munity in whose behalf the accusation is made to vote an enquiry.

Thus much for the general principle which would induce me to vote for this resolution, if no specific charge had been made. In the present case, however, a specific charge of a serious kind has been made by a member from Pennsylvania. And however gentlemen may have attempted to weaken the force of this charge, it does substantially amount to this, that by the opinion of a judge a citizen of the United States was deprived of his constitutional right to counsel, when arraigned for his life. I will not, however, dwell on this charge. It has been placed by a gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Nicholson) in a point of view, satisfactory to myself, and I believe, to the House. I consider it, however, my duty, on this occasion, to mention a trial which took place in the commonwealth of Virginia, which furnishes another specific charge against judge Chase. I was not present at this trial, and am not personally acquainted with the circumstances. I believe, however, that in the commonwealth of Virginia, but one sentiment prevails, as to the conduct of judge Chase on this occasion, viz. that it was indecent and tyrannical. In the course of the trial he refused to allow a witness on the part of the prisoner to be examined, because the witness could prove the truth of a part only, and not the whole of the words laid in the indictment. By a system of conduct peculiar to himself, he deprived the prisoner of the aid of Mr. George Hay, as counsel, a man, who, although not as generally known as some others in our state, is inferior to none in his profession. I do not mention these circumstances as hearsay evidance, but as facts, which I am induced to believe can be established by legal testimony. If on this statement there is any gentleman who can refuse an enquiry, I am willing to leave him in the enjoyment of his opinion. For my own part I shall be always ready on the demand of a member of this House to exercise my constitutional right of enquiry, and without partiality or prejudice to pursue the course pointed out by my duty, whether it shall lead to impeachment or an honorable acquittal.

[*To be continued.*]

BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Trunk of best and most fashionable London and Philadelphia made Boots and Shoes, and for sale by MICHAEL ROBERTS, at his store George Town.

Jan. 27—3t

NOTICE.

IS given to the creditors of John William Lytton, a bankrupt that his final discharge will be granted on the 6th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Stelle's Hotel, in the city and county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

WILLIAM CRANCH, assistant Judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

Jan. 16—3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

ON the petition of Robert P. Wade an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt: It is ordered that notice be given to the creditors of the said Wade that on Monday the 6th day of February next, at the court room in the capitol at 11 o'clock, A. M. the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Robert P. Wade agreeably to the statute in such cases lately made and provided, and a trustee appointed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary and it is further ordered that this notice be published three several times before the said 6th day of February in the National Intelligencer and the Washington Federalist. By order of the hon William Cranch, one of the judges of the circuit court for the district of Columbia.

U. FORREST, Clk.

Jan. 27—3t

Valuable property for Sale.

In virtue of a deed of trust executed and bearing date on the 8th day of January 1798, between ISAAC POLOCK of the first part WILLIAM DEAKINS jun. since deceased of the second part, and JONAH THOMPSON and RICHARD VEITCH of the third part. I the subscriber being the Executor, devisee and legal Assignee of the said William Deakins jun. deceased, for the purpose of executing the trusts in and by that deed declared, shall and will on the 27th day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the Tavern of John H. Barney in George Town, expose to public sale for Cash, to the highest bidder, that valuable Lot situated on Water street, in said town on which the House at present occupied by Mr. Barney, as a Tavern, stands, together with all the buildings and improvements on the same, said lot fronting on Water-street 52 feet, and running back 175 feet parallel with Cherry-Alley, and binding thereon, being part of that lot designated in the plan of Old George-Town, by No. 49.—Also another Lot on Keys street, (being part of that Lot designated by the No 77 in the plan of Old George-Town) comprehending a part of that wharf lately occupied as a Lumber Yard, by Mr. George King—also a large and convenient two story brick dwelling house—More particular information relative to the above valuable property, may be had at any time previous to the day of sale, by application to Messrs. Thompson and Veitch in Alexandria, John L. Mason, esq. George-Town, or the subscriber.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Executor and Devisee of William Deakins jun. deceased.

Georgetown, January 20—tw t17 Mar.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1804.

The MEMBERS OF CONGRESS DINE together to day, and next week give a BALL, in celebration of the acquisition of Louisiana. This example will, we have no doubt, be generally followed by the citizens of the United States, who appreciate, as highly as their representatives, this great event.

The publication of the copious and interesting details of the celebration at New-Orleans, which we have translated from the Moniteur, while it evinces the satisfaction with which the cession is received in that quarter of the union, will be considered as peculiarly seasonable on a day devoted to patriotic joy by the representatives of the people.

In addition to these details we have the pleasure of presenting to the public an authentic copy of the instrument executed by the French and Spanish commissioners on the delivery of Louisiana to France.

Translated for the National Intelligencer, from the Moniteur of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, 21st *Dec.* 1803.

