WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, November 7.

Congressional Register.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

November 5th, 1804.

Being the day appointed by law for the meeting of Congress, a quorum was formed ; the members present were 84. Three of whom are new members ; viz.

Christopher Clark of the state of Virginia, in — room of John Trigg deceased.

Samuel Riker of the state of New York, in the room of John Smith appointed a Senator of the United States, and Simon Larned of the state of Massachusetts in the room of Tompson J. Skinner, resigned.

These were severally sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and thereupon they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph it was ordered that the Clerk (Mr. John Beckley) notify the Senate that a quorum of the House was formed and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Beckley mentioned to the Speaker that the members of the Senate had adjourned half an hour ago, but had not formed a quorum.

Letters from the Governors of Virginia and Massachusetts were received by the Speaker and laid on the table without being read, as was also another in the German Language.

Pursuant to the standing rules and orders of the House ; the following committees were appointed ; viz.

A Committee of Elections, consisting of Messrs. Findley, Varnum, Livingston, Kennedy, Eppes, Clagett and Elmer.

A Committee of Ways and Means, consisting of Messrs. J. Randolph, Joseph Clay, G. Griswold, Boyle, Davenport, N. R. Moore, and Meriwether.

One of Commerce and Manufacturers, consisting of Messrs. S. L. Mitchell, Crowingthield, M'Creery, Leib, Newton, Early and Chittenden.

Another of Claims, consisting of Messrs. J. C. Smith, Holmes, Chamberlain, Stanford, Plater, Bedinger, and Stanford.

And also one of revisal and unfinished business, consisting of Messrs. Tenney, Dickson and Earle.

The Clerk was then directed to supply the members with the usual number of such newspapers as they might severally direct—After which it was,

Resolved, That the daily hour to which the House shall stand adjourned during the present session be eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 6, 1804.

Mr. J. Randolph moved for the appointment of a committee on the part of the house to join a committee of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that quorums of both houses are formed and ready to receive his communications.

Mr. Dana enquired if a quorum of the Senate was formed; that circumstance he thought ought to be ascertained before the house adopted the gentleman's resolution.

Mr. Randolph did not know whether or no the Senate had formed a quorum, but he saw no objection on that account to proceeding with their own business. He, however, had understood that the Senate would form a quorum this day.

The resolution was carried, and Messrs. J. Randolph and R. Griswold appointed the committee

Roger Nelson, a member from Maryland elected in the room of Daniel Heister, deceased, appeared and took his seat, after being sworn according to law to support the constitution of the United States.

On motion of Doctor Leib, the petition of Margaret Ralston, praying for the wages of her husband, presented at the last session, was referred to the committee of Claims.

Doct. Mitchill presented the petition of Samuel Bebee, praying to be allowed to loan a fragment of 8 per cent. scrip, the residue being lost, so that he might receive interest on the same. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Newton a committee of seven on post offices and post roads was appointed.

Mr. John Cotton Smith requested the house to excuse him from serving on the committee of Claims; he had been on that committee for four years past, and he knew that the members of that committee particularly, ought to remain at the seat of government during the whole session, he unfortunately would be obliged to ask for leave of absence in January at farthest.

He was hereupon excused, and Mr. Dana was appointed in his place.

Mr. J. Randolph requested information from the chair as to the situation in which the articles of impeachment against Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, were left at the last session. The house would recollect that they were then merely reported and ordered to be printed. If that business was to be prosecuted, he conceived it of importance that the party should have all the time to prepare for his defence that their political existence would allow him. Was it the opinion of the Speaker that this subject was before the committee of revisal and unfinished business, or should it be referred to a special committee to prepare articles *de novo*.

The Speaker judged that is was before the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished business as a matter of course.

Doctor Mitchill presented a petition from Daniel Cotton, praying compensation for the injury he sustained in having his ship the Ann Maria, whilst in the service of the United Sates, pressed by the Bey of Tunis to carry goods, &c. into Marseilles.

Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Gen. Varnum moved for the appointment of chaplains to Congress for the present session, one by each House to interchange weekly.

Mr. Smilie thought that a chaplain when once appointed by the House should remain as an officer of the House during its constitutional existence in like manner as their Speaker, Clerk and other officers.

Gen. Varnum turned the gentleman to the journal, in which it would be found that chaplains were expressly appointed for a session.

