

his friends had manifested on this subject, Mr. R. entertained no doubt of their willingness to serve in either capacity.

Gentlemen allow that they are bound to carry the treaty into effect, in consistent with the constitution, but they say, that there may be, and are, dubious points, which must be cleared up, in order to enable them to understand how to carry it into effect. It would be strange, indeed, if there were not dubious expressions in this, as in almost all other treaties. For to what purpose are treaties generally made, but to define and settle the doubts of prior treaties, furnishing themselves matter for other negotiations, in an uninterrupted succession of cause and effect? Thus subsequent treaties have been made to settle the construction of the treaty of Paris, of 1763, and yet later conventions endeavor to destroy the ambiguity of these explanations. There never was a convention between nations to which this objection could not be urged. The treaty of 1763 was deficient in respect to the limits assigned the United States, that it could not be carried into execution, unless two straight lines can enclose space. This was the natural result of our then ignorance of the extent and direction of the great rivers and lakes on the north-western frontier. The treaty now before us may be presumed to be equally or more indefinite, as to boundaries, than that of Paris—since the geography of the United States at that time, was better understood than that of Louisiana is at this. But a new discovery is made—that whatever doubts may arise under the treaty in question, it belongs to the executive to clear them up, and for that purpose this application is proposed to be made. Mr. R. said that he had always understood till now, that doubts arising on any compact between independent powers were the proper subjects of negotiation between these powers. That in this way alone they could be resolved, and not by one of the parties undertaking to put his own construction on the question. To what purpose then apply to the executive for a solution of doubts to which both the parties interested alone are competent, and which it belongs not to one of them to decide.

It is said that the treaty of St. Ildefonso would enable us to ascertain whether France had complied with the stipulations, in consideration of which, Louisiana was ceded to her by Spain, and that probably it defines the boundaries of that country. With respect to the first object, even if it were in the power of the executive to furnish us with a copy of that instrument, we should only learn, what we already know, that France engaged to raise a younger son of the Spanish branch of the house of Bourbon to the Etrurian throne. Suppose, first, we were officially apprised of this fact. Will that satisfy the gentleman from Connecticut? By no means. Whilst there is a possibility of doubt he has told us, honestly, he does not mean to be satisfied. No, first—you must summon a venire—to establish the fact that the duke of Parma has been elevated to the rank of Tuscan King, and obtain a verdict in his favor, before you prevail on the cautious jealousy of that gentleman to assent to the proposition. In regard to the limits of the country in question, it is well known that neither in that of St. Ildefonso, nor any other treaty, have they been accurately defined. Nor ought this to be a matter of surprize since neither the treaty of Paris in 1763, nor that of London in 1794, had fixed the boundaries of the United States, and in consequence, our north-western line was still unclosed. If gentlemen wanted information on this subject, instead of sending this resolution to the president, they should send their door-keeper into the library for Du Pratz, and Chalmers and Jenkinson. They will find more concerning the extent of Louisiana in Louis XIV's grant to Crozat than in the treaty which they require or in any other. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain cedes to France the province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties, subsequently entered into between Spain and other states." The only article, then, of this treaty, which concerns us, is quoted in that which is now in our possession. To establish what was the extent of the country when France possessed it, will undoubtedly France, perhaps now forms, the subject of negotiation with Spain. If then the precision which the gentleman requires be insisted on, the assent of this house may be refused to the laws for carrying the treaty into effect, until a complete adjustment of our boundary shall have taken place with Spain—And inasmuch as this can never be effected, until these laws are passed, and possession thereby taken of the country, the gentleman will obtain a perpetual virtual adjournment of this question. Availing himself of this newly-discovered distinction, whilst he acknowledges an indispensable political obligation, to carry treaties into effect, he may refuse his sanction to any particular treaty. It is only to discover some real, or apparent obscurity, should no constitutional objections offer themselves, and the business is done. The gentleman thus furmounts, or gets around his own doctrine, and opposes a treaty as effectively as if he had never supported the position that this house was bound to execute them. But it requires all the intrepidity of the gentleman from Connecticut to assert his consistency. What do we now propose, only to submit to the house the bare abstract proposition that it is expedient to pass the laws for carrying this treaty into effect—we propose no particular measure—no matter of detail is before us—we are not debating whether we shall employ soldiers or civilians—and yet the gentleman, whilst he

acknowledges an obligation to carry treaties, constitutionally made, into effect, whilst he urges no constitutional objection in this case, refuses his assent to the general position of the expediency of passing the laws necessary to give effect to the treaty in question, on the ground of difficulty or hazard to the United States—in other words, on the ground of inexpediency. The house will perceive how greatly the gentleman must be embarrassed, when he is driven to such glaring inconsistency; when he is compelled to confound the question whether the treaty ought to be carried into effect, with one entirely different—the manner in which that effect is to be attained.

