Bills of Exchange on London,
At 60 days Sight, for Sale by
ROBERT BARRY.
October 26. d4t

Bills of Exchange,
Drawn on France, at sixty days, for sale by
JOHN CARRERE.
September 20. d

Barclay and M'Kean
HAVE IMPORTED
FALL GOODS.
September 29. d48t||

Rhode-Island Cheese.
ABOUT 3000 cwt just received, and for sale, by
A. RICHARDSON & Co.
No. 31, Market-street.
October 27. d3t

APPLES.
Just received, a few barrels of APPLES, consisting of Pippins, Swedes, Nonpareils, and Poplar Islands—for sale at No. 7, Bowly's wharf.
October 22. d

Israel & John P. Pleasants,
No. 197, Baltimore-street,
Have received by the late arrivals from England,
Their FALL GOODS.
September 30 d4w

For Sale,
Just received per the schooner David, captain L'Hommidieu, 5000 bushels Liverpool fine SALT. For terms apply to
LEVERING & NELMS.
October 20 d12t

BALTIMORE
Office of Discount & Deposit,
28th October, 1803.
CASH will be given for approved 60 day Bills on London, by
d4t DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.

Wants a Situation
IN a counting house, wholesale or retail store, a *young Man*, who understands book-keeping and is well acquainted with business; he can give satisfactory recommendations. A line addressed to R. L. and left at this office, shall be duly attended to. October 26. d4t-eo

M. Sanderson
Is now opening at his store No. 32, Water-street,
A general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool. October 3. d

Peters & Johnson
Inform their friends and the public, that they are well stocked with, and now ready to deliver, Strong, Table and Small
BEER.
October 15. d1m—1aw

COFFEE.
76 hhds. } 1st quality GREEN COFFEE,
16 tierces }
100 bags }
Entitled to drawback, for sale by
HENRY MESSONNIER.
September 23. d2m

A Tutor Wanted,
To take charge of a small Boarding School, now established in a genteel family and neighborhood in the country. Any person wishing such a situation will please to leave their address with the printers, which will be duly attended to.
September 8. d

Night School
FOR the instruction of the GERMAN LANGUAGE will open on Monday evening next, the 31st instant, at the Lutheran church in Fish-street For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room.
GOTLIEB RAAB.
October 28. d3t||

Robert Moore and Son,
No. 165, Market-street,
Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,
Which they offer for sale on the usual terms.
October 3. d

Richard Seabrooks
Has received by the ships Two Sisters, Augusta and Fame, from Liverpool, and Sally, from Hull,
FALL GOODS.
Also on hand, SADDLERY,
Which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
October 6. d30t

Cotton and Wool Cards,
A large assortment for sale at the Card Manufactory of
A. FONERDEN,
No. 54, Market-street;
Where country merchants may be supplied by the box or dozen, on moderate terms.
October 5. d

Tobacco.
THE subscribers offer for sale, on a liberal credit, 200 hhds. fine Maryland TOBACCO, the whole of which has been carefully selected by an experienced person.
LORMAN & FULFORD's,
Bowly's wharf.
October 27. d12t

100 *boxes Cotton and Wool Cards*
English glazed and battle Dutch and American Gunpowder, Shot and Gun Flints, and an assortment of Groceries, for sale by
MITCHEL & SHEPPARD,
No. 20, Cheapside wharf.
Also,
A quantity of Carolina CANE, suitable for making weaver's sleys.
October 25. d1m

Amos A. Williams,
Has just received per the ship America, from Boston, and for Sale at No. 9, Bowly's wharf,
100 pieces of Russia Sheetings } Entitled to de-
100 do. do. Duck } benture
36 casks of Cheese
60 boxes of dipt Candles
70 do. of Soap
100 barrels of No. 1 and 2 Beef
100 do. of No. 1 and 2 Pork
200 kegs first quality Lard, in complete shipping order.
October 26. d7t||

Just received and for Sale,
100 boxes codfish
3 hhds. do.
4 cwt table do.
59 barrels mackerel
163 kegs pickled salmon
6 hhds. New-England rum
119 tubs Glauber's salts
27 bags pepper
2 barrels liver oil.
EPHRAIM WHITNEY,
No. 101, Bowly's wharf.
October 27. d

