From an Alexandria paper.

When we inserted the report of the secretary of the treasury, references were made to documents A B C D E F G and H which were then not printed; we have since received them: they are too long for a newspaper, but the following extracts may not be unacceptable: The document marked A exhibits the amount of the duties on merchandize and tonnage during the years 1800, 1801 and 1802, by which it appears that the nett revenue arising therefrom was for the first of those years 10,366,273 20; for the second 12,395,744 27; and for the last 10,100,601 52; it also exhibits the amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, which for the year 1800 was 806,753, of which 123,882 was foreign tonnage, for 1801 1,007,667, of which the proportion of foreign was 158,365, and in 1802 the total amount was 930,667 tons, of which 143,366 were not of the United States.

The document marked B contains the value and quantity of merchandize, on which duties actually accrued during the year 1802, viz. goods paying an ad valorem duty of 12 1-2 per cent. 23,377,717 dollars; do. paying ad valorem duties of 15 per cent. 7.888,614, and those paying ad valorem duties of 20 per cent. 339,830; it next specifies the amount of articles paying other than ad valorem duties, producing in all, with the 3 1-2 per cent. retained on drawbacks & the extra duty on merchandize imed in foreign vessels 10,396,777 93, to which add duties on tonnage 160,424 70, and on passports and clearances 13,862. By this statement it appears, that of the following articles alone more were exported than imported, viz. tallow candles, soap, indigo and playing cards; that for the first six months of this year 3 3 4 per cent was retained, but which then ceased with the internal taxes; and that 61,103 dollars due from Natchez. Marblehead and Wilmington were not included in the total of the produce of 1802, as not being received at the treasury.

Document C contains the quantity of land sold by the United States from first October 1802 to 30th September 1803, by which it appears that 199,080 acres were sold for 398,061 dollars 28 cents; that on the first of October, 1803, there were due by individuals 1,092,390 dollars 17 1-2 cents, and by receivers 260,432 dollars 47 cents. Of the money due from individuals 46,248 35 1-2 was payable in the remaining part of this year, 374,376 33, in the next, 437,445 85, in 1805, in the year after 182,513 9, and in 1807 the sum of 57,836 dollars 55 cents.

D contains an estimate of the principal redeemed of the debt of the United States from first October, 1802 to 30th September, 1803, amounting to three millions ninety six thousand seven hundred dollars and sixty nine cents.

E exhibits the principal redeemed of the debts of the United States from the first April 1801 to 30th of September, 1803, amounting to 9.924,004 dollars, 71 cents.

F. displays the amount

Of imports from Floridas and Louisiana, for the years ending on 30th September, 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802.

Years.	Dollars.
1799,	507,132
1800,	904,322
1801,	956,635
1802,	1,006,214

G. shews the value of the exports to those countries from the different states, distinguishing between domestic and foreign produce, and the amount sent by each of the nine Atlantic states in the 4 last years, concluding on 20th September, 1802, and is as follows:

	1799		1800		1801		1802	
Dollars.	*Foreign.*	*Domestic.*	*Foreign.*	*Domestic.*	*Foreign.*	*Domestic.*	*Foreign.*	*Domestic.*
Massachusetts,	74,630	5,767	19,482	13,992	215,686	38,990	222,700	47,819
New-York,	2,188,038	357,103	928,085	125,662	649,477	33,132	449,519	50,267
Pennsylvania,	221,635	25,933	404,806	49,096	496,064	33,335	200,178	19,546
Delaware,	6,210	6,500	29,065	4,561	9,001	1,546	5,006	1,772
Maryland,	216,165	10,928	193,258	15,657	224,389	5,947	93,998	12,317
Virginia	96,961	-	61,903	4,067	-	-	-	1,711
North Carolina,	-	1,813	-	2,174	176	1,207	-	-
South Carolina,	244,449	31,253	158,528	14,235	176,001	23,047	68,338	14,124
Georgia,	8,150	8,527	-	11,218	-	-	14,793	22,554
	3,056,268	447,824	1,795,127	240,662	1,770,794	137,204	1,054,600	170,110