But, says another gentleman from the same quarter of the union, to whose reputation for ingenuity, although it has been supported by a gentleman from Vermont, Mr. R. could not subscribe, Spain may have a right which she dare not now assert, since she trembles at the nod of the first consul, but which, hereafter, she may reclaim—and, unless you procure her formal relinquishment of that right, you cannot stand on safe ground. Twenty years hence she may demand Louisiana at your hands, and wrest it from you as it has been wrested from her, by force. Mr. Randolph said that with some variation of terms this was the same monitionous opinion which had been urged against every proposition for peace between England and France. Because at some undefined future period, events may take place which are beyond the control of human prudence, we are now called upon to act, not upon the existing state of things, but upon a possible future state of existence, which speculative minds have chosen to imagine. But how are we to reconcile this reluctant assent to the doctrine of forcible possession, to lately inculcated by gentlemen. At one time it was necessary to possess ourselves of the key of the Mississippi, on any terms, and in any way. There was no waiting to examine into the title of other nations, or scarcely into our own. The Mississippi must be had at every hazard, and in any mode. Now that it was offered to us, gentlemen can devise no mode of getting it. They are so embarrassed with forms, which some time past were held as nothing, that the value of the Mississippi, which was held as every thing, has sunk in their estimation. That Mississippi, for whose acquisition the nation was to be precipitated at once into war, is now of so little consequence, that the most trivial form outweighs it in their estimation. Mr. R. said, that he expected to have seen those gentlemen foremost in zeal for taking possession of the country in question; and so far from throwing impediments in the way, that, in case Spain manifested any opposition to the step, they would have been the first to originate measures for compelling her assent. This would have been consistent. He treated the idea of future reclamation by Spain as futile in the extreme. If, however, gentlemen were disposed to examine into the question of the extent of Louisiana, instead of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, they must look elsewhere for its history—from the first settlements of La Salle to its surrender, in 1763, to Spain and Great-Britain. The only clause of the treaty of St. Ildefonso which affects this subject, is now in the possession of the House. With them it rests to determine whether we will accept it, as there described, and upon the conditions stipulated. After we shall have resolved to accept it, it will be incumbent on every gentleman to devise the best means for securing our possession. At that stage of the subject, it will be proper for gentlemen to descend upon the state of our relations with Spain, to demonstrate the danger of opposition from that quarter, and to devise the means of surmounting it. But on the plain abstract question, whether we would accept the country or not, all these observations were premature. He hoped, therefore, that having acquired Louisiana, as possessed by Spain, and as it was held by France, the House would pass the laws for enabling the executive to give effect to the contract, and he would vote against the resolution, as tending to embarrass a question which he wished to see decided, and as lengthening a discussion which he hoped would be terminated before they rose.

[Debate to be continued.]

NEW-YORK, October 24.
The brig Ceres, Cooke, for Baltimore, will sail this forenoon.

Capt. Adams arrived at Newburyport, in 45 days from Gibraltar, informs, that when he left there, war had not been formally declared, but that the Spanish government were in daily expectation of the event.—They were making every preparation, and were in a good state of defence: the English were continually off the Spanish ports picking out and capturing their merchantmen. No person was admitted within the gates of the city of Gibraltar without a pass—Capt. Adams waited on consul Gavino, as long as he could tarry, in order to be the bearer of dispatches to government, but was obliged to sail without them.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.
We are desired to state that the article published in Bolton, respecting the ship Eclipse, of this port, being "condemned at Bencoolen, as not sea worthy," is delictate of truth.
Arrived, brig Sally, Whelden, St. Thomas, 21 days; Aerial, Cazneau, St. Croix, 36; Sch'r John, Fort, St. Martians, 15; Sea Flower, Landfair, New-Haven, 14; Industry, Taggart, Barracoa.
Cleared, ship Tillman, Warren, Charleston, S. C. William, Harlow, New-Castle, Delaware; brig Commodore Barry, Merde, Charleston, S. C.
The Sally, Lovett, from Surinam, for

New-York, has been spoken, having a prize master on board, bound for Halifax.