Jonathan Harvey,
No. 206, Baltimore-street,
Has received by the late arrivals from England, his
FALL GOODS.
October 1. d30t

To be Rented,
From the 1st of April next,
A HOUSE and extensive LOT of 4½ acres on the old York road, opposite to the seat of A. Campbell, esquire The rent will be about 200 dollars per annum, for one or more years. For particulars enquire of Mr. Campbell or Samuel Walker, Market-street, Baltimore.
October 21. d

Bristol Goods.
Fred. Lindenberger & Co.
Have received the following articles by the ship Phenix, captain Hancock, from Bristol,
Flat point nails, from 4d. to 20d. patent shot Nos. X, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, B and BB; sprigs; sad irons; hoes; frying pans; diaper, straining, twist and woollen webs; iron wire, from No. 7 to 31; pins; Walron's scythes; white lead ground in oil; pine apple, and single and double Gloucester cheese; tin plates; crown window glass; sheet iron, and Crowley steel.
October 19. d19t§

Lost last evening,
At the theatre, a red morocco *Pocket Book*, containing sundry valuable papers; amongst them were several promissory notes, one of which was from Alex. Greer and Co. dated the 18th October, at 60 days, for 446 dollars, and about 50 dollars in bank notes. Any person delivering the above pocket book, with its contents, to the printers hereof, shall receive 50 dollars reward, and no questions asked
N. B. It is requested, should the pocket book be found, that none of the papers be lost, as they can be of no use to any person but the owner—payment of the notes being stopped.
October 27. d3t

Ladies' Academy.
MRS. CHAPPELL respectfully informs the public, that at the solicitation of many of her friends and employers, she intends removing to town, to open an academy for the instruction of young ladies in the various branches of female education.
Mrs. C. will teach them English and French grammatically, useful and ornamental needle work.
And by proper masters they will be taught writing, arithmetic, geography, music and drawing. She will likewise provide a French master to perfect the young ladies in that language.
The terms and further particulars may be known after the 7th of November, on application at No. 51, St. Patrick's-row.
October 28. d3t§

Printed Calicoes, Muslins, &c.
Guest, Atterbury and Co.
No. 14, Calvert-street,
Have imported in the several vessels from London, Liverpool & Hull, a very extensive assortment of
7-8 and 9-8 Fancy CALICOES & CHINTZES,

Jaconet and book muslins	Cambrick and lappet shawls
Tambored & lappet do.	Lawn handkerchiefs
White & colored cambrick do.	Hosiery
Jaconet and book handkerchiefs	Dimities, quiltings
	Fancy cords and velvets
	Durants, calimancoes,

And a few bales carpets, blankets, coatings, swandowns, &c.
For sale very low for cash or acceptances at short dates.
October 5. d

B. H. Mullikin,
At the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat and two Pigeons, No. 101, Baltimore-street,
Has imported in the Ann, Two Sisters and Augusta, from Liverpool, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS.
Also, received from other late arrivals,
A choice selection of Fancy and Seasonable Goods, with a large assortment of Irish Linens, which make his assortment general and extensive—all of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash or approved paper.
October 25. eo1ot

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, October 24.

AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION.

[Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.]

Mr. Clopton said, that most seriously considering the principles of the government in such a point of view as he had the honor to state to the committee, he was irresistibly impressed with the opinion that a legislative election of president or vice-president, whenever resorted to, should be restrained to the smallest number above an unit, or to those persons who have equal electoral votes. He considered it, he said, as a position clearly and unquestionably true, that if the field of election, when not decided by the voice of the people themselves, should be left too wide, more chances will there always be for the introduction of abuses in determining on a choice, if those, whose province it shall be to decide, should be actuated by a spirit adverse to the public sentiment. Results ungrateful to the public feeling might indeed become sources of discontent truly to be lamented. The demon of discord might be called forth, and stalking over our land might unfortunately produce a state of things very different from that peaceful, tranquil state, which would follow a decision more conformable to the will of the people. Such a decision, he said, he believed, would be ensured were the election to be confined to those two persons only, who had received the most ample testimony of the public confidence, or to those, who had been stamped with equal testimonials of that confidence.