THE work is at length consummated—Louisiana changes her government for the last time; and the flag of the United States has throughout this city every where replaced that of the French Republic.

The following account of the three last days, will complete the history of these events, which mark an epoch, destined to be one of the most memorable in the history of America.

On Sunday last, the 18th of this month, the colonial Prefect, commissioner of the French government, was invited, once more to assist in the divine service of a form of worship, about to cease to be *national* in this country, from the nature of the government under which the people were about to pass. The religious ceremonies were celebrated with the greatest pomp: The Colonial Prefect, accompanied by the municipal body, by French officers, with those of the militia, and many other respectable persons, entered the church through a line of grenadiers, and there received mass, with the honors due to the representative of the French Republic.

The lines

Domine, salvam fac rempublicam;
Domine, salvos fac Consules:

Once more resounded through the church; where they had been regularly sung, on festivals and Sabbaths, from the first taking possession of the country by France.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, were seen passing along the bank of the river, the commissioners of the United States, Mr. Claiborne and General Wilkinson, preceded by a fine detachment of volunteers of the Missisippi Territory, on horse back. They proceeded immediately to citizen Laussat's, and their arrival was announced by the discharge of 19 cannon.

Citizen Laussat received them in his salloon, in the midst of a numerous company; when, after resting a few moments, he led them into his cabinet, where they remained in conference for more than an hour.

They had no sooner left him than it became public, that on the next day, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, Louisiana would be given up to the United States.

Meanwhile, the American Commissioners retired at three o'clock to their camp, and from that moment no doubt remained of preparations being made for their taking possession.

On Wednesday we were most agreeably surprised by the display of a body of fine cavalry, traversing the city from one end to another, and ending their way towards the camp. It was Citizen Laussat, who thus attended, was on his way to visit the Commissioners of the United States; he was preceded by the Major, and Adjutant-Major of the militia, in French uniform, at his side was the *Commandant de la Place*, the Colonel of the militia, an aid-de-camp, and the Secretary of the Commission; in the midst of which, his superb dress, his noble horse, the richness of its harness, of blue velvet embroidered with silver, distinguished him from every other.

He was followed by a number of the young officers of militia, French soldiers and inhabitants of the City. This retinue, amounting to about sixty men, offered a spectacle truely brilliant, and it was a matter of universal surprise, how, on so short a notice, had been collected a body of cavalry so numerous, so excellent, and so well equipped. But what is impossible to a Chief beloved by the Louisianians—In half an hour afterwards, the municipality followed in carriages; multitudes assembled, and the road for half a league, was completely covered. Their reception at camp was a-la-militaire, and accompanied with every honor.

On their entering the marque of the officers, the cannons were fired to salute the French Commissioners, music succeeded, and played the air, dearest to Frenchmen, namely, Bonaparte's march. The Colonial Prefect, presented the members of the municipal body, and afterwards the officers and principal citizens, to the American Commissioners, conversed with them, and after making the tour of the camp, retired in the same order that he came. The night following the precautions of the police were increased, and the guards and patroles doubled, the Colonial Prefect went himself to reconnoiter the different posts, and rode through the interior of the city.

At length that day dawned, which was to usher in a new era for the people of the Missisippi.

Citizen Laussat, Commissioner of the French Republic, proceeded to the city Hotel on foot, at the head of the municipal body of the officers attached to his mission, a great number of militia officers, and distinguished inhabitantana of the City and surrounding country, and of the citizens of his nation. He was saluted as he passed by the republican brig L'Argo.

The weather was exceedingly fine, and the temperature mild as that of April. In about an hour the troops of the United States presented themselves, where they were met in military form at the gates, and after receiving the orders of the Colonial Prefect, were introduced into the city.

They displayed in the square, having the American commissioners at their head, and being commanded by one of them, General Wilkinson. He formed them in the line of battle, opposite the front of the city hotel, the armed militia and the French company under capt. Baugand, were arrayed on the opposite side. A detached company, at a little distance, was stationed near the national flag.

The American commissioners, ascending to the hall, were met on the grand stair case by the assistant of the mayor, the chief of the batalion *Commandant de la Place*, the first adjutant major of the militia, and the secretary of the commission, who were placed there to receive them. The commissioner of the French Republic, himself, with the municipal body, received them in the audience hall; he was seated in an elevated chair, Mr. Claiborne at his right, and Gen. Wilkinson on his left in other chairs, the secretary of the French commission standing before them on the right, and the secretary of the American commission on the left.

The commissioners of the United States presented to the commissioner of the French Republic, their full powers, which were immediately read by the secretary of commission, Wadsworth, and repeated by the secretary of commission, Daugerot.