Mr. Speaker declared the practice had always been to appoint them every session.

Mr. Griswold observed, that were the chaplain an officer of that house only, the gentleman's (Mr. S.) idea would be correct ; but he would recollect that the Senate had a concurrent vote on this subject.

The resolution was hereupon adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, a select committee, to consist of 5 members, was ordered to report on the articles of impeachment against S. Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the U. S.

The petition of Moses White and Charlotte Hazen, the legal representatives of Gen. Hazen, praying to be indemnified for the losses sustained by Gen. Hazen, during the revolutionary war, under a resolution of the old congress of 1776, was referred to the committee of claims.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 5.

Thirteen members present—No quorum.

The Vice-President was in the Chair.

Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Seventeen members present—No quorum.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer returns his thanks to the Printers who have published his advertisement for a Stenographer. Having obtained the services of a gentleman eminently qualified to report the Debates, he requests a discontinuance of the advertisement.

Doctor Priestley's death having occasioned a vacancy in the National Institute of France, M. Klafort, of Berlin, has been elected a member.

At a meeting of the representatives of the people of Upper Louisiana (elected by the freemen of their respective districts) held on the 14th ult. in the town of St. Louis, present, twelve members, being a majority of the whole number (seventeen) expected to meet, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and making a few observations on his appointment and the reasons which called them together, the president, C. Gratiot, says,

"According to this invitation, we have now met here, under the auspices of a free government, of which we are proud to call Louisiana an integral part, in conformity with the constitution of the United States, under which we feel happy to live. Nay in more strict compliance with the duties imposed on us as citizens, by the same constitution, we for the first time have here formed ourselves into a deliberative body, we for the first time are exercising the rights of freemen, to petition to the government for the redress of grievances. Would to God our first communication to Congress, instead of being an application for redress, had been an expression of thanks, although from the known justice of congress I am confident we shall ultimately have thanks to return them.

Let, then, gentlemen, our first steps in this new career be as dignified as the occasion which induced us to assemble together, is solemn and important.

Congress at the time of enacting the bill alluded to, were not in possession of sufficient information with respect to this country, to venture to give us such a form of government as we are conscious we are entitled to, and as I hope they will not find us unworthy to live under. We are calumniated in congress. [The speaker has allusion to the speech of Mr. Lucas, a member from Pennsylvania, in which he says "the people of Louisiana have not been consulted in the act of cession, but have been transferred by a bargain made over their heads. It was a proof, continued Mr. L. this act had not been received with approbation by them ;—that when they saw the American flag hoisted in the room of the French, they shed tears. This was a proof that they were not on as friendly terms with our government as some gentlemen imagine."] On the very floor of congress our gratitude to a government absolute in principle it is true, but whose truly paternal benevolence we had uniformly experienced, and which as virtues go hand in hand, should have been construed rather as a certain pledge of our attachment to the principles of a free government, was tortured into a satisfactory proof of our not being yet ripe to enjoy the benefits of a free government. Rumours very injurious to our general character, representing us a set of covetous, rapacious land-jobbers, who, by false, anti-dated, counterfeited deeds, had monopolized the greatest quantity of the vacant lands of the district of Louisiana, were at the same time artfully circulated through all parts of the United States. Not an inhabitant of this district was on the spot at the time to contradict those confounded accusations. Is it then to be wondered at, that congress under those circumstances, should have acted with respect to us with unprecedented severity ? But congress may have it now in their power to be truly informed of the real state of things, not only from the representations of the generality of the inhabitants of the district of Louisiana, but likewise from their different officers in this country since the taking of possession by the United States.

Before I conclude, gentlemen, give me leave to observe to you, that invested as we all are with the confidence of the inhabitants of the district of Louisiana, it will be more particularly incumbent upon us, both in the course of the discussion which is to take place, and likewise after our separation, and when we shall have returned to our respective districts, to enforce among all descriptions of inhabitants, by our examples, and our advice, a due respect not only to the laws of the United States in general, but more particularly still to the very law; the repeal of which we now propose soliciting from congress.

It is probable that his excellency William Henry Harrison, and the honorable the judges of the Indiana territory, will arrive here during the session of this assembly, and I am sure that you will all join me in the propriety of receiving them with that cordiality and respect which are due to the high authority that sends them, and to their own well deserved reputation, and that by affording them every information in your power, should they condescend to consult you on the subject, you will facilitate by every possible means the introduction of the laws of the union, in this territory and thereby deserve the eternal gratitude of its inhabitants."

