WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

PROPOSALS will be received by the DIRECTORS for the use of the WASHINGTON THEATRE, either for the ensuing season, or for its permanent occupation. Any company disposed to treat with the directors will experience the utmost liberality.

*** *The printers of the Chronicle in Boston, the Citizen of New-York, the Aurora of Philadelphia, the American of Baltimore, and the City Gazette of Charleston, are requested to insert the above three times.*

WE have considered it a duty to lay before our readers the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Connecticut in a case of the most extraordinary aspect. It will be recollected that for some time past an interesting discussion has been conducted in that state on the question whether she has a constitution. Many able performances have been written on both sides; and the federal prints have been crouded with essays to prove that she has a constitution. This is evidence that public opinion has been greatly divided on this point. Among those who, it seems, have expressed an opinion that there is no constitution, are William Judd, J. H. Tomlinson, Agur Judson, Hezekiah Goodrich, and Nathaniel Manning, justices of the peace—For the expression of these sentiments, these citizens have been summoned to answer before the General Assembly, to shew cause if any they have, why their commissions should not be revoked.

Deeming this an aggression, of the most dangerous nature, on the essential rights of the citizen, we invite the attention of every man to it. Whether Connecticut has, or has not a constitution, is not here the question; but whether every freeman of that state, be he a justice of the peace, or a private citizen, has, or has not the right of entertaining the honest convictions of his own judgment, of expressing them, and of recommending measures calculated, in a quiet and orderly way, to settle the controversy, either by the express establishment of a constitution, or by a decision not to alter the present state of things. To effect these honorable purposes, the denounced gentlemen have co-operated with thousands of their fellow-citizens; and to effect similar purposes in relation to the whole union the best men in America met together in that illustrious body that framed the form of government under which we now live. In vain shall we boast of our liberty, if an attempt to change the form of our governments shall be received and treated as criminal.

But this odious transaction does not stop here. It is the nature of one excess to lead to another. A precipitate spirit marked the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the above occasion. Some members thought the case merited some little delay and thought. Among these appears to have been Samuel Hart, jun. He expressed himself with the freedom that he thought, and, that every man out of the vortex of party will think, became a representative of the people. The occasion was seized with eagerness, and not a moment lost to reprobate his conduct by a solemn reprimand. Contrast the language of Mr. Hart with that used on the floor of Congress by many of the representatives of that state, and say whether the former is not modest, delicate and unassuming, compared with that of the latter? Recollect the sacred duties attached to the character of a representative, and say whether Mr. Hart had not an indisputable right to make the declarations ascribed to him? Were they not true, and were they not appropriate? It is to be feared that it was because they were both true and appesite, that they were denounced. We confess that we feel some alarm for the consequences of this intolerant spirit. The measure is so extraordinary and unprecedented in the annals of legislation since the æra of independence, that we fear it can only emanate from a determination of the majority to suppress in their opponents that free expression of sentiment so hostile to the continuance of their power. Be this at it may, we have deemed it our duty to exhibit these proceedings to the public, and to them, as the highest tribunal submit the ultimate award.

House of Representatives OF CONNECTICUT.

Wednesday, October 17.

A bill from the Governor and Council was read, stating that William Judd of Farmington, Jabez H. Tomlinson, and Agur Judson of Stradford, Hezekiah Goodrich of Chatham, and Nathaniel Manning of Windham, Esqrs. justices of the peace, had declared and published as their opinion, that there is no Constitution of civil government in the state of Connecticut; and that it was improper for persons holding an opinion that the government of Connecticut was an usurpation, should hold commissions of the peace under that government; and requiring them to appear before the General Assembly on the 25th day of inst. October, and shew cause, if any they have, why their commissions should not be revoked.

Mr. *Collins* said he felt perfectly willing to subscribe to the idea, and he thought that the gentlemen named in the bill should be treated with terms of delicacy and tenderness; but he thought we ought to come to an explanation with them. It is no more than what the importance of the subject, and the public good requires. He believed it inconsistent that men who think we have no constitution, and that our government is an usurpation, should hold offices under that government. The proper steps to be taken, are pointed out in the bill: the gentlemen are cited to appear before this honorable Assembly, and shew the reasons of their conduct. He was in favor of the bill.

Mr. *E. Holmes* moved a concurrence with the government and council. The conduct of the gentlemen mentioned in the bill, had been dissatisfactory to him and many other gentlemen. He wished them to be treated with all tenderness and delicacy, but their conduct had been such as required that something should be done. He moved concurrence.

