

part of his head, but the wound was not immediately fatal. Some expectation was even entertained of his recovery. In this man's house a depot of pikes was discovered, and he is supposed to have been one of the principal agents in the rebellion.

Another rebel, named Clare, was tried and convicted on Monday; and Beggs, who had been found guilty on Saturday, though recommended to mercy by the jury, was brought up, and sentence of death was passed upon him. Byrue, who was tried and convicted last Friday, was executed in Thomas-street, on Monday. Dublin and the provinces remain tranquil.

It was yesterday reported that one of our flotillas had made a descent on or near Havre-de-Grace, and that the 7th regiment had suffered considerably.

There is a considerable share of anxiety entertained respecting the next mail from Lisbon. The advances of the enemy have excited much alarm; and the ultimate result is looked for with a deep felt concern.

Such is the apprehension of invasion in Portugal, that an ecclesiastic mandate has been issued, to forbid all marriages where the man is not above the age of 45, and this is said to be done for the purpose of procuring recruits.

#### PLYMOUTH, September 7.

The American brig which failed on Saturday last for Havre-de-Grace, is brought back by one of the cutters, and is now at anchor in the Sound. After her sailing from hence, information was given to admiral Sir J. Colpoys, K. B. commander in chief, &c. of his majesty's ships and vessels at this port, of a French pilot who was in our service being secreted on board, for the purpose of conveying to France what intelligence, in his capacity as pilot to the ship he belonged, he had gleaned, either with respect to foundings of our coast, bearings, distances, and the state of the force at this port. With the proper officers, and a warrant from a justice of the peace, the vessel was boarded and searched, the American captain offering to take his oath, if such a person was concealed on board his vessel, he did not know a syllable of the business, and he was sure, hid without his privity or consent. After opening several concealed places, and searching the ship very narrowly, the French pilot was fortunately discovered under a scuttle, lying at full length, and immediately secured, and the vessel detained till an examination took place at dock, before the reverend justice Williams, which occurred yesterday, when the American captain took his oath he knew nothing of the circumstance of the French pilot's being concealed in his vessel. He is ordered to appear this day before Mr. Justice Williams, at ten o'clock with the pilot, and all persons concerned, to undergo a further examination. It is supposed the French pilot will be committed for trial.

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

We are indebted to capt. Wilson, of the schooner Fair American, from Nevis, (says the editor of the Morning Chronicle of yesterday,) for a file of the St. Kitt's Chronicle to the 23d of September, it contains the account of the defeat of the French expedition from Guadaloupe against Antigua—official information of which had been received. Capt. Wilson informs us that five sail of American vessels had been carried into St. Kitt's for adjudication; all vessels to and from Guadaloupe and Martinique are sent in without discrimination, those islands being in a state of blockade. On receiving the intelligence of the attempt on Antigua, at Montserrat, that island was immediately placed under martial law. Similar precautions had been taken in several of the other Carribean Islands.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated September 4th, says, "General Angereau has just entered Spain, with an army of 45,000 men."

October 27.

By the arrivals at New-York, we have received London papers to the 10th of September; and Lloyd's List to the same date. They will furnish many articles for our future numbers. Our correspondent, under date of London, Sept. 9, says, "For some time past we have been quite in the dark as to foreign events: No French papers are suffered to come over. Bags of letters arrive from France every now and then at the foreign post-office, but no papers. By what we learn from private letters, no secret expedition is designed there; nor, if there was, can their vessels get out, for now, not only Dunkirk, Ostend, Calais and Boulogne, but Havre, at the mouth of the Seine, is blockaded by our squadrons. The invasion of Great-Britain is given up, for the present at least, and Portugal, poor Portugal, it appears by the last advices, is to be the next victim of Buonaparte's rapacity. An army of 40,000 men have marched to the Spanish frontiers for this purpose. The last dispatches from our fleet lying off that coast, seem to corroborate that intelligence. The British merchants there are shipping their effects for England, as the only place for safety. Important intelligence may therefore be expected from Portugal. In the interim such an invasion must involve Spain in the contest. The Spanish king, for want of power to oppose the French, must suffer them to overrun Portugal, the English will be driven from the country, their property seized, the government deposed, and the country sold to Spain for an extravagant sum of money. This seems to be the dernier resort of consular vengeance against Great-Britain!"