Mr. Isaac Briggs was at Franklin Court House, a few days past, on his way to New-Orleans, taking the Latitude and Longitude of various places, in order to ascertain the most direct route from the city of Washington to the city of New Orleans ; by observation, he found Franklin court house to be in Latitude N. 34. 10. and Clarksborough to be N. 33. 53. From the latter place he passed on to the Indian Nation.

Augusta Herald.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 4.

On Tuesday the 2nd instant William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Territory of Orleans, took the oaths of office, which were administered in the Hall of the Municipality, by James Pitot, Esq, Mayor of this city, in presence of the officers civil and military, the Clergy, and of a large concourse of respectable citizens : Previous to taking the oaths the Governor delivered the following address, which was afterwards read in French by Mr. Derbingney :

Fellow-Citizens,

The President of the United States having been pleased to appoint me Governor of that part of Louisiana, which is constituted "The Territory of Orleans," I have attended in this Hall, fellow-citizens, to take in your presence the Oaths of office required by law.

In this additional and distinguished proof of confidence from the chief magistrate of our common country, I find the strongest inducements to merit by my conduct, a continuance of his approbation ; to deserve yours also, fellow-citizens, is my sincere desire, and shall be the fondest object of my cares.

All the felicity which a recent domestic* calamity has left for me to seek or enjoy, is in contributing to the happiness of those over whom I am called to preside. The importance of the trust committed, and the high responsibility attached thereto, are forcibly impressed upon my mind, and have excited the most anxious solicitude. On entering however upon my arduous duties, I anticipate with pleasure the powerful aid which I shall receive from the judicial and legislative authorities, and the kind indulgence and support which a generous people always extend to the honest efforts of a public officer. Past events, fellow citizens, guarantee the fulfilment of these expectations. In the course of my late administration, which from a variety of circumstances, was accompanied with peculiar difficulties, I received from the officers, civil and military, a zealous and able co-operation in all measures for the public good, and from the people in general an indulgence and support which encouraged harmony, and insured the supremacy of the law.

I am now ready to take & subscribe the oaths of office required : and I pray Almighty God to visit with his favor the magistrates and legislators of this territory ; to enable them to preserve to her citizens and their posterity, the blessings of peace, liberty, laws ; and thus to soften those evils which a wise Providence has annexed in this world to the condition of man.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New-Orleans, Oct. 2nd, 1804.

* *On the 26th ult. death deprived the governor of his wife and only child. The affecting manner in which this calamity was introduced drew tears from many of the audience.*

New-York, November 3.

FRENCH FRIGATES.

The French Frigates, Didon and Cybele, that have so long adorned our harbour, got under weigh yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, and proceeded up the East river, bound out through the Sound—At half past 2, the British ships Leander and Cambrian, were seen beating out to sea ; a report was likewise in circulation, that a French ship of the line had arrived at New-London, but there seems little ground for believing it correct.

A London paper of September 8th says, "One hundred Shipwrights from Brest have arrived at Antwerp, where there is 1500 now assembled. Their number is to be increased to 5000. The keels of 7 Ships of the line have been laid down there, which will increase the number of Ships of the line on the stocks to 120. Great quantities of timber and other materials are arriving at Antwerp, from Brussels and Holland. They also expect 800 slaves, who will be employed in the works carrying on in that port."

House of Representatives OF CONNECTICUT.

Thursday, October 18.

After the roll was called this morning, the speaker requested Mr. Samuel Hart, jun. to rise in his place, that the object of the resolution past last evening, might be carried into effect.

Mr. Hart did not rise. The speaker a second time requested him to rise in his place. Mr. Hart observed that he did not know of any rule of the house, which compelled him to rise ; if there were any such rule, he wished to know it. The speaker then declared that in his opinion the rules of the house required that Mr. Hart should rise to receive the reprimand, but if he was wrong in his opinion, the house would correct him.

Mr. Daggett then remarked, that if there were no specific rule of the house which compelled a member to rise when particularly addressed by the speaker, common decency and propriety required it. There was no law which compelled a man to rise in a court of justice when addressed by the court. It is a thing so plain and so commonly understood, that there is no necessity of making a rule—the common understanding of mankind dictates what is proper and decent in such cases, &c.

