

leaving it to the regulation of the Speaker. This appeared to him the best termination it could receive.

From the attention he had paid to the debates reported this session, he believed them to be better and more accurately taken than they had been on former occasions. This to him was proof that the present situation of the stenographers was a good one. He acknowledged at the same time, that the ability with which the debates were taken entitled those who took them to the best accommodation the house could afford. He concluded with renewing the motion for a reference to a select committee.

MR. NICHOLAS replied that no debate had taken place which could test the accuracy of the stenographers. From his own experience he pronounced the situation at present occupied utterly inconvenient. What he had some days since remarked had been mistated. He well knew that this did not arise from the inability of the reporter to state correctly what occurred. He knew him to be intelligent, and fully capable of conceiving and conveying the meaning of any remarks which could be made in that house. But it arose from his situation, from which it was impossible to hear distinctly.

He declared the objections of Mr. Otis in relation to the number of applicants, perfectly chimerical. Did the gentleman suppose that the number would be so great as to make a demand on our seat? As well might he imagine this, as that they would swell to the ideal compass he had given them. It was known to the house, that at Philadelphia the number was small; seldom more than two, and often not more than one persevered during the session, though a greater number appeared on its earliest days. Fact and experience, therefore, demonstrated the fallacy of the danger apprehended from this source.

A question was then taken on the reference to a select committee, and carried, Ayes 42, Naves 34.

And a committee of five, viz. Messrs. Otis, Nicholas, Platt, Morris and Hill, was appointed.

FRIDAY, December 5.

The house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the bill for erecting a MAUSOLEUM TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The first section being read, which determines the form and dimensions of the Mausoleum,

MR. ALLSTON moved an amendment, substituting a MONUMENT, in the place of a Mausoleum, to be erected in the Capitol.

A spirited debate ensued; in which the amendment was supported by Messrs. Allston, Nicholas, Nott, and Macon; and opposed by Messrs. H. Lee, Otis, and Grifwold.

The committee rose without coming to any decision, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On Wednesday the Electors of Maryland assembled at Annapolis, and gave their votes as follows:

For Thomas Jefferson	5 votes.
John Adams	5
Aaron Burr	5
C. C. Pinckney	5

Letter from a Member of the Legislature of North Carolina, to a Member of Congress.

Raleigh, Nov. 28.

The republican spirit runs high in our present legislature. We have elected DAVID STONE a Senator to supply the place of Mr. Bloodworth; there was in nomination for that appointment Stone, Davie, Spaight and Locke, and we got Stone the first balloting. Votes stand thus, Stone 94, Davie 72, Spaight 8, Locke 1.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS is re-elected Governor of North Carolina. Fifty-four votes were given to Joseph Taylor and John B. Ashe.

GEORGE JACKSON is elected a Senator of the United States for Georgia.

A Letter received from a gentleman of the best information at Columbia (S. C.) dated the day on which the Legislature of South Carolina convened at that place, states that an undoubted republican majority exists in the Legislature of that State.

A full return of the votes given in Rhode Island for Electors, gives to the Federal Ticket a majority of 272 votes; and George Chamblin, Edward Manton, Oliver Davis, and William Green, are, therefore, chosen.

A Frankfort (Kentucky) Paper states that on the 21st of the pole for the county

of which that town forms a part, Charles Scott had 75 votes, and Caleb Wallace 44 for Elector of a President and Vice President. Both the candidates are republican.

Accounts from Lancaster (Pennsylvania) state the two branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have agreed to a mode of appointing electors which virtually gives the choice of eight electors to the House of Representatives, and seven to the Senate.

Further information has been received from TENNESSEE, that John Cocks, the Republican candidate for Hamilton District, obtained an unanimous vote.—One other District remains to be heard from, but there is no doubt, but that General Smith, the firm friend of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, has been elected.

LEGISLATURE OF Maryland.

WEDNESDAY, November 26.

After the reading of several private petitions, &c. Mr. Wilson, of Worcester introduced a bill, proposing to the legislature of this state, to instruct their senators in the congress of the United States, to use their influence, in that body, to adopt an amendment to the federal constitution, by which to establish an uniform mode of choosing President and Vice President of the United States, by granting to Congress the power "from time to time," to lay out the several states to be divided into as many districts as the number of electors constitutionally allotted. Ordered to be printed.

A bill was received and read, from the senate, supplementary to an act for incorporating the Bank of Baltimore, annulling so much of that act, as relates to the ineligibility of five of the directors to be re-elected to the directory of each successive choice of directors; read a second time by special order.

R. SMITH, of Baltimore, advocated the bill, he stated to the house the peculiar advantages in obtaining large discounts, which resulted to the directors of the banks; and the inconveniences and probable losses which might be sustained by the bank, in being obliged to "nurfe" the credit of such directors, as must be left out by the present mode of election.

COL. MERCER opposed Mr. Smith—he held rotation in office in all establishments, as most consistent and compatible with the principles of our government. He could not conceive upon any principle of commercial justice, why a few men should receive the great advantages which Mr. Smith stated, and others be excluded from them; if gentlemen in the directory of the bank of Baltimore were entitled, for one year, to discounts, as Mr. S. stated, of 4000 dollars per week, he could see no plausible reason why others should not participate in the same advantages. For his part he was decidedly against the bill.

The question was then taken, and lost by a large majority.