Mr. *Daggett* wished the bill to be read again.—It was read accordingly.

He then said that it was so consonant to all his ideas of justice, that every government should protect itself, that he could see no reasonable objection to the bill. If the gentlemen named have disavowed the government, made declarations against its existence, or have declared that it is an usurpation, it is certainly highly improper that they should hold offices under it.

Mr. *Stevens* observed, that the resolution was something novel, that if no inconvenience would arise, he would wish that it might be postponed till to-morrow morning. Persons may entertain different sentiments; and we are all liable to change our opinions. He moved a postponement of the consideration of the bill till to-morrow morning.

Mr. *Rositer* said, if the persons named in the bill were now called upon to give the reasons for their conduct, there would be some propriety in the motion for a postponement.—But this resolution is passed only for the purpose of giving them notice, and causing them to appear. He presumed all the members of the House had made up their minds upon the subject, and were as well prepared to act upon it now as ever. He therefore was opposed to the postponement.

Mr. *Stevens* said he understood the persons named in the resolution were charged with certain offences, and that they were therein cited to appear and answer to the charge. He did not know but the gentlemen would be content with the object of the resolution, nor but they would appear and make their defence. Some of them lived at a distance, and they ought not to be troubled to come on Thursday of next week, unless the House are fully convinced of the reality of the charges which are made against them. The business will be new and important to them. He wished the House not to be precipitate. He saw no inconvenience from a delay till the next morning. The members of the House may then entertain a different opinion from what they do now. Perhaps some may wish to discuss the subject who are not now prepared to do it.

The motion for postponement was negatived.

Mr. *Samuel Hart, jun.* Two things are necessary to obtain an object—the *ability* and the *disposition*—both of these the House possess—I therefore deem it unnecessary—unavailing, to say any thing on the subject.

Mr. *Stevens* moved that the yeas and nays be taken on the resolution.

Mr. *Daggett* said if he did not misunderstand the gentleman from Berlin, he had imputed improper motives to this House. I would ask by what authority he made those remarks. I understand him to say in substance that this House have the ability and the disposition to pass this bill, and therefore arguments are unavailing. They have prejudged the question and are determined therefore to act improperly. I think the gentleman has mistaken this house—there may have been such a collection of people here at *some time*, but I hope—I trust in God that this House is not thus degraded, but will act with that consistency and integrity which the Legislature of Connecticut has ever manifested. I am the more surprised at these remarks coming from a new member.—I think his modesty should have prevented him.—He should have learned the dignified course which this House maintains.

Mr. *Hart* said he was much mistaken if he had said any thing, which the gentleman from New Haven had imputed to him. He did not say the House were disposed to do wrong; if he *thought* so, he did not see how Mr. Daggett should know it, he had not told his thoughts. He always supposed that we might speak freely on the floor of this House; but if it had got to that, that we may not speak our sentiments he hoped we might be indulged with thinking as we pleased.

Mr. Miller did not wish that any man should be hindered from speaking his sentiments with freedom; but he hoped in God that no man would be indulged with the privilege of speaking sentiments disgraceful to the House. If the gentleman meant by his observations, that this House had a predisposition to judge the question, they were highly improper.

Mr. Hart observed, that after what had fallen from the gentleman, he thought it his duty to give an explanation of the remarks he had made. He had no intention of charging the house with a disposition to do wrong; he only alluded to the two political parties which existed in the house, and which he considered as distinctly marked as the lines and boundaries of a county. If the two parties indulged different sentiments he hoped it would not be considered as a crime to express them. Shall the minority because they happen to differ from the majority on many political questions, be taxed with insult and indecency? He hoped that the minority had some rights left them yet.

Mr. E. Holmes, understood the gentleman from Berlin, to say that this House were disposed to do wrong, to be actuated by improper motives. He knew not the gentleman, he could only look at him, and see what be was. He has been guilty of great indecency, he has trespassed on modesty, and he does not feel disposed to take back the expressions he has used.

Mr. N. Terry, thought it important that the freedom of speech should be preserved. But the gentleman from Berlin has made use of language which is injurious to the honor and dignity of this House; and he trusted that the freedom of speech would never justify such remarks. He hoped there was no example in this House, where the sacredness of private opinions had been trespassed upon. But when a gentleman comes here, and makes use of language that is improper and indecent, he is answerable for it.

The gentleman from Berlin rose, expressed his opinion, and sat down; his remarks contained insinuations very impertinent, when called upon to explain, his reasons were insulting; were even worse than his first remarks. He said that the parties in this house were as distinctly marked as the division lines of a town or county. What did he mean? that his House was actuated by party motives, and that no reasons offered to it would be availing.