Citizen Laussat briefly announced the object in French, and at his order, citizen Daugerot afterwards read the *Treaty of Cession* of Louisiana, with the powers of which the first consul Bonaparte, had invested citizen Laussat, in the name of the French people, that he might execute the same, according to the process verbal of the exchange of ratifications, which were to precede this execution. These readings over, citizen Laussat rose and said—"That from this moment he gave to the commissioners of the United States, possession of the country and dependencies of Louisiana, conformably to the articles 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the treaty and to the conventions of the 10th Floreal, year 11th (30th April) in order, that according to this treaty the sovereignty and property of Louisiana, should pass to the United States, under the same clauses and conditions with which it had been ceded by Spain to France, in virtue of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemaire, year 9, (Oct. 1, 1800) which had received its execution by the French having taken possession of this colony."

After these words, citizen Laussat took the keys of the forts of New Orleans and presented them to Mr. Claiborne; he then continued thus—"I here declare that in virtue of the powers with which I am invested, and of the mission with which I am charged by the first consul, that all citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana, who shall remain under the government of the United States, are from this instant released from their oaths of fidelity to the French republic." Citizen Laussat, then rose and changed seats with Mr. Claiborne. The secretaries of commissions then read the process verbal of this ceremony, the one in the French, the other in the English language; they were then on both sides signed and sealed and reciprocally exchanged, and the sitting ended. The citizens went to the principal balcony of the hotel. At their appearance the flag of the French republic was lowered, and at the same time that of the United States raised, when they met at equal height, they remained till at a signal of the firing of cannon on the square, the forts commenced a discharge, which was repeated by all the batteries; at this moment the American colour was raised and the French flag taken down.

Citizen Laussat then descended from the city hotel with Mr. Claiborne and general Wilkinson. They placed themselves in front of the line formed by the militia, when citizen Laussat spoke as follows:

"Militia of New Orleans and of Louisiana! You have given proofs of the greatest zeal, and of a filial devotion to the French standard, during the short time it has appeared on your banks. I shall make this known to France and her government. In their name I return you thanks. Behold the commissioners of the United States, to whom I transfer the command over you. Obey them henceforth as the representatives of your legitimate sovereign."

This concise harrangue being finished, citizen Laussat placed himself along side of the standard of the republic. Immediately the drum beat, and the *company of French citizens* put themselves in motion—the weather was uncommonly favorable for this ceremony; the crowd was great; the windows and balconies presented to view the most beautiful women of Louisiana—The French, Spanish and American plumes rose, here and there, as in tufts, from the midst of the various groupes. A large number of Americans collected at a short distance from the city hotel, throwing their hats in the air and huzzaing. But, in general, the greatest silence and order reigned throughout the multitude. A thousand persons have observed and repeated that, during the remainder of the day, at the sight of the French flag, beheld on high, and then disappearing, sorrow & emotion were depicted in almost every countenance, and tears flowed from almost every eye. This emotion was redoubled when the company of French citizens carried off, with slow step, this beloved emblem of our national alliance. It would be difficult for the spectator ever to forget this moment, on the affecting spectacle. Fifty different Frenchmen, brought to this country, by different views, destinies and chances, the one unknown to the other, surrounding the standard of their country, finding themselves all brothers, render to it, from the spontaneous and abundant emotions of their hearts, a homage of affection, devotion and respect! Their manners and habits had neither resemblance or military uniformity; but from their positions, their motions, their distance, and their steps, it was easy to see that many of them had marched with the *Brave*, and had been counted among the distinguished *defenders of their country*. As this company passed before the American lines, they presented their arms to the beat of the drum, displayed their colours, and saluted it with their cannon; and while it could be perceived weeping eyes remained fixed upon it. It was at the House of the commissioner of the Republic, and into his hands that the company deposited the flag for whose protection it had been organised. On leaving the ranks to receive it, Citizen Laussat thus spoke:

"French Citizens!—I shall render an account to our government of the patriotic sentiments with which you have fulfilled at the distance of 2,500 leagues a religious duty to this standard. I shall require from your commander a list of your names, and shall transmit them to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and you may rest assured that they will be placed under the eyes of the First Consul." Scarcely had the French Commissioner entered his dwelling, when the officers of the militia waited upon him with the following address:

"We have desired to render to you, and, through you, to the French Republic, this new homage; while we still wear (pointing to their cockades) this emblem of the transient union which has subsisted between us, and of the attachment we shall always feel for it."

The scene was very affecting.

