found farms, already cleared; for one half of what it would have cost a French planter to clear his: because an American, familiarized from his infancy to the use of the axe, has acquired a dexterity and a muscular strength which are never obtained by a man used to other business.

The experience of the past is wholly in support of these observations. Though settled for one century, Louisiana has never prospered under either the French or the Spanish government. And one half of the commerce of New-Orleans is *now* carried on with American capitals, under the guarantee of their treaty with Spain. As soon as the French will plant a rival colony, that commerce will be carried on in any other place in the United States, which the policy of their government may judge proper to encourage.

If the settlement of Louisiana is not advantageous to France in a commercial view, because it diverts capitals from a much more important channel, it is still more contrary to her interests in a political point of view. America is of the utmost importance to France, whether considered as a commercial or maritime power. I have explained my opinion fully in this first relation, on another occasion; as to the other there is no question that an agricultural nation, which, by her industry and her raw materials, is able to procure all the superfluous luxuries of Europe, and whose habits and occupations prevent them from manufacturing for themselves, there can be no question that such a nation must afford a very important market to the inhabitants of the old world.

In this view, the commerce of the United States is considered as very profitable to England, but when French manufactures shall have obtained all the improvement of which they are capable; when commerce shall be established upon a suitable basis, it will present a much greater variety of articles upon which to support itself than the commerce of England.—Woollen articles and hard-ware are the only articles which America receives from England; but France shall furnish not only all these, but her agriculture will gain by the sale of her wines, her brandies, and her oils. Those advantages, added to the relative situation of France and the United States, which removes every suspicion of rivalry between them, both by sea and land, have exhibited France as the natural ally of the United States, to the eye of those who have considered, in the extent of her power, a new pledge of the security of their commerce and their future tranquillity. They have done homage to the wisdom of those statesmen who, at the conclusion of an advantageous war, have thought that France would gain more by securing the solid friendship of the United States, than by acquiring a territory which would be for them an object of jealousy, and might again force them under the domination of a people whose yoke they had just assisted them to shake off.

I am not ignorant how delicate it is to foretell political misfortunes which might result to France and the United States from the possession of Louisiana and the Floridas by the former. I must either conceal that which truth would have me say, or, on the other hand, frighten certain querulous minds, who may fancy they see a threat in my frankness. Nevertheless, a citizen of one of the two nations, and strongly attached to the other, I hope that those to whom this memorial may be delivered, will be able to set a just value on the motives of my conduct, and will see in it nothing but my exertions to remove every subject of dispute between two people formed to assist one another; and altho' I am too well acquainted with the resources of my own country to dread the power of any of the European nations, it will easily be seen that I am incapable of conceiving the ridiculous idea of threatening a government which has seen all Europe bend the knee before its power.

I have observed, that France and the United States are in a respective situation, so fortunate as to have no point of collision. They may assist, without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner. This commerce is useful to both nations; this union of sentiments and interests rests upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver the universe from the tyranny founded by Great-Britain, which she maintains, and which never will be combatted with success, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations more moderate a part of her commerce; and as there are no nation on the globe whose consumption offers to foreign manufactures resources as vast as those offered by the United States, if we consider with what rapidity this consumption increases, the means which America has of creating a navy when her political situation shall render it necessary, we shall be obliged to own that France must have very strong motives and very powerful, to induce her to abandon these advantages, and change a natural ally, from a warm friend into a suspicious and jealous neighbor, and perhaps hereafter into a declared enemy.

Experience has proved, that two nations could not be neighbors without being rival; and if this be true, of two neighboring nations, it may be said with still more truth of a colony formed by a great and powerful nation, removed from the metropolis, and of a people bordering on the territory of the other. The reason of this is plausible; where two nations are neighbors, every thing passes under the inspection of the sovereign; the quarrels are as soon extinguished as kindled; but when the governor of a colony, calculating upon the protection of the metropolis, is guilty of an act of hostility, the wound gets gangrened, before a physician can be called. The offended sovereign, who also thinks that the offender will be so much the more strongly supported, as his nation is more powerful, tries every means, in order to anticipate on the hostilities which he dreads, uses reprisals, and both nations are at war before any explanation has taken place.