I am but an individual in this House, a young member, and not much acquainted with the rules but I have some little sense of what is proper, I have some feelings for its honor and dignity.

Mr. L. Hull wished the gentleman who made the motion for the yeas and nays to be taken, would withdraw it, with some other remarks which could not be heard.

Mr. E. Holmes, was willing that the yeas and nays should be taken. Though the bill was a new one, the subject was not new. He believed there was no man who had heard of the proceedings of the convention or meeting in this town, in August last, but was prepared to give his vote.

Mr. Stevens said, that he wished the yeas and nays to be taken, and he did not feel disposed to make a motion for reconsideration. Any other member who was in the House could do it.

The yeas and nays were then taken and are, Yeas 124—Nays 43.

E. Holmes. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a motion for the honor and dignity of this House, and for the good of the gentleman (looking at Mr. Hart of Berlin,) that the speaker be requested to reprimand the gentleman from Berlin, unless he come forward, and take back the expressions he made use of towards this House.

Speaker. Please to reduce your motion to writing.

Mr. Daggett drew the following resolve which was read.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be requested to publicly reprimand Mr. Samuel Hart, jun. for the indignity offered to this House in his remarks this afternoon.

Mr. *Rossiter*, moved an amendment by adding the words, *at the opening of the House to morrow morning.*

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. *Huntington* moved that the House postpone acting on this resolve till to-morrow morning.

Mr. *Daggett* said he would have no objection to the postponement if Mr. Hart requested it. He would indulge him with a postponement till to-morrow morning or even five days if he desired it, but the request ought to come from him. Mr. Hart had rose to explain, but instead of justifying himself he persisted. He expressed an opinion than which none is more dangerous, viz. that the House was divided into parties distinctly marked as the lines or boundaries of towns and counties. I trust this House will be actuated by other than party views. I wish to pursue no man improperly, but I think it becomes this House to punish this insult offered to it immediately.

Mr. *Huntington* said he felt as much for the honor and dignity of the House as any member. He did not know what expressions had fallen from the gentleman from Berlin, which were so oppressive—he was not in the House when he made them. But he thought the House would shew some dignity in not proceeding with precipitancy. If the gentleman from Berlin has transgressed the rules, he trusted, that on reflection, he would make a satisfactory apology.

Mr. *Stevens* thought the House would deem it more proper to reclaim than to punish. The gentleman from Berlin is a young member—he may have spoken hastily; if so, he did not doubt but he would give a proper explanation, if he had a little time to consider on it. He hoped the House would give no member reason to complain, on account of the precipitancy of its measures.

Mr. *M'Clellan* said he thought it was time for this House to shew that they have some dignity; to discountenance such abusive and contemptuous language as the gentleman from Berlin has used. Three times has he risen and insulted this House with the most indecent expressions. For himself he could hardly subscribe to the passing so tame a resolve.

Mr. *Terry* thought the dignity of the House had been grossly insulted. He agreed with the gentleman from Stamford, that it was better to reclaim than to punish—and he should be satisfied if the gentleman would come forward and give a proper explanation of his remarks; or if he should himself request a postponement, he for himself should not object. But he does not make this request; nor shew any signs of repentance. He should therefore be opposed to the postponement.

Mr. Collins, said that if the gentleman from Berlin had not transgressed the rules of the House in his remarks, he certainly had in another instance, and these very rules which he had heard read at the opening of the session—that when any bill is before the house in which he could not act, he should leave the House—He should have thought that modesty would have taught him to have left his seat, during this debate.

Mr. Daggett thought it becoming the dignity of the House to put this business at rest.

The motion for postponement was negatived.

The question was then taken on the resolution and it passed.

An extraordinary race was run at York, (Eng.) the 22nd of Aug. between Mrs. Thornton, wife of colonel Thornton, and Mr. Flint. Upwards of 100,000 spectators are said to have been present, and the bets amounted to 200,000l. The distance was 4 miles. During the first 3 miles, Mrs. T. took the lead; but Mr. F. gained on her in the last mile, and finally beat by about two distances. The course was run in 9 minutes and 59 seconds.

I WILL RENT or SELL a two story Frame HOUSE, and Kitchen and a large Blacksmith's shop adjoining the premises, likewise the lot that the building is on. The rent will be by the year. If sold one half of the money to be paid down and the other half in twelve months with good security, and interest from the date of sale. The purchaser or renter may enquire of RICHARD JAMESON, or HENRY HOLSEY, on the Capitol hill, at Mr. Martin's shop. Mr. Martin is a blacksmith who works for the Capitol.