The last document is marked H. and exhibits the general exports to Floridas and Louisiana for the same period with the two last documents, by which it appears that their import amounted in the year 1799 to 3,504,092 dollars, in 1800 to 2,035,789, in 1801 to 3,032,840, and in 1802 to 2,821,354—such is an abstract of the documents referred to by the secretary of the treasury.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

"The important news of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, was received here very early, from official sources direct from France. I am sorry to perceive that an idea seems to gain ground at home of the little importance of the western part of the province, and that it is likely to be exchanged for the two Floridas. If we regard soil, situation, population, and productions, with the immense benefit that may be derived from it, it exceeds the Floridas as much as Pennsylvania surpasses the lower county of Delaware state, and in a few years might be made to produce as much as half of the United States; while the Floridas are a sandy desart, desirable only for the port of Pensacola, which will not admit a ship of the line nor of any thing, drawing above 21 feet water, and in all probability would be shortly offered to us by Spain, to rid her of the enormous expence of defending it. In West Florida, the only part which is of any value, is a tract of country contiguous to the line of demarcation extending from the Mississippi 20 to 30 miles east, and as much, or perhaps 40 miles south; and this, with a few spots fit for cultivation on the banks of some small creeks and rivers, is all that is not a pine forest; while to the west the country is every where good, watered by many fine rivers, has a considerable population, is rich in its productions, maintains an immense Indian trade, contains, independent of the low land immediately bordering on the Mississippi, a large extent of country in the Ataccpas, which may be devoted to the culture of the sugar cane, for which we are dependent on other nations, and shall continue to be dependent, if we give up the western bank of the Mississippi; as the narrow strip on the eastern side on the Island of New-Orleans is all that can possibly be applied to that culture, which is totally inadequate to the object of freeing the United States from that state of dependence (for an article now of necessity) on other nations.

"The great bulk of the population and riches, if we accept New-Orleans itself, is on the western bank. The rivers being more numerous, access to the interior is more easy; and the country better than the eastern. The Misouri presents a river watering a country more extensive, and blest with a better soil, than that through which the Ohio runs, without being subject to the impediments which the latter presents to navigation, in consequence of the lowness of the water, during at least 8 months in the year.

"Independent of commercial or agricultural advantages, sound policy would induce us to hold & occupy both banks, to prevent foreign powers from the possibility of tampering with our western brethren. It has been objected, that by keeping possession of the western bank, we shall extend ourselves so much as to endanger our union; but cannot the United States sell or retain the lands in their own power, and prevent the emigration or settlement on lands belonging to the public? If they cannot do this or have not the power of preventing it, will they be able to prevent any foreign power, into whose hands that country might fall, from attracting their people by gratuitous offers of lands and settlements, on condition of becoming their subjects, and oppposed, if necessary, to the United States? Would not such a measure have an instantaneous and prodigious effect? and how is it to be avoided, but by the government of the United States retaining the country? Will not perpetual quarrels and disagreements arise between two trading and rival countries, having an immense river, navigable to its source, for a common frontier? Will it not be necessary to keep up a large force and a chain of forts, to preserve this frontier from sudden invasion? And how can the laws have force or vigor, when, by merely crossing the stream, the offender is out of their reach? Would not these evils be obviated, by pushing the frontier further back, to a territory where for ages no quarrels or dissentions could arise, from the scantiness of its population? Finally, why now relinquish, to a foreign power, a country rivalling our own in its productions, from whose commerce we would be debarred, and which we now have a right exclusively to possess?

"These and a number of other reasons occur in favor of retaining the western country. Let the policy of the United States be what it may with respect to what it gives away, I sincerely hope it will adopt just and proper regulations for what it retains; that it will suit the government to local circumstances, and to the habits and ideas of the newly acquired citizens; that those who may be appointed to preside over it will be men of talents, possess a knowledge of the world, and have authority sufficient to correct and prevent abuses, and to administer prompt justice. We are unfit at present for a state government; and shall require a very energetic one, until we learn what the principles of a liberal and republican form are, and can put them in practice. We shall require a great many allowances for old habits and customs, and the laws to govern us ought to be moulded, in many particulars, after our prejudices. Without the government do this, all will be uproar and confusion here, and he will be happiest who first escapes from the scene.