BY JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between the United States of America and his majesty the King of Prussia, was concluded and signed at Berlin, on the eleventh day of July, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his majesty the King of Prussia, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; and which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

And Whereas the said Treaty has by me, on the one part, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, and by his majesty the King of Prussia on the other part, been duly approved and ratified: And whereas the ratifications thereof were duly exchanged at Berlin, on the twenty-second day of June last past; NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said Treaty may be executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith, on the part of the United States, I DO HEREBY make known the premises, and enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, to execute and observe the said Treaty accordingly.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my

hand. Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty fifth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary of State.

TREATY

OF AMITY AND COMMERCE,

Between His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the United States of America.

HIS Majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of America, desiring to maintain upon a stable and permanent footing, the connections of good understanding, which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states, and for this purpose to renew the treaty of amity and commerce concluded between the two powers, at the Hague, the 10th of September, 1785, for the term of ten years, his Prussian majesty has nominated and constituted as his plenipotentiaries, the count Charles William de Finkenstein, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, knight of the orders of the black eagle, and of the red eagle, and commander of that of St. John of Jerusalem; the baron Philip Charles d'Alvensleben, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, knight of the orders of the black eagle, and of the red eagle, and of that of St. John of Jerusalem, and the count Christian Henry Curt de Haugwitz, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, knight of the orders of the black eagle, and of the red eagle; and the President of the United States has furnished with their full powers, John Quincy Adams, a citizen of the United States, and their minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Prussian majesty.

Which plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded, settled, and signed the following articles.

Article I. There shall be in future, as there has been hitherto, a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a sincere friendship, between his majesty the king of Prussia, his heirs, successors and subjects, on the one part, and the United States of America, and their citizens on the other, without exception of persons or places.

Art. II. The subjects of his majesty, the king of Prussia, may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States of America, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandize, and shall pay there no other or greater duties, charges or fees whatever, than the most favored nations are or shall be obliged to pay. They shall also enjoy, in navigation and commerce, all the rights, privileges and exemptions, which the most favored nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves nevertheless to the established laws and usages, to which are submitted the citizens of the United States, and the most favored nations.

Art. III. In like manner the citizens of the United States of America may frequent all the coasts and countries of his majesty the king of Prussia, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandize, and shall pay, in the dominions of his said majesty, no other or greater duties, charges or fees whatever, than the most favored nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favored nation does or shall enjoy; submitting themselves nevertheless to the established laws and usages, to which are submitted the subjects of his majesty the king of Prussia, and the subjects and citizens of the most favored nations.

Art. IV. More especially, each party shall have a right to carry their own produce, manufactures, and merchandize, in their own or any other vessels, to any parts of the dominions of the other, where it shall be lawful for all the subjects and citizens of that other freely to purchase them, and thence to make the produce, manufactures and merchandize of the other, which all the said citizens or subjects shall in like manner be free to sell to them, paying in both cases, such duties, charges, and fees only, as are or shall be paid, by the most favored nation. Nevertheless, his majesty the king of Prussia and the United States, respectively, reserve to themselves the right, where any nation restrains the transportation of merchandize to the vessels of the country, of which it is the growth or manufacture, to establish against such nation retaliating regulations; and also the right to prohibit in their respective countries the importation and exportation

of all merchandize whatsoever, when reasons of state shall require it. In this case, the subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties shall not import or export the merchandize prohibited by the other. But if one of the contracting parties permits any other nation to import or export the same merchandize, the citizens or subjects of the other, shall immediately enjoy the same liberty.

Art. V. The merchants, commanders of vessels, or other subjects or citizens of either party, shall not within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, be forced to unload any sort of merchandize into any other vessels, nor to receive them into their own, nor to wait for their being loaded longer than they please.

Art. VI. That the vessels of either party, loading within the port or jurisdiction of the other, may not be uselessly harassed or detained, it is agreed, that all examinations of goods, required by the laws, shall be made, before they are laden on board the vessel and that there shall be no examination after; nor shall the vessel be searched at any time, unless articles shall have been laden therein clandestinely and illegally, in which case the person by whose order they were carried on board, or who carried them without order, shall be liable to the laws of the land in which he is, but no other person shall be molested, nor shall any other goods, nor the vessel be seized or detained for that cause.

Art. VII. Each party shall endeavor by all the means in their power to protect and defend all vessels and other effects, belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction by sea or by land; and shall use all their efforts to recover, and cause to be restored to the right owners, their vessel and effects, which shall be taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction.

Art. VIII. The vessels of the subjects or citizens of either party, coming on any coast, belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or who entering into port are not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart, and to pursue their voyage, without molestation, and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties, charges or fees whatsoever, except those established for vessels entered into port, and appropriated to the maintenance of the port itself, or of other establishments for the safety and convenience of navigation, which duties, charges, and fees, shall be the same, and shall be paid on the same footing, as in the case of subjects or citizens of the country, where they are established.

Art. IX. When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, their respective citizens or subjects shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance, which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the same inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case; and if the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unladed, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees upon the part which they shall relade and carry away. The ancient and barbarous right to wreckers of the sea, shall be entirely abolished with respect to the subjects or citizens of the two contracting parties.

Art. X. The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament donation or otherwise, and their representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ad intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, as would be taken of the goods of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if questions should arise among several claimants, to which of them the said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land, wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person, holding real estate, within the territories of the one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend to a subject or citizen of the other were he not disqualified by alienage, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to file the same, and to withdraw the proceeds, without molestation, and exempt from all rights