If there be a situation in the world which may be attended with these consequences, it certainly is that of France, when she is in possession of New-Orleans. It is situated in such a manner as to block up the great passage towards the sea, from a great number of states, and a very extensive population which increases rapidly.

A military government is about to be established on the island. The general, proud, with reason, of the glory of his nation, will cast on every thing that surrounds him a look of superiority; commerce will be degraded; and merchants, subjected to the despotism of men who will seek in the laying up of riches, a recompence for their privations in the remote and insalubrious country whither they are sent. The colony presents no lawful means of growing rich, except those (slow & progressive) of commerce and agriculture; ill-fated means for soldiers. However vigilant the mother country, she will not prevent, at that distance, the vexations which may be exercised. On the other hand, the government of the United States will not be able, in a thousand instances, to restrain the petulance of the near inhabitants bordering on the limits of the Mississippi; to confine their vengeance wholly, and compel them to expect from diplomatic representation a slow justice. Hatred will take place between the two people; the bonds of friendship will be destroyed, and the government of the United States, which ever shares the sentiments of the people, will be forced, by its situation, to alter its political relations. Then, for the sake of guarding themselves against their old ally, for a pretended act of hostility, they will form a cautionary connection with England, which will be sedulous in obtaining her alliance, and will excite her resentment against France; because in that alliance she will see the means of preserving her commerce with America, which she now possesses almost exclusively, securing her colonies, to be able, in case of war, to invade the French colonies, and especially of preventing the union of the commerce and navy of France and the United States, upon which alone France can engraft her naval superiority.

It may be asked, why these jealousies which I seem so much to dread for France, have not taken place for England in possession of Canada? First, because Great-Britain has prudently separated her territory by a natural limit which prevents the contact of the two nations. While she occupied the western posts, the United States saw her with jealousy, and it is beyond doubt that hostilities and a national hatred would have been the consequence when the increase of American population in that part had taken place; when those forts were given up, numerous symptoms had already manifested themselves.

Secondly, because the usual road of the exports of the United States, being made, through their own rivers, there is no important communication between them and Canada.

But it is chiefly because Upper Canada is inhabited by American emigrants, who, in case of a rupture, would join, according to all appearances, to the United States, had not the spirit of their government been to prevent the extending of their limits.

But, after all, what political or commercial advantage can France receive from the possession of New Orleans, and of the east bank of the Mississippi, that may balance the loss, which, in these two points of view, she will sustain in the rivalry with the United States? The Floridas are a narrow strip of barren land, incapable of defence in case of a rupture, and which will cost more than it is worth to guard, garrison, and the presents to the Indian tribes.—However advantageous New-Orleans might be for the United States, it will be of very inconsiderable value for France, when the foreign capitals shall be taken from it, or a rival city shall be established on the American side. From the best information, I find that one-third of the best commercial houses employed in New-Orleans, are American. No sooner will a military government be established in the country, than all these commercial houses, with the capitals which support them, will pass into the United States, to that place assigned them by the treaty with Spain, or to the Natchez, where every vessel which may go to New-Orleans may be received. Large vessels from France have already arrived there, and unloaded their cargoes without difficulty, and as the soil is so much the more advantageous as we penetrate further, there is very little doubt this establishment will soon rival that of New-Orleans, when the American capitals shall have been taken out of it. When the United States shall have declared the Natchez a free port, N. Orleans will be very little as a place of commerce, and only an object of useless expence for France, and an inexhaustible source of jealousy between France and the United States.

