the contract made for printing certain documents pursuant to a resolution of the House of the 25th of February last, by which it will appear that besides the benefit to the public of receiving 150 copies more of the entire work than the accustomed number, and having the whole 400 copies bound in blue boards, the work entire is to be executed and delivered on or before the first day of November ensuing, at the price of five hundred dollars less than the sum authorized by the Resolution of the House."

FRIDAY, October 21.

Petitions received—which shall be hereafter noticed.

SATURDAY, October 22, 1803.

Louisiana Treaty.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Harvie, his Secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In my communication to you, of the 17th instant, I informed you that Conventions had been entered into, with the government of France, for the cession of Louisiana to the United States. These, with the advice and consent of the Senate, having now been ratified and my ratification exchanged for that of the First Consul of France in due form, they are communicated to you for consideration in your legislative capacity. You will observe that some important conditions cannot be carried into execution, but with the aid of the legislature; and that time presses a decision on them without delay.

The ulterior provisions also suggested in the same communication, for the occupation and government of the country, will call for early attention. Such information, relative to it's government, as time and distance have permitted me to obtain, will be ready to be laid before you within a few days. But as permanent arrangements for this object may require time and deliberation, it is for your consideration whether you will not forthwith make such temporary provisions for the preservation, in the mean while, of order and tranquility in the country, as the case may require.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Oct. 21st, 1803.

The message having been read,

Mr. Huger hoped the reading of the Treaty and Conventions would be dispensed with, and that they would be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Randolph hoped they would be read.

The reading of course was proceeded with—which being finished,

Mr. *Randolph* moved a reference of the Message, and of the document, accompanying it, to the committee of the whole House on Monday; which motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. *Randolph* begged leave to submit a resolution, arising out of the Message, which he hoped would be considered at that time, for the purpose of referring it to the same committee to whom had been just referred the Message.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for carrying into effect the Treaty and Conventions concluded at Paris on the 30th April, 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic.

Referred to the same committee, without a division.

Mr. *Dawson*, from the committee to whom had been referred two propositions of amendment to the Constitution, made a report in part, as follows;

The committee to whom were referred two resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States relative to the election of the President and Vice President, have according to order, had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report, in part,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the different states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said constitution, viz.

In all future elections of President & Vice-President the electors shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves—the person having a majority of all the electors appointed as President shall be the president; and if there shall be no such majority, the president shall be chosen from the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list for president, by the House of representatives, in the manner directed by the constitution—the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, and in case of an equal number of votes for two or more persons for vice president, they being the highest on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president from those having such equal number, in the manner directed by the constitution.

Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Leib* said that during the last session a bill had passed the House for reducing the Marine Corps, but which had been arrested in the Senate. From the present circumstances of the country, it appeared to him a proper subject for consideration. He therefore submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the several acts relative to the establishment of a marine corps, and in an act fixing the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the corps of marines: and that the committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

Agreed to—Ayes 75—and a committee of five appointed, viz. Messrs. Leib, Jackson, Cutts, L. Williams and Olin.

Mr. RANDOLPH said the House would recollect a report made during the last session, having relation to the subject of the message of the President, delivered that morning, which had been acted upon at a late day. The report, it had been thought inexpedient to publish at that time. As tending to throw light on the important subject before the House, and as a very able composition of a gentleman not then in his place, (Mr. Nicholson) he thought it worthy of publication. He, therefore, moved its reference to the committee to whom the message had been committed, and would afterwards move that it should be printed for the use of the members.

The *Speaker* doubted whether it was in order to receive such a motion respecting a paper which had been considered confidential.

Mr. Randolph said he would withdraw his motion for the present, and bring it forward at a future time in a less objectionable shape.

Mr. Gregg observed, that if his memory did not fail the injunction of secrecy was taken off, though there had been no resolution for printing the report. He regretted it had not been published last session. If his impression was correct, it might now be published.