NORFOLK, November 1.
Arrived, the brig Maryland, captain Petrie, 42 days from Havre-de-Grace. Sailed in company with the brig Peggy, captain Riley, for Norfolk. Left there the brig John, Hans, to sail in 6 days for Charleston; brig Dolphin, Snow, for Alexandria; brig Mary-Anne, Wallace, for Philadelphia; brig Charles, Preble, for Boston; ship Mary, for do; schooner Caroline, Kimble, for Newburyport.—Was boarded by several English frigates off Havre.

ALEXANDRIA, November 5.
Queries for the Amusement of Democratic Editors.

Query 1st. Is Louisiana and the town of N. Orleans occupied, at present, by France or Spain—if occupied by Spain, and she refuses to deliver to the United States, are we to fit down content and pay the expence of treaty making, ratifying, &c. or the Spaniards to be driven out by force?
Query 2d. If they are to be driven out by force, who is to be at the trouble and expence of doing it—France or the United States?
Query 3d. If France is to do it, had she not better have done it before she sold the country to us, and thereby got possession of the 13,000,000 flock to much the sooner?
Query 4th and lastly. If the United States after buying the country from France will at last be obliged to take forcible possession of it, would it not have looked infinitely better to have done so during the "occlusion" of the port of New Orleans?

WASHINGTON, November 4.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Cathcart to the Secretary of State, dated 8th July, 1803.

"I am extremely happy to inform you that the report of the capture of Mr. Smith has proved to be false. He arrived safe at Malta, as did the ship Prudent, in which he was supposed to have taken passage at Messina."

Yesterday the Senate, after considerable debate, passed the bill making appropriations for carrying the French convention into effect—Yeas 26—Nays 5.
Nays—Messrs. Pickering, Tracy, Hillhouse, White and Wells.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

The session of the legislature of Maryland commences this day.

We mentioned in our paper of Monday last (says the Washington Federalist) that we had no doubt of the truth of the report, that the Spanish minister had remonstrated with our government, against its taking possession of Louisiana. The minister goes further, he avows the determination of defending the country against every attempt to dispossess them. The little marquis takes many airs upon the occasion, and speaks with great contempt of our army. The Spanish intendant of Louisiana openly declares his determination not to give up the country. We are now placed in a pretty situation.

INTERMENTS in the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, DURING THE WEEK ending this morning at sun-rise:

Small-pox, - - - - -	1
Dysentery, - - - - -	3
Consumption, - - - - -	5
Worms, - - - - -	2
Still-born, - - - - -	1
Croup, - - - - -	1
Hives, - - - - -	1
Inflammation, - - - - -	1
Casualty, - - - - -	1
Teething, - - - - -	1
Diseases unknown, - - - - -	4
Adults, - - - - -	8
Children, - - - - -	13
	21

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

November 5.
Arrived, ship Sufanna, Forrester, 17 days from Charleston—sugar, coffee and cotton—A. Dewees & Co.

Also, brig Ann, Finby, 27 days from St. Bartholomews—sugar and coffee—T. and S. Hollingsworth. Left a schooner belonging to the north, the only American vessel there. Spoke nothing.

Also, the new brig Cincinnatus, Davis, 14 days from Gloucester, Mass.—hemp—Benjamin and George Williams.

November 7.
Arrived yesterday, the brig Republican, Haynes, 28 days from Havanna—sugar—logwood and hides—John Barron. Left, schooner Mary-Ann, Edwards, of this port, to sail in 4 weeks, and Paragon, Wicks, and George Washington, Dimond, of ditto, not admitted to discharge.—Spoke nothing.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,
Ship Sufanna, Forrester, Charleston
Brig Ann, Finley, St. Bartholomews
Republican, Haynes, Havanna
Cincinnatus, Davis, Gloucester
S. W. Stred, Norfolk
Sloop Mary, Keeney, New-London
Zoar, Arnold, Newport
Nancy Saunders, Thompson, Stonnington

CLEARED,
Brig Betty, Chatfield, Jamaica
Schr. Susan, Burton, St. Bartholomews

Wanted to Rent,
A ROOM fit for a Counting House, in a convenient situation between Charles and Gay-streets. Enquire of the printers,
November 7. e04t

Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Society consisting of the medical and chirurgical faculty of the state of Maryland, residing in this city, is to be held at Mr. Bryden's tavern, on Monday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock, when it is expected the members will punctually attend, as objects of much importance are to be submitted to their consideration.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
November 4. d3t

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,
The 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of DRY GOODS, consisting of
1 bale coatings
3 do. cotton-candle wick
2 do. duffie blankets
1 do. flannel
1 do. gurrals
1 trunk tanned mullin
1 box sealing wax, &c.