#### WASHINGTON, October 26. LOUISIANA TREATY.

On Monday, in the house of representatives, Mr. R. Grifwold made the following motion:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, a copy of the treaty between the French republic and Spain, of the first of October, 1800, together with a copy of the deed of cession from Spain executed in pursuance of the same treaty conveying Louisiana to France, (if any such deed exists;) also copies of such correspondence between the government of the United States and the government or minister of Spain (if any such correspondence has taken place) as will show the assent or dissent of Spain to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, together with copies of such other documents as may be in the department of state, or any other department of this government tending to ascertain whether the United States have, in fact, acquired any title to the province of Louisiana by the treaties with France, of the 30th of April, 1803.

On this motion a debate ensued which continued till near 6 o'clock in the evening. Successive questions were taken on the different members of the motion, some of which were agreed to, and others disagreed to; when the final question was taken by yeas and nays on the whole as amended, which was lost—Yeas 57—Nays 59—

Yesterday at 11 o'clock the house of representatives went into committee of the whole, on the message of the president communicating the Louisiana treaty.—Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. Randolph moved in addition to the proposition, before submitted by him, declaring it expedient to pass the necessary laws for carrying the treaty into operation, two additional propositions, the one for referring to a select committee so much of the message as relates to the establishment of a provisional government over Louisiana, and the other for referring to the committee of ways and means so much of the message as relates to appropriating 60 millions of francs, and making provision for the payment of the demands of our citizens on the French government.

On agreeing to the first proposition of Mr. Randolph, the debate on the constitutionality and expediency of the treaty was commenced by Mr. G. Grifwold of New-York, who questioned its constitutionality on the grounds that the constitution did not authorize an extension of the territory of the United States, and that, in violation of the constitution, the treaty gave a preference to ships of Spain and France entering the ports of Louisiana over the Atlantic ports.

These were the principal grounds of objection, and were urged by Messrs. G. Grifwold, Jos. Lewis, Griffin, Purviance, Thatcher, R. Grifwold, and Dana; and repelled by Messrs. J. Randolph, Elliot, Sanford, Smilie, Crowningfield, Nicholson, Rodney, and Mitchell. The debate did not close till about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the question was taken on the several motions of Mr. Randolph, and carried by great majorities. The committee then rose and reported the resolutions; which were immediately considered by the house.

On the first resolution, being a declaration that it was expedient to pass the necessary laws to carry the treaty into operation, the yeas and nays were required, and were yeas 90—nays 25.

The question was then put on the two other resolutions; as above stated, and carried without a division.

#### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, October 19.

*Resolved unanimously*, That this house is penetrated with a full sense of the eminent services rendered to his country in the most arduous times by the late SAMUEL ADAMS, deceased; and that the members thereof wear a sash on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the national gratitude and reverence towards the memory of that undaunted and illustrious patriot.

Saturday, October 22.

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 its 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 tranquillity 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 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 and 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 for 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 the committee of the whole on the floor of the union.

#### 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, entitled "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."

BALTIMORE, October 31.

Captain Chandler, of the ship James, from Liverpool, brings verbal information to the following effect—that previous to his sailing it was reported fifteen counsels in Ireland had declared themselves independent, that several Guineamen had deferred sailing from Liverpool until the question of peace with Spain should be finally settled, and letters of marque and reprisal were expected to be issued immediately. The Lord Nelson Indiaman had been recaptured from the French, after a smart engagement in which it was supposed she would have proved victorious, had not an English fleet have in sight which obliged her to signify. Captain Chandler brought a paper with him to the 20th September, but was compelled on his passage, to give it to the command