BENJ. BACON.

Washington city, Capitol Hill, October 31—3t

NOTICE.

The proprietors of the Mail Coaches from Fayetteville to Mr. Ports on great P. D. announce to the public, that the mail coaches are now runing clear through and will continue so with spirit and celerity—having good horses and strong stages.

THE PROPRIETORS.

October 31.—3t.

FALL GOODS.

THOMAS CARPENTER,
TAYLOR,
Pennsylvania Avenue, near the President's Square,

HAS just received a very handsome assortment of Fall Goods.

Orders executed with the greatest dispatch and fashion, and on the most moderate terms.

Oct 31—tf

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has opened an evening school, for the instruction of youth in English, writing, and arithmetic.

JOHN GARDINER.

18th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.
October, 31—3t

THE subscribers have opened a GROCERY STORE in the house near the Capitol, lately occupied by Mr. JAMES D. BARRY—where they have for sale, low, for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Genuine Cogniac brandy,
Inferior French do.
Old Jamaica spirits,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Claret, } Wines, by the quarter cask and case, or smaller quantity.
Brown Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,
Loaf and Lump, do.
Molasses,
Firkin Butter,
Mould Candles,
Sweet Oil,
Spices of different kinds,
Fig Blue,
Starch,
Almonds,
Anchovies, Capers, } In bottles.
Powder and Shot,
Excellent Wine Vinegar,
Gin,
Whiskey,
Hyson, Imperial, Young Hyson } Teas, fresh, and of superior quality.
Salt Herrings in Barrels.

PETER HEALY, & Co.

Washington October 31—tf

Any gentleman desirous of purchasing STUD HORSES of the first description of good performances and well attested pedigrees, can be accommodated by applying to THOMAS LARKIN (Mr. Tayloe's training groom) at the Washington jockey club races, the thirteenth November next.

N.B. Any of the above horses remaining unsold, will be farmed out the ensuing season on liberal terms.

Oct. 31—tf.

WILLIAM WATERS.

HAS for sale Wines, Spirituous Liquors, fresh Teas, Particular Green Coffee, first and second quality Sugars, with a variety of other articles in the grocery line—

ALSO,

A quantity of Cabinet Ware lately made, among which are several beautiful Side Boards large and Small, Northumberland Dining Tables in setts, oval and plain Card and Tea Tables, Desks, Drawers, and Bedsteads, &c. which will be sold at very moderate prices for cash.

George Town, Oct. 27—w3t

PATENT WIND-MILL.

THE subscriber having purchased Mr. John Avilhe's interest in a patent Wind-mill for the District of Columbia—Will sell rights to those desirous of erecting them in said district, an inspection of the model at the Secretary's office, will sufficiently prove the utility of this machine in manufacturing grain, plaister of Paris, paints, snuff, &c and sawing of timber or stone. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr. Benjamin Perkins, President's square, or near the Seven Buildings to

JOHN M'ELVEE.

September 28—1aw3m

The subscriber having been legally authorised, by Messrs. Henry Pratt Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, jun John Ashley, and Jacob Baker, trustees of a fund created from the joint and separate estates of Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, and generally denominated, the "Aggregate Fund," hereby calls on all persons, having any claims or pretensions by Mortgage or otherwise, to any of the objects of the said Fund, to make the same known to him, with a view to their adjustment. And all persons disposed to purchase any of the property of the said Fund either for cash, or on terms of short credit, are desired to make early application to

JAMES GREENLEAF.

THE Subscriber, being legally and fully authorised, by his assignees, to adjust, and settle finally, all the concerns of his former estate, surrendred under the laws of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, and of the United States, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him; and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts, with notice of what property is still held in pledge for securing payment.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, april 13—wtf
Philadelphia April 13—wtf

The property of the AGGREGATE FUND lying in or near the river Potomac, consists of

A large number of house lots in the city of Washington.

A number of handsome brick houses and a few wooden houses in do.

A wharf and store on do.

Lands on the Eastern Branch, opposite do.

Do. on Hunting Creek near Alexandria.

Do. adjoining Fort Cumberland.

Do. about 12 miles from do.

The subscriber will in person receive applications on any of the objects of his agency, at Mr. Stelles hotel, until the 10th inst. after which until farther notice, he requests that all applications may be made to capt. Thomas Tingey, William Cranch, esq. or Mr. Samuel Elliot. jun.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Washington, June 4—3t twf