Also,
A scale beam, chains, &c.
After which, at 12 o'clock, will be sold for cash, A brick WAREHOUSE and LOT, fronting on South-street, subject to a ground rent of 18 pound per annum, next door to the corner store occupied by Mr. James Taylor, fronting on Pratt and South-streets.

Immediately after which,
21 hhds sugar
100 bags coffee
12 pipes and 4 gr. casks Madeira wine
16 do. French and Spanish brandy
20 gr. casks Malaga wine, &c. &c.
2 casks first quality indigo, &c.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'rs.
November 7.

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,
Will be added to our sale, at our auction room, for account of the underwriters,
One case LOOKING GLASSES.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'rs.
November 7.

A Great Bargain

Will be given in a Billiard Table, equal to any in Baltimore, with every thing complete, and in a good stand—upon which licence is paid up to the 26th of May next, inclusive; or it will be rented to any person, who will give security for so much money a month, to be paid monthly. Enquire of the printers.
November 7. e03t

Hugh Thompson

HAS FOR SALE,
Muscovado sugar, 1st, 2d and 3d quality
Green coffee
West-India rum
French brandy
A few barrels prime pork, for ships' stores
Race ginger
Rice
11 bales hand lead, log and deepsea lines
1 box 7-8 wide Irish linen
2 do. long lawns, and
1 do. 5-4 wide sheering
Which, to close sales, will be sold at a lower advance than usual.
November 7. e07t

HEMP.

THIRTY tons clean Russia Hemp, just received per brig Cincinnati, captain Davis, from Gloucester, and for sale, by
BEN. & GEO. WILLIAMS,
No. 3, Bowly's wharf
d3t

Doctor John Mace

OFFERS his services to the public, in the line of his profession. He will not "a round unvarnished tale deliver" concerning the extent, nor the variety of his recommendations; but will only observe, that he has taken his degree in the city of Philadelphia, and that since he has commenced practice, his success has exceeded his own expectations. His shop is at No. 134, Bond-street, Fell's Point.
November 7. e04t

Ten Dollars Reward.

R T & C
F L C No. 2 & 6
Two casks of shot, of the above mark and numbers, were taken from Smith's wharf, by some drayman, and not delivered at the right place; any person having received the same, will oblige the subscriber by sending them to Messrs. Frederick Lindenberger & Co. and if requested, shall receive the above reward.
LAMBERT SMITH.
November 7. e05t

Notice.

HAVING declined business, I request all persons indebted to me, to make immediate payment to Messrs. Whelan & Laurens, who are fully empowered by me, to settle and adjust all business relative to my late concerns; and those who have any claims against me, will be pleased to present their accounts to the above named gentlemen, for settlement.
RICHARD WHELAN,
November 7. d3t-2aw6t

THE Subscribers having formed a partnership, under the firm of Whelan & Laurens, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the store, No. 67, North Howard-street, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Whelan; where they intend to carry on the grocery, flour and country-produce business, in the extensive manner in which it has hitherto been conducted by Mr. Richard Whelan—and hope, by their attention to business, to give general satisfaction to those persons who may favor them with their commands.
DAVID WHELAN,
PHILIP LAURENSON,
Who have on hand,
Cogniac and Bordeaux brandy; Jamaica and other spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga wines; Holland gin; peach and apple brandy; rye whiskey, with a general assortment of groceries; flour and Irish butter; as also, 80 to 100 boxes of Castile soap.
November 7. d3t-2aw6t

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, November 7,
Will be presented, a comedy in five acts, (for the third time this season) called
John Bull; or,
AN ENGLISHMAN'S FIRESIDE.
Written by George Colman, Esquire, author of the Mountainers, Poor Gentian, &c. and performed at the theatre royal, Covent Garden, to overflowing houses.
A Lyrical Epilogue, by Mr. Bliffett.
To which will be added, a farce in two acts, called
A Mogul Tale;
Or, THE DESCENT of a BALOON.
&c. &c. Wednesday will be repeated the new pantomime of The Knights of Calatrava; or, The Bridal Spectre.
November 7.

For New-York,

The Sloop
NANCY SAUNDERS,
Justa Thompson, master;
To sail in eight or ten days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at Bowly's wharf, or to
COFFIN & PRICHARD, No. 13,
Who have for sale, on board said sloop,
20,000 wt. of good cheefe
47 bbls. beef
24 do. potatoes
24 do. liver oil
30 quintals cod fish
800 wt. tallow.
Also on Land,
40 bbls. mackerel
30 do. No. 1 and 2 Boston beef
10 do. fluid
14 boxes ditto candles.
November 7. e06t

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.
On the 23d day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, a 1/2 tract very valuable body of LAND, usually called the White Marsh, lying in 8 different necks, in Cecil county—containing about 1075 acres, part of the real estate of Colonel James Brice, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased.