For the reasons, Mr. C. said, which he had stated, he was in favor of the amendment as proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He had indeed, he said, prepared an amendment to the same effect, but was anticipated by that gentleman. He said, if it were in order, he would offer it as a substitute for that amendment. He then read it in his place, as follows:

"The electors shall make two lists, one of which shall contain the names of all the persons voted for as president and the number of votes given to each person respectively; the other list shall contain the names of all the persons voted for as vice-president, and the number of votes given to each person respectively; which two lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes on the list containing the votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. If on the list containing the votes for president no person have a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, then from the two highest on that list, the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president, unless more than two persons have an equal number of votes, and that number shall be the highest on the list; in such a case the said house shall, in like manner, chuse one of those persons for president; but, if one person only have the highest number on the list, and that number be not a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if two or more other persons have an equal number of votes, if that number be the next highest, then from the person having the highest number and the persons having equal votes the said house of representatives shall, in like manner, chuse one for president."

Mr. Clopton said he was not tenacious of his own composition, but he believed that what he had prepared went somewhat further than the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and provided more explicitly as to the mode of proceeding of the electors in making lists of their votes. He said that on a subject of such immense importance as the present—a subject which might involve the liberty and the happiness of millions, yet unborn, it was necessary that the expressions should be as clear and as definite as possible, that there ought to be no ambiguity, no expressions, which might admit of misconstructions; that he had endeavored so to draw that which he had read to the committee, in which he had thought it safer to repeat phrases than refer to them by relative expressions. He hoped that the decision would be conformable to the ideas contained in the proposed amendment.

The speaker said it was not in order to receive the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, unless that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was previously withdrawn.

Mr. Gregg said it was impossible fully to comprehend the two propositions offered barely by hearing them read. Amendments to the constitution were of great importance. He felt at a loss how to act in the present instance, not clearly understanding the resolutions proposed. He was in favor of the principle they contained, and had always been so He had been in congress in the year 1796, when the first proposition to this effect was made by a gentleman from New-Hampshire. The inconveniences attending the last election had strengthened his conviction of the propriety of an amendment similar in substance to that offered. He viewed, therefore, with pleasure the attention now paid to the subject by the house; and hoped an amendment would take place at the present time. The more simple that amendments was, the more likely it would be to be approved by the states. In order ultimately to simplify it, so as to render it the least objectionable to the states, he wished every member who had formed in his mind an eligible proposition would now bring it forward, that the whole might be printed.

Mr. J. Clay said as there existed considerable difference of opinion, he would withdraw his motion, in order to move that the committee should rise, when he would move a recommitment of the report of the select committee.

Mr. Nicholson said that before the question was taken on the rising of the committee, he would offer an amendment to resolution reported by the select committee. It was his opinion that the question of principle should be settled in the house; if not so settled, it would be impossible for the report of any select committee to meet the approbation of the house. In the select committee a variety of propositions had been offered; the committee reported one, to which they had agreed; there were still endless amendments offered, which he was convinced would continue to be offered until some principle was fixed by the house. In making an amendment to the constitution on this point, they ought to guard against all possible difficulties. The amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania goes to guard against those difficulties. But cases may arise in which the amendment of the select committee will not be adequate. It says the election shall be made from the three highest persons voted for; but there may be cases where there are no three highest, where four, ten or twenty of the persons voted for shall be equal in number of votes. This case is not embraced in the resolution. For this reason, Mr. N. said, he should have been pleased in having the question taken on the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. But as that amendment had been withdrawn, he would move another, that the principle might be settled. He said he could conceive of no objection to giving the house of representatives the right of making a choice of president from all those voted for by the electors The case stated some days since by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Clopton) of one candidate having 87 votes, a second candidate having 86 votes, and three others having one vote, was extreme; and if it should occur, he could see no inconvenience likely to result from the house of representatives enjoying the right of making a choice from the whole five. It would be remembered that the house were chosen by the people, and would in the selection they made, express the public will as well as the electors themselves. The feelings of the one would be in unison with those of the other; nor could he conceive that a house of representatives would ever exist that would dare to choose a person having but one vote. None would be found hardy enough to violate the public sentiment. He therefore moved to strike out from the report of the committee all that part of it which confined the choice to the three highest. If the majority of the committee should not coincide with him in opinion, he should wish the gentleman from Pennsylvania to renew his proposition. And if the committee concurred in neither, he shonld wish for some other gentleman to bring forward another principle. For if the principle were not fixed there, he was convinced they would be involved in endless difficulties by the reports of the select committee. Mr. N. then moved to strike out these words—"*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*"—and insert, in lieu thereof, the following words—"*and if no such person have a majority, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose a president from among those persons who have been voted for as president.*"