The cession of Louisiana is nevertheless very important to France, if she applies it to the only use which sound policy seems to dictate. I speak of Louisiana alone, and, by this I do not mean to comprehend the Floridas, because I think they are no part of the cession. As it can, by this cession, acquire the right of carrying on the Mississippi, a free trade, if she knows how to profit of this circumstance, by a perfect understanding with the United States, she will find markets for a very great variety of articles, when she has accustomed the inhabitants of the western countries to prefer them to the English, which she can only obtain by selling them cheaper, and she can only sell them cheaper by interesting the American merchants to sell them, to have the use of their capitals, and by engaging the government of the United States to give them the preference. All this can take place only by the cession of New-Orleans to the United States, *with the reserve of the right of entry, at all times, free from all other duties than those paid by American vessels, together with the right of navigating on the Mississippi.** — This would give her vessels an advantage over the vessels of all other nations; will retain and even increase the capitals of N. Orleans, where the provisions for the islands will be bought at the cheapest rate possible, and where the articles of her manufactures will be introduced in the western countries—the United States will have no interest in preventing it, for every reason of rivalry will be removed. Then France will command respect without inspiring fear to the two nations whose friendship is the most important for her commerce; and the preservation of her islands; and all these advantages will be obtained without the expence of establishments which ruin the public treasure, and divert capitals from their true object.

But if, on the one side, France keeps New-Orleans, by attempting to colonize Louisiana, she will become an object of jealousy to Spain, the United States and England, which powers will not only discourage her commerce, but will compel her to make expensive establishments to secure the possession of it.

In the foregoing observations I have confined myself to observations which presented themselves, without having recourse to subtilities, which only serve to mislead the judgment. I have exposed simple facts, with candor and all the simplicity of language. If a reply is made, it will be by pursuing a contrary course. With eloquence and sophistry they may be combatted and obscured; time and experience will demonstrate their solidity.

* *It is probable this is a condition of the cession.*

NORFOLK, July 2.

[THIS LOOKS LIKE WAR.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nevis, to his friend in this place, dated June 14.

"And so far does commodore Hood think of the present appearances of war, that he has sent into Barbados two French frigates and three transports, bound from France to Guadaloupe."

Arrived, schr. Betty & Fanny, captain Gibson, 15 days from Nevis. June 25, in lat. 30, long. 73, 30, spoke the schooner Maria, Chace, 3 days out from Baltimore bound to Port-Republic.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.

From Barbados.

Captain Stevens, in a letter dated at Barbados, June 17, writes his owners here, that there was then a French prize in that port.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *July 7.*

The memorial of Mr. Livingston, minister at the court of France, which was said to have had such great influence upon the first consul in giving up Louisiana, (but which we rather think had none at all) will be found under the head of this day's mail. Its length has precluded the continuation of the papers relative to the negociation between Great-Britain and France.

The brigs Mary, West, and Hope, Sellers, of Baltimore, were at Oporto on the 12th May, both to sail in 8 days.

Schooner Commerce, Baldwin, of and for Alexandria, sailed from Oporto the 11th May.

The brig Oxford, Frazier, of this port, put into Norfolk in distress.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

FOR the satisfaction and information of your subscribers and the public in general you will please to insert the following extract taken from an act of assembly passed at April session, 1787, entitled, "An act to prevent the inconveniences arising from slaves being permitted to act as free:"

"*BE it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland,* That any person who shall permit and authorise any slave belonging to him or herself, in his or her own right, or possessed in the right of another, to go at large or hire him or herself within this state, shall incur the penalty of five pounds current money, per month, except ten days at harvest."

"*And be it enacted,* That any person who shall hire a slave, by contract with such slave, shall incur the penalty of five pounds current money per month, except as before excepted; provided that any person may permit his slave, being a pilot, to hire himself in such capacity, and any person may employ, as a pilot, any slave known or generally reputed to be a pilot before the passing of this act."

A letter of the 15th instant, from Port-Republican states, that the brigands had made an attack upon that place, in which they were successful, and that the whites were flying to wherever they could find refuge.

The news of war has, we learn by a gentleman from Martinique, had an instantaneous effect upon the commerce of that island. Colonial produce had considerably fallen, and every article is now given in exchange for provisions, &c. Flour had risen from 14 to 15 dollars; pork 22, and other articles in proportion.

