of electors of a President, by those who are not their legal representatives—Your petitioners therefore earnestly and respectfully entreat your honorable house, on this most extraordinary and pressing occasion, to suspend immediately from their right to sit and act as members, the following gentlemen, viz. H. W. Defaussure, Thomas Simons, Thomas Hibett Smith, Adam Gilchrist, Henry M. Rutledge, John Dawson, jun. Wm. Price and Robert Howard; until a decision can be had on the merits of this petition.

In the Legislature of Maryland a bill has been introduced, proposing to the legislatures of the states to instruct their Senators in Congress of the United States, to use their influence in that body, to adopt an amendment to the federal constitution, by which to establish an uniform mode of choosing President and Vice President of the United States, by granting to Congress the power "from time to time," to lay out the several states into districts, each district to be di-