Mr. RANDOLPH said his friend from Pennsylvania would perceive a very cogent reason for not publishing the report at that time. Its contents rendered it inexpedient to publish it, till the negociations then depending should be terminated one way or the other. That reason had ceased, and the report might therefore be published. As it appeared necessary to clear the galleries before the injunction of secrecy could be taken off, he hoped that measure would be adopted before an adjournment took place. He would not, however, offer such motion until any other important business, coming before the House, might be attended to.

Mr. DANA enquired whether there was on the public journal any notice of the report alluded to. If there were, they could act upon it in public; if there were not they could not act.

Mr. GRISWOLD. What, Mr. Speaker, is the question before the House?

The SPEAKER said there was no question before the House.

Mr. GRISWOLD. The Speaker having decided that there is no question before the House, all this conversation is out of order.

Mr. RANDOLPH. There is nobody out of order but the gentleman himself. His colleague asks if there is any mention of the Report on the public Journal. For answering his enquiry the Clerk is examining the Journal. *There is*, therefore, a question before the House; and any member has a right to require that the Journal be examined, to determine his mind on any particular business.

Mr. GRISWOLD was sorry to see a difference between the Speaker, and the gentleman from Virginia. The Speaker says there is a question before the House, the gentleman from Virginia says there is not. It was very well for any gentleman requiring information contained in the journal to enquire of the Clerk. But he never knew before, that that made a motion.

Mr. Lyon saw no difference between the Speaker and the gentleman from Virginia.

The *Clerk* said there was no mention on the public journal, of the report.

Mr. Lyon moved that the doors be closed, for the purpose of taking off the injunction of secrecy.

Mr. RODNEY was opposed to closing the doors. It might be proper to publish the report, but that could be directed at a future day. He felt very hostile to closing the doors of that House except on important occasions.

The question was taken on Mr. Lyon's motion, which was lost—Ayes 49,—Noes 62.

Mr. DAWSON, wished, as the injunction of secrecy could not be taken off with open doors, that they would be shut for that purpose—when he should move a resolution for taking off the injunction on all subjects before us at the last session.

The SPEAKER said the regular course would be to move a re-consideration of the motion for closing the doors.

Mr. SMILIE hoped, the House would reconsider the motion. He was no friend to shut doors; but it was apparent that the only way of giving publicity to the Report was to come to a resolution to that effect with closed doors.

After some further remarks, the question of re consideration was taken and agreed to; as, also was the question for closing the doors.

The doors were then closed for a short time, and the injunction of secrecy respecting the report of the secret Committee taken off, and the Report ordered to be printed.

(The Report in our next.)

MONDAY, October 17, 1803.

The Speaker laid before the House, sundry papers transmitted to him from Kenawha county, in the state of Virginia, touching the election of Thomas Lewis, one of the members returned, to serve in this House, for the said state, which were read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee of Elections.

TUESDAY, October 18.

A petition of Lewis Prahl, of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, white-smith, was read, praying compensation for the value of a quantity of muskets, bayonets and other arms, which were nearly finished, and intended for the continental army; but owing to the information of some evil minded person, the work-shop and dwelling house of the petitioner were searched, the said arms discovered and taken by the enemy, during the revolutionary war with Great-Britain; or that such other relief may be granted to the petitioner in the premises, as in the wisdom of Congress shall seem meet.

Also, a memorial of Moses Tryon, of Wethersfield, in the state of Connecticut, late a captain of the U. States ship of war, the Connecticut, and of Richard Law, junior, of New London, in the said state, late master commandant of the sloop of war, called the Richmond, praying that they may receive the difference in the proportion of salvage which would accrue to the memorialists, under the provisions of an act of Congress, passed the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, intituled "An act for the government of the navy of the United States," and those which were established by an act passed the third of March, 1800, in the case of an unarmed merchant ship called the Thomas Chalkey, belonging to a citizen of the United States, which was recaptured from a French privateer, by the memorialists and their crews, some time in the month of April, 1800, or that such other relief may be afforded, for the reasons specified in the memorial, as to the wisdom of Congress shall be deemed reasonable and proper.