From a Savannah paper of June 23.

IMPORTANT.

The following letters from col. Hawkins to the governor of this state, announcing the capture of W. A. Bowles, the celebrated son of mischief, together with the disposition and 'talk' of the chiefs, will be found of the utmost interest and importance to the people of this state; and not unimportant to any part of the union. We presume Bowles has finally terminated his career.

O che-upo-fau, on Coosau river, 30th May, 1803.

In my last communication to your excellency, I apprised you of the state of affairs in this agency. I have now the pleasure to add, that the chiefs of the Creek nation convened on the 20th at this place, and were joined by a deputation from the Cherokees, Chickasaws & Choctaws; that on the 24th, the Seminoles and other chiefs in opposition, with their leader, W. A. Bowles, at their head, arrived, and that on the 28th he was apprehended, confined in irons and sent under a strong guard of Indians, by order of the chiefs, to governor Tolch of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic majesty in East and West-Florida.

We are so crouded with Indians and visitors that I must defer going into detail till the national council adjourns.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your excellency's
Most obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency governor
Milledge, Georgia.

Creek Agency, 8th June, 1803.

I wrote your excellency on the 30th ult. by Mr. Robertson, a gentleman of Greensborough, to inform you that Mr. Bowles was apprehended, confined in irons, by order of the chiefs, and sent under a strong guard of Indians to governor Tolch of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic majesty in East and West Florida. As soon as the event took place a general murmur, for the day only, ran through the chiefs in opposition. With the evening, by the prudent conduct of the council of the nation, the whole subsided, & they were brought to take the United States and Spain by the hands in friendship, and to join in a solemn declaration of the national council, "that they were resolved on eternal peace with all the world; that they were dead and gone, their children might grow up in peace, repeat and remember this talk, and take it to the end of the world."

I heard a few days past that my having some property near Fort Wilkinson has been a subject of animadversion on the part of some members of your legislature. The place there [Hawkins's Springs] was assigned me by the chiefs of this agency for my accommodation as agent six years past, has been occupied generally by the military or myself, for public purposes. As soon as the lines are run, and the military are removed, my property will accompany them, and whether they remove or not, as soon as you can take possession of that country I intend my claim to cease, and my property to leave it. The Indians will be ready to run the line as soon as orders can be given for that purpose and communicated to the speaker of the nation.

With assurances of my continued exertions for the prosperity of the state over which you have the honor to preside, and of sincere wishes for your personal welfare,

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your excellency's most ob't servant,
BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency John Milledge,
Governor of Georgia.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

July 7.

Arrived, schooner Tartar, captain Glavary, 15 days from Martinique—rum—Philip Rogers. Left there, several northern vessels, names unknown. The schooner Ede and Polly, captain Newcome, of Oxford, sailed for Baltimore, 4 days before the Tartar. Passed a brig and 2 schooners in the Bay.

Privateers were fitting out at Martinique with great activity, and every measure taking to resist any attack that might be made upon them. A number of British cruizers were out. No account of any captures had been received at Martinique. Spanish vessels passed unmolested, as one or two of them had arrived while the Tartar lay there.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Snow Eliza,	Ferguson,	Barbados
Brig Ruby,	Sorensen,	St. Thomas
Schr. Edward,	Nowell,	Guadaloupe
Pourvoyeuse,	Valence,	Cape-Francois

NOTICE.

☞ *The Grocers, and others who purchase loaf or lump Sugar of the sugar refiners of this city, with a view of selling it again, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Mr. Wyant's tavern, on Monday next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. on business of a very interesting nature.*

June 6. d4t

Carpenters' Society.

NOTICE.