He was followed by some other gentlemen to the same effect.

Mr. Huntingdon (of Suffield) then observed that though it was proper enough that Mr. Hart should rise to receive the reprimand, yet he knew of no rule of the house upon the subject ;—and moved that the sense of the house be taken on the question.

Mr. Judson followed him to the same effect.

Mr. Cleveland then remarked that if there were no rule of the house which compelled him to rise, he trusted the house could make a rule to get him out of it, and would do it pretty soon, &c.

The sense of the house was then taken on the question, and they approved of the decision made by the speaker.

Mr. Hart then rose and the speaker proceeded to reprimand him. No acknowledgement was made by Mr. Hart.

To Subscribers.

The terms of the National Intelligencer requiring the annual advance of five dollars, the papers of subscribers, who shall not have complied with this term on the FIRST day of DECEMBER, will be discontinued.

LIVERY STABLE.

South East corner of the CAPITOL SQUARE.

JOHN WORSLEY begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a convenient stable, where he would be happy to accommodate Members of Congress and other gentlemen on the most moderate terms, and every attention paid to their horses, having engaged an experienced and trusty Hostler.

Nov. 2—tawtf

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale on the premises, precisely at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 17th inst that very handsome, well finished and commodious dwelling house and lot—situated at the corner of Gay and Congress streets in George Town——The lot has a front of 180 feet, and there is on it a good smoke house, dairy, carriage house and stable——This property is at present in the occupation of Edward Jones, Esq One third of the purchase money will be required in hand or in sixty days, and the payments for the balance will be made easy—Should this property not be sold, it will be to rent, and possession given the first day of December.

The subscriber has for sale a small but valuable farm in the neighborhood of George Town, and also 320 acres of wood land, two miles from this place, on navigable water.

JAMES H. BLAKE.

C [illegible], Nov. 7—4

NOTICE.

IN the case of JAMES KNIGHT an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Knight that on Monday the 12th day of November instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court room in the Capitol, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Knight, agreeably to the act of Congress now in force respecting insolvent debtors in the district of Columbia, and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause then and there be shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published twice in the Baltimore Telegraphe, and National Intelligencer three days before the said 12th of November, and twice in the Washington Federalist prior to that day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia

URIAH FORREST, Ck.

November 7—3t

TO RENT,

THE house occupied by J. P. VAN NESS. Enquire of John Little at the Treasury Department or of the subscriber, at Doctor John Beatty's George Town

Possession given on the 1st December.

ABSALOM JOY.

November 7—tf

LOST

BY the subscriber, the 18th Oct. last on the road from Baltimore to the city of Washington——a black MORROCCO POCKET BOOK pretty much worn. Containing four five Dollar bank bills, a receipt from the bank of Alexandria for a note of Mr. Robert Young's for 91 dollars 55 cents, due 15th October last—Mr. R. Young's note at 60 days, dated the 21st September last, for 100 dollars, 95 cents—Mr. Samuel Speake's note for 35 dollars, with a credit of 25 dollars on it—Mr. Theophilus Bowie's note for 27 dollars with a credit on it of 14 dollars some odd cents——Mr. Lund Washington's note given to Wals Belt, for 40 dollars, with a variety of other papers, useful to no person but myself ; and as I have stopped the payment of the above notes, the holder cannot be benefitted by them—Whoever has found said book and papers, and will deliver them to the subscriber in city of Washington, shall be entitled to the Twenty dollars that was in said book besides a further generous reward paid by

JEREMIAH BOOTH,

Washington city, Nov. 7—3t

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the sale of all those Lands and Lots (heretofore advertised in the Washington Federalist, the National Intelligencer and the Baltimore Federal Gazette on the 20th day of August last, for a tax due the county of Washington in the territory of Columbia) will commence on Monday the 10th day of December next at Rhodes's tavern in the city of Washington, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and other charges thereon, unless the said tax and charges be paid previous to the day of sale.

By order of the commissioners of the Levy court.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Collector of Washington county.

November 7—3w

SUWARROW BOOTS.

BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE.

JOHN MINCWIN Boot-Maker from Philadelphia, respectfully acquaints his friends former customers and the public that he has now opened an elegant assortment of gentlemen's fashionable Suwarrow boots, plain boots, bootees, dress and strong shoes.

Washington, New Jersey avenue near the Capitol—November 7—tf