Ordered, That the said petition and memorial, together with the petitions of Ann Elliott and of Amey Dardin, presented to this house on the 26th of January, and 3d of February last, and the documents accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

WEDNESDAY, October 19.

Ordered, That Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Hough, Mr. Clopton and Mr. Stanford be added to the committee appointed yesterday, to enquire wether any, and what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing a post-office and post roads within the United States.

A petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Portland, in the district of Maine, and state of Massachusetts, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House, and read, praying that a post road from Fryburgh, in the state of Massachusetts, to Saint Alban's in the state of Vermont, with post-offices in suitable places on the said road, may be established for the benefit and convenience of the petitioners and other inhabitants of the said states of Massachusetts and Vermont.

Ordered, That the said petition, together with all such petitions presented to the last Congress, from citizens and inhabitants within the United States, as relate to the establishment, alteration or discontinuance of post roads, be referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

ERRATUM.

In Mr. Randolph's observations on the death of SAMUEL ADAMS, for "*pay*" read "*say*".

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, 22d October 1803.

Agreeably to notice given by Mr. Breckinridge yesterday, he had leave to bring in a 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 concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last," which was read;

Ordered, That it pass to the second reading. The bill is in the following words;

"*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 authorized to take possession of, and occupy the Territories ceded by France to the United States by the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day 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 authorized by an act passed the 3d day of March last, intituled "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.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*. That until Congress shall have made provision 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 or persons, and shall be exercised by and in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE,

DUBLIN, September 1.

Owen Kirwan was indicted for a similar charge of high treason with the last prisoner. The Attorney General stated the circumstances of this case minutely—urging that the present prisoner, though not actually taken among the armed insurgents on the night of the 23d of July, still was found under circumstances still more aggravating, circumstances which would prove that he was one of the leaders of this traiterous band of rebels.

Benjamin Adams proved that he knew the prisoner at the bar, whom he identified; that he lives opposite to the prisoner's house in Plunket-street, with his father; knowing the prisoner for ten or twelve years back, with whom however, he had no extraordinary intimacy, nothing, he believed, beyond an occasional salute. On the 23d of July he saw the prisoner leaning over the door of his dwelling house, talking in a low voice to another man—could not hear the subject of their discourse—saw him frequently pass and repass to Thomas street with a green bag half full when he went from his house, and returned with it empty—knew the prisoner to be a man who deals in old cloaths; at each journey he made to Thomas-street, staid about 25 minutes—saw a number of men go into his place; they went separately; this occurred about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening—witness was looking from a window in his own place; while viewing this transaction, saw a sky-rocket come from the direction of Thomas-street over his, the witness's house, on which he could distinctly hear the prisoner exclaim, "there is the rocket, my boy;" after which he returned to his shop; had on a green frock coat, which his wife compelled him to take off, and offered him a cotton jacket, into which he put his arms, after which he clapped a pike on his shoulder, crying out "G--d's b--d turn out boys, the town is our own, any man who does not turn out this night will surely be murdered to-morrow."

Before the witness could discover any thing particular respecting the conduct of the prisoner, he heard a woman come into his father's house, and warn him to make his escape, as there was to be a general massacre that night. This alarm excited his notice of the particulars he stated, which he communicated to his father, and with his approbation the following day to a Mr. Dalton of the Rotunda division, who referred him to Major Sirr.

Joseph Adams, father to the last witness, corroborated his son's testimony respecting the particulars he stated in evidence about himself; he moreover said, that his wife had such an impression made upon her, that a massacre was to take place, that she intreated him, the witness, to fly for his life, and leave her to the mercy of the world, on which he escaped through a dormant window to the roof of his house, where he found six or seven men, at the sight of whom he gave himself up for dead, supposing them to be traitors, but discovered that they sought refuge there, impelled by the same fears by which he himself had been actuated.