☞ *The annual meeting of the society will be held on Saturday next, July 9th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Bryden's.*

By order,
JOSEPH JAMISON,
July 6. d3t‖ *Secretary.*

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the new auction room of the subscriber, Water-street, near Peter's bridge, will be offered for sale,

Sundry invoices of DRY GOODS

And immediately after at half past 11 o'clock,

20 hhds. Muscovado sugar
6 pipes gin
4 pipes brandy
10 bales cotton
10 hhds. hollow glass
1 box tumblers
20 boxes mould candles
20 do. brown soap
15 do. claret, 2 dozen each
10 do. Port wine, do.
A large quantity of household furniture
100 boxes Spanish and American segars, &c.

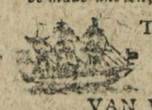
EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

July 7.

Sale by Auction.

ON SATURDAY,

The 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Bray's wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold, on terms that will then be made known,



The HULL, MASTS & SPARS of a NEW *BRIG.*

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's

July 7.

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY,

The 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust,

A Lot of Ground with a two-story brick House thereon, on Lancaster-street, near Market-street, Fell's-Point. Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

July 7. eo

Sale by Auction.

On Tuesday next,

The 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold, on three months credit,

The Schooner TWO SISTERS,

With all her tackle and apparel as she arrived from sea. Burthen twelve hundred barrels of flour. The inventory may be seen at our auction room, or on board the schooner lying in Smith's dock

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

July 7.

Sale by Auction.

AGREEABLY to my advertisement of last week, I commenced the sale of a variety of Property, and sold without reserve all that was offered and

On Tuesday next, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I will sell on the premises, without any reserve whatsoever,

43 LOTS of GROUND in fee simple, on Bowly & Yates's addition.

Also,

8 undivided SQUARES, held in company with Daniel Bowly, esquire, which will contain about 200 Lots, all in fee simple.

The improvement of this property, which has united the city with the Point, is so well known to those who daily pass through it, that I conceive it unnecessary to give a more particular description, and I will only add, that the navigation of the falls will (by contract) be completed in a short time, and admit vessels to discharge their cargoes with convenience equal to any dock about the city.

The Lots will be staked off and numbered before the sale, and a plat lodged with Mr. Lewis Hart, residing on the premises, who will shew it to those who may apply.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

N. B. Those citizens who may be afraid to expose themselves to the heat of the season, at that hour of the day, are respectfully informed that a cool and pleasant situation will be provided for their reception. T. Y.

July 7.

For Barbados,

The fast-sailing Schooner ETHAN ALLEN,

G. Copeland, master;

Will sail in 3 or 4 days—a few lady passengers will be taken if immediate application is made to

SOLOMON COTTON & Co.

July 7. d3t

For Sale,

A healthy young Dutch Woman Redemptioner—has 3 years and 6 months to serve. Apply at No. 10, Calvert-street.

July 7. d3t

The Subscriber

Has an airy situation a little beyond and nearly opposite to Dr. Stephenson's, on the York road, where he would take a few BOARDERS, if any offer that are agreeable. The house is on a very elevated spot, affords an extensive prospect of country, city, bay, &c.

PETER POLLARD.

7th mo. 7. d4t

John M'Fadon,

MILL-STONE MAKER,

Lexington-street, between Howard and Liberty-streets,

INFORMS his friends in particular, and the public generally, that he has on hand, a quantity of BURS and PLASTER, which he will warrant superior to any in this city, and which he intends selling lower than any other person.

As some envious *gentlemen* in the city, take the liberty to say that he mixes his Plaster with sand, he deems it proper thus publicly to deny the assertion.

July 7. 1aw2t‖

This is to give notice,

TO all persons that may have just claims against the estate of Jonathan Griffith, late of Baltimore county, deceased, that the subscriber purposes to attend at George Fisher's tavern, Reisler's-town, on the third day of December next, in order to make a distribution of the estate as aforesaid.

RICHARD CHENOWITH, Ex'r.

July 7. 1aw3t‖

Notice.

THE subscriber requests all persons having claims against him, on note or open account, to render a statement of the same to him on or before Friday the 15th instant; on which day, at 5 o'clock in the evening, his creditors are invited to meet at his Hotel. HILL PECK.

July 7. eo4t