THIS Land is esteemed by those who are best acquainted with it, to be equal, if not superior, in quality and situation, to any in that county, and is peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and other grain. It is at present divided into three handsome Farms, each of which has abundance of wood, and a suitable proportion of meadow-lands. The improvements on the middle farm consist of a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Stables, and other out-houses. Those on the other two consist only of Negro-quarters, built of logs. On a corner of the middle farm is a Store-house, Granary, and a comfortable dwelling-house, situated at the intersection of two public roads. The Store, &c. with about three acres of ground, is at present under rent at 60l. per annum, and is esteemed an excellent stand for business, especially in the Grocery line.

The above land is situated about six miles from Frederick-Town, on Sassafras River, and about thirteen miles from Appoquinimink, the latter of which is a steady good market for Wheat. It is probable that the Canal, which it is in contemplation to cut between the Chesapeake and Delaware, will enhance its value. This property will be sold on one body, or divided in such parcels as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale, will be, one half of the purchase money, to be paid in 15 months, the residue in 2 years; the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and bonds, with approved security, to be given for the same.—Mr. Galaway Watkins, manager, residing on the middle farm, will show the Lands to those inclined to purchase.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Trustee.
NICHOLAS BRICE. }
N. B. At the same time will be sold, on terms then to be made known, a number of fine Horses, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and all the farming utensils, but none of the Negroes.
NICHOLAS BRICE, Adm'r. of
James Brice's
w & lms. 1aw23d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST at the theatre, on Saturday evening, November 5, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing notes on different banks, chiefly of Norfolk, to the amount of 450 dollars; also, a negotiable note for 500 dollars, drawn by John and Holt Wilson, in favor of L. Bedinger; with sundry other papers and accounts of little importance. Whoever will deliver the same at this office, will be entitled to the above reward, and no enquiries will be made.
Nov. 7. d3t

For Sale,

(If application be made within a few days.)
A new square-bottomed CHAIR, with plated harness complete; a second-hand one would be taken in part payment. Enquire of the printers hereof.
Nov. 4. d

Mewburn and Wilkinon,

No. 9, Calvert-street,
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
FALL GOODS.
November 2. e03t-d

For Liverpool,

The fast-sailing ship FAME,
Timothy Gardner, master,
(A constant trader).
She is now ready to receive her cargo, and will sail about the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to captain Gardner, on board, at Cole's wharf, or
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
No. 8, Bank-street.
November 4. e75

SPERRY & BARNES,

No. 183, Market-street, next door to Evans's tavern, Have received per the ship Atlantic, and other late arrivals from England, their assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Consisting chiefly of Coatings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Woolens, Flannels, Stuffs, and a very large assortment of Chintzes, Calicoes, Shawls, Swan-downs, Tulliners, Martilles, &c. &c. &c.
Also,
Per ship Bolus and Mercury, from Bremen and Panama and Sully, from Amsterdam.

An extensive variety of German and Holland GOODS, particularly
Plattinas, white and brown
Bonten, No. 2
Checks and stripes
Cassirillo
Dowlas
Towelling
Table and breakfast cloths, with
Diapers to match
Turkey yarn
Bed bunts, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
Gloves, kid and wash-leather extra long, silk do. worsted do. and mitts, also men's Ribands and fering's
Tapes of various qualities, twilled & plain, from Nos. 11 & 90
Bobbins round and flat, of Nos. 1, 7 and 107
Fulled stockings
Do. Gloves
Cotton & thread stockings
Laces & edgings, black and white
Beggars lace
Beads, garnets & neck-laces
Oil cloths
Looking glasses, from 2s. 9d. per dozen to 120 dollars per pair
Burning glasses, No. 1 & 4
Scythes, 16 hands, double sword
Coffee mills, from Nos. 0 to 7
Liquor casks
Fowling pieces, single and double barrel'd
Duck guns, from 5 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 4 inches
Pistols in cases
Warlike and cake irons
Glafs wares
Apron checks
Linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs
Sheik do. and silk do. Silk hawls.
Also,
Hats in cases, earthenware in crates, glass wares in boxes, and a variety of other goods, which are offered on the usual credit, by the package or piece, or will be bartered for fine Maryland tobacco, coffee, sugar or rice.
By the Maria Catharina, captain Jougens, daily locked for from Hamburg, they will receive a further large supply of German GOODS.
October 7. m&th:0N