Mr. Curran exerted his great powers in a speech of great brilliancy—he reprobated with all his energies French principles and the French revolution—drew a parallel between that spirit of rancor and asperity by which the government were actuated at the last rebellion, and the kind, moderate and conciliating principles by which the government of Earl Hardwicke is distinguished—while bearing testimony to the candour, moderation and good sense of the Attorney General, he still deprecated a disastrous effect which may probably follow from the warmth with which he took occasion to expatiate on the virtues of that lamented and amiable character, the late Lord Kilwarden. The effect he alluded to was one he was conscious the learned advocate never in the kindness and sympathy of his heart apprehended, which was an impression and feeling of indignation in the minds of the Jury, which without a singular portion of good sense, they would find it difficult to erase.

The defence appeared to consist of the most awkward fabrication to prove an *alibi*, and some attempt at character, where the witnesses had nothing to say respecting the prisoner's loyalty.

Baron George charged the jury, observing, with his usual candour and great perspicuity on the several circumstances, to prove the overt acts.

The jury returned a verdict---GUILTY.

(To be Continued.)

POSTSCRIPT.

BALTIMORE, October 21.

WAR WITH SPAIN!

The ship Mississippi, captain Dawson, 38 days from Liverpool, has just come up. By this arrival we learn that France has declared war against Portugal, and has an army of 200,000 men in motion, to effect its conquest; that Great Britain has declared war against Spain, for suffering the French army to march through that country against Portugal; and that her cruisers had captured two Spanish galleons.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 8th of this instant, a NEGRO FELLOW by the name of DICK; he is a likely well made fellow, about twenty or twenty-one years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather of a light colour, has a good head of hair with a fine set of teeth and when spoken to has a smiling look; had on when he went away a green negro cotton great coat, German oznaburg shirt, hempen rolls overhalls, and a felt hat about half worn. Took with him a short jacket of olive coloured fustian with yellow buttons, a pair of olive coloured fancy cord pantaloons, an old black broad cloth coat with metal buttons, with other articles of cloathing not recollected.

He was seen at Fredericksburg on the first day of the races, and it is probable he is still lurking about that place. He is the property of Doctor Robert H. Rose of this county, and was hired from him by the subscriber. I forewarn all masters of vessels and others from harbouring or carrying the said fellow out of this state at their peril. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me residing in Orange county, or secure him in any goal and give such information that I get him again.

LEONARD HOLLURRY.

Halifarm, (Orange) October 14th. [illegible]w.

By His Excellency JOHN FRANCIS MERCER, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at the November session seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled "an act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the Governor, and dispersed through the state, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives:—We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that John Campbell, Esquire, was elected for the first district; Walter Bowie, Esquire, was elected for the second district; Thomas Plater, Esquire, was elected for the third district; Daniel Heister, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district; Nicholas Ruxton Moore, and William Mac Creery, Esquires, were elected for the fifth district; John Archer, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district; Joseph Hopper Nicholson, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and John Dennis, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventeenth day of October, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By the governor,

Ninian Pinkney,

Clerk of the governor and council.

In Council

October 17, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published three times in each week, for the space of two weeks successively, in the American, Telegraphe, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; Republican Advocate and Bartgee's paper at Frederick Town; Graves' paper at Hagers Town, and the Star at Easton.

By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

October 24. epaw.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Dairy of Underwood and Stockwell, in the city of Washington, four cows, branded on the near horn U. S. Any Person lodging information at the dairy, where they may be found, or returning them thereto shall receive the above reward.

UNDERWOOD & STOCKWELL.

October 24. 3t.

To be Rented.

AT the Capitol Hill either the whole or half of a large two story brick house with a good kitchen and garret, opposite Mr. Mc Cormick's store; Likewise a neat two story frame, well finished. For particulars enquire of John Read, Capitol Hill.

N. B. Will hire out during the Session of Congress, four or five beds and their appendages.

JOHN READ.

Oct. 24—3t