Mr. Dawson said that when the gentleman from Maryland moved the appointment of a select committee he had voted against it, and for the very reason now assigned by him. As to the propositions, at present offered, they had been severally reflected upon by the select committee; and if referred to that committee, the house ought, in the first instance, to decide the principle. As to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland, he conceived it scarcely necessary to make a single remark upon it, as the house was disposed to reduce rather than to extend the number of persons from whom a choice should be made. If adopted, it will give the house of representatives a right to vote for 176 persons, as no candidate might have more than one vote.

Mr. Nicholson believed the proposition of the select committee would reduce them to the same situation, as if of the 176 votes given, one was given to each candidate, no one would be higher than another. The proper reply to this remark was that it was an extreme case not likely to happen. Mr. N. said that he was not so anxious that his amendment should succeed, as that principle should be fixed in that house some way or other.

Mr. Goddard said, though he would not pledge himself to vote for the proposed amendment to the constitution in any shape whatever, yet he was in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland. He thought with him, that there was no great danger from the latitude allowed the house of representatives, as they were chosen by the people as well as the electors; nor could he perceive why they were more to be distrusted than the electors. But the principal reason that operated with him in favor of the amendment was that it extended the right of suffrage in the house of representatives. It is well known that our system is that of a confederation. There appeared to him no danger of 176 persons being voted for; the nature of the government was such that but few persons would be voted for. But if no choice is made by the electors, he wished the right of the house of representatives to be extended for this reason, because it will increase the power of the small states. As he conceived, the original proposition went effectually to impair the rights of the small states; and indeed any amendment would have that effect; but the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland having this effect, as little as possibly, he should vote for it.

Mr. Smilie would wish one principle altered in the report of the select committee, viz. that which confined the election of a president to the three highest persons voted for. It was impossible for human wisdom to provide for all cases that might occur. Their time was not well spent in providing for cases extremely remote. He had but one object in view, the designation of office. And the more simple the proposition, the more likely they were to obtain this object. It should be recollected that the constitution was the act of the people, and ought not to be altered till inconveniences actually arise under it. He believed, though particular parts might be defective in theory, they ought not to be changed till practical inconveniences had been experienced. No such inconvenience had been yet felt from chusing the president from the five highest on the list. Is it then prudent to embarrass the great principle in which they generally concurred with incidental propositions, when there was no necessity for them?—This amendment was to obtain the assent of thirteen legislative bodies before it would be binding. The simpler then the proposition the more likely it was to succeed. His idea, therefore, was to leave the constitution as it now stood, so far as related to a choice being made from the five highest, and only so far to change it as related to a designation of the office.

Mr. Sanford said the great object of the amendment ought to be to prevent persons voted for as vice-president from becoming president. If the amendment effected this, it was sufficient. All other innovation upon the constitution was improper: and no dangers could arise from extending the right of the house of representatives to making a choice from the five highest.

Mr. Rodney said that in the select committee he had been in favor of the number stated in the constitution. He was not for innovating on the constitution one title more than was absolutely necessary. As to the mere designation of office, the people looked for and expected it; and if that were obtained, they would be satisfied. He well knew that if amendments to this simple proposition were multiplied, objections to the whole would also be increased. Having been originally in favor of five, and thinking the inconveniences apprehended by some gentlemen not likely to occur, he should vote in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland, principally for the reason assigned by the gentleman from Connecticut, that it would allow to the smaller states a larger scope of choice.