At three o'clock the company seated themselves at the table of the Colonial Prefect, who gave a dinner to the Commissioners of the United States, followed by a tea party in the evening. The festival was splendid. On the dinner table were ninety two covers; and there were from four to five hundred guests at supper. The main table accommodated sixty, the remainder were distributed at small tables arranged under the outer galleries; with which all external communication was cut off; while within glittered the American, Spanish and French colours, which, intermingled, and falling in large folds, formed the most elegant drapery around the walls. The decorations of the great table consisted of *plateaux*, embellished with beautiful paintings, and surmounted with temples, pavilions, and pillars. The polite attention and significant allusion, indicated by raising the American colors over every other decoration, escaped the observation of no one. It was also noticed that nearly all the American families of the city were invited to the entertainment. A number of civil and military officers, accompanied the commissioners of the United States.—The Spanish civil and military officers surrounded the commissioners of his Catholic Majesty; and the rest of the company was composed of French, and principally Louisianians. The toasts commenced after the first course, and continued till the end of the repast, which was prolonged by the firing that followed them. They were given in the following order:—*The United States and Jefferson*, in Madeira. *Charles the 4th and Spain*, in Malaga and Canary; *The French Republic and Bonaparte*, in Red and White Champagne. Each of these toasts was announced by sixty-three discharges of artillery: of which twenty-one were fired from the fort; twenty one from the French battery before the Prefecture; and twenty one from the French brig L'Argo. After these toasts, given by citizen Laussat, the Spanish and American commissioners gave the *French Commissioner and his family*; and the French Commissioners then gave, *to the friendship and indissoluble union of the three powers whose Commissioners are present*. Additional discharges were heard, and others repeated on the Colonial Prefect announcing as the last toast, TO THE ETERNAL HAPPINESS OF LOUISIANA! Acclamations, transports, and huzzas accompanied each of these toasts. The Assembly at tea was but an increased and uninterrupted continuation of the company at dinner. Tea was served at seven, and English country dances immediately commenced, continued, alternately with French country dances, until 9 o'clock in the morning, except during the interval of supper, which was served up at 2 in the morning. Eight card tables detained part of the company till a much later hour. No fire occurred to disturb the harmony of the festival, although there was the most magnificent illumination. The assembly was more numerous and protracted than we have before witnessed. It was as brilliant, in society and dress, as any preceding; and only differed from them in being opened and terminated with less gaiety, and in being marked by a slight tint of melancholy. But in the animation of the dance, play and conversation, the night was devoted to pleasure.

Citizen Laussat, after the giving up of Louisiana, received the same day, during the festival, and again on the ensuing day, multiplied testimonies of the regret felt on his leaving the country. He shewed himself much affected by and it was easily seen that he reciprocated them.

The subjoined paper is the translation of the declaratory act signed in the French and Spanish languages at New-Orleans the 30th of November last, between the Commissioners of France and the Spanish Commissioners on the formal delivery of Louisiana by the latter to Mr. Laussat as Commissioner of the French Republic.

THE undersigned, citizen Clement Peter Laussat, Colonial Prefect, commissioner of the French government for receiving possession, in the name of the French Republic, of the Colony or Province of Louisiana from the hands of the officers or other agents of his Catholic Majesty in conformity to the full powers conferred upon him, in the name of the French people, by citizen Bonaparte, First Consul, bearing date of the 17th Prairial, 11th year, (June 6th, 1803,) countersigned by the Secretary of State Hugues Maret, and by his Excellency the Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies Decres, which powers he has this moment personally delivered to the Commissioners of his Catholic Majesty, together with the Royal Order, dated Barcelona, the 15th of October, 1802.

And the above-mentioned Commissioners of his Catholic Majesty, Don Manuel de Salcedo, Brigadier of the Royal Armies, Governor military and political of the Province of Louisiana and West-Florida, Inspector of the veteran troops and the militia of the same, Vice Patron Royal, *Judge Subdelegate* of the Superintendance General of the Courriers, &c. and Don Sebastian Calvo de la Puerta, and Don Farcill Marquis de Casa Calvo, Knight of the Order of St. James, Brigadier of the Royal Armies and Colonel of the Regiment of Infantry of the Havanna; appointed Commissioners by his C. M. for the delivery of the said Province to the French Republic, according to a Royal Order of the 18th January 1803, certifying by the present that on this day, the 8th of Frimaire, 12th year of the French Republic, and the 30th November 1803, having met in the halls of the City hotel of New-Orleans, respectively accompanied by the Chiefs and officers of the army and navy, the Cabildo, Secular and Ecclesiastical, the administration of the Royal Finances, the civil administration, and by several other distinguished persons of their respective nations: the said citizen Laussat has delivered the said commissioners of his C. M. the above-mentioned full powers of citizen Bonaparte, first consul of the French Republic and immediately after the said Don Manuel de Salcedo and Marquis de Casa Calvo have declared that in virtue and according to the terms of the order of the king of Spain, dated Barcelona, 15th of October 1802, and countersigned by his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, first secretary and counsellor of state, they from this moment give to the said commissioner of France citizen Laussat, possession of the said colony of Louisiana, and of its dependencies, as also of the city and island of New-Orleans, with the same extent which they have this day, and