Mr. Elliot hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland would not prevail; and coming as he did himself from a small state, he trusted the house would pardon him for assigning his reasons for that hope. He felt confidence in the house of representatives, as well as the gentleman from Connecticut: but he was of opinion that their discretion ought to be limited. The amendment will give the house of representatives the unqualified power of electing from the whole number on the list of persons voted for as president—and on this ground he opposed it. It was said to be a question of larger and smaller states, and those who represent the smaller states were called upon to check the usurpation of the larger states: Our system was undoubtedly federative; and there might be danger of an usurpation of the large states if the small ones were not protected by the constitution. His wish was that they might be so guarded. But he still thought the discretion of the house of representatives ought to be limited. When this subject was first discussed, an observation of a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Clopton) had struck him with force. That gentleman had correctly stated that, according to the proposition then before the house, one candidate might have 87 votes, another 86, and three have one vote, and a choice be made from among the candidates having but one vote. Should the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland obtain, the same right would exist in the house of representatives. But the gentleman asks if any house of representatives will dare to elect a person having but one vote. He hoped they always would dare do their duty, and it would then be their constitutional right. But Mr. E. thought they ought not to possess this discretion. Gentlemen further say the great object is a designation of the office. It is so. It was his sincere wish that that simple object should be attained. But he believed there would be no danger in adding to the proposition an amendment restricting the number from which the choice should be made.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said he too represented a small state and was anxious to preserve the rights of the small states. But in a great constitutional question, while these rights were not lost sight of, principle ought also to be regarded. This, he conceived his duty, whatever effect it might have upon the state he represented. For this reason he considered it proper to express his ideas on the present occasion. It was a vital principle to preserve the constitution as pure as possible. This rendered it necessary to shew that the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Clay) came nearer to the principle of the constitution than that offered by the gentleman from Maryland. He had already observed, that there being at present no designation, four was the smallest possible number from which a choice could be made; to this number, but one was added, making altogether five. In future elections, there will be 176 electors, and if there be a designation of office, but one person can have a majority. To confine the choice to two persons will, therefore, in principle, approach as near as possible to the original principle of the constitution.

Mr. C was in favor of preserving that part of the constitution which directed the election to be made by states, wishing as little innovation as possible on the principles of the constitution. He did not, however, conceive a mere change of words dangerous, but the establishment of a principle that deprived the people of the power of electing those who possessed the largest share of their confidence. He was decidedly in favor of whatever had this effect, as according with the true spirit of the constitution; and he was, therefore opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland. His own opinion too was, that it was best to express in one article whatever related to the election of president and vice-president, than refer to the constitution, by which the provisions on that subject would be rendered much clearer.

The question was then taken on Mr. Nicholson's amendment, and lost—Ayes 29—Noes 77.

Mr. Smilie in order to try the principle, would move to strike out "three," and insert "five."

Mr. Findley seconded the motion.

Mr. Dawson would only repeat a remark which he had already made. The select committee, in proposing *three*, as the number from which an election should be made, did not consider themselves as departing in the least from the spirit of the constitution; as when both president and vice-president were voted for without discrimination, the choice was made from *five*.

Mr. Smilie said, he did not know that there would be any danger in this innovation; but it was his wish not to alter the constitution except in cases of necessity.

Mr. Goddard said he was in favor of this amendment for the same reason that he had been in favor of that proposed by the gentleman from Maryland. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Campbell) has told us that it is our duty to act, not from motives of interest, but duty. Mr. G. considered it as his duty so to act as to protect the interests of his constituents, and of the state which he had the honor to represent. The gentleman further observes, that in limiting the number from which a choice may be made, we shall ensure a nearer approach to the will of the people Now what is that will, but the will of the large states of Virginia, New-York and Pennsylvania. He apprehended there might be cases where the interests of the smaller states might be materially affected. The larger states will generally have the first nomination of the persons voted for as president and vice-president. If we dislike all the candidates, neither of whom shall have a majority of all the electoral votes, we may select from among them the one that best pleases us. He considered the constitution so framed as to guard all the states. And if gentlemen are tenacious of its vital principle, let them [illegible] to remain as it is. But if there is a detriment [illegible] to alter it, which he feared was the case, he ho[illegible]