"I entirely coincide with you in opinion, that to the fortuitous union of circumstances and those of a kind most opposed to the views of France, and not to any judgment, talents or good management of our own, we are indebted for the great acquisition we have obtained; and I greatly fear, if we are tempted to give up any part of it, it will in the course of a few years, revert in the possession of those who ceded it to us, & who may be then tempted to quarrel with us for that part which we may think proper to retain. Should England lose any of her weight in the scale of Europe at the next peace, we shall be forced to submit to whatever France may dictate."

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

We think we might justly pay claim to some little credit from our opponents for the manner in which we have conducted with relation to this treaty; so opposite in every respect to their's on a former occasion. But it is important that we should not be misunderstood. We do not mean that any merit arises from our having abstained from the outrageous and shameful conduct to which they at that time descended. We cannot in conscience or in decency predicate a claim for praise for not doing what we have never spoken of but with detestation. We do not, therefore, extol our moderation for not having organized a party throughout the United States to rise at a moment's warning in opposition to the treaty as soon as a surreptitious copy could be circulated through the medium of the papers. We make no pretensions to derive the least share of approbation for not imitating a celebraced writer against the British treaty, who his hurry to inflame and prepossess the populace, undertook to analyze its merits before it arrived, and even begun with "The treaty is *said* to be arrived." We have not, indeed, commissioned any demagogue to get together a rabble of the lowest of the populace in every sea port in the union, and demand of them to vote that the treaty contains commercial stipulations ruinous to our interest. We have had no citizens to mount a bench in the midst of a frantic croud, and move to "*kick the treaty to Hell.*"* We have not had a thousand forms of objections prepared before-hand, and sent round the country to appear as original in all the newspapers. We have not hired blackguards to assail with brickbats in the streets any man who dare speak his mind; nor have we procured one of the L——— to march to the battery with a mob at his heels and burn the treaty, together with the negociator in effigy. No; we have done nothing like this, and we claim no sort of credit for not having done it.

Again; we have not pressed our adversaries in the manner that circumstances would justly warrant on the score of their glaring inconsistencies, with themselves, both in professions and actions, and which stare them in the face on the public records. The first step they took was the very step they had reprobated in a former president, both in the senate and through the medium of their presses. When it was proposed to the senate by general Washington to send an envoy extraordinary to Great-Britain to demand redress for the wrongs committed on our commerce, the democrats, after attempting no less than seven different times to throw the subject out by postponement, at length moved the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That any communications to be made to the court of Great-Britain, may be made through our minister at that court with equal facility, and at much less expence than by an envoy extraordinary, and that such an appointment is at present inexpedient."

The members who voted for this resolution were Messrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Martin, Robinson, Taylor, and to complete the list, MUNROE, the very man who is now the envoy extraordinary on the present occasion.

The next ground of clamor was, that the president had not submitted to the senate all his intentions and instructions, previously to the envoy's departure, and taken their advice upon the whole. Mr. Charles Pinckney, now our ambassador at the court of Spain, thought proper to procure a meeting of the inhabitants of Charleston on this occasion, in which he got up and made an elaborate address to them. In the course of his speech, as "carefully collected from his own notes and inspected by himself," he thus expressed himself:

"If this is the fact, that Mr. Jay's instructions for forming this treaty were not submitted to the senate, nor received their assent, he considered it as a matter of great importance indeed, and that required the most serious attention of the people, how far the constitution ever intended to authorise the president to enter into any negociation with a foreign power, without his having *first submitted his intentions and instructions* to the senate, and received their advice and assent, as well with respect to the necessity of such negociation, as to the propriety of his instructions.

"His opinion clearly was, that the constitution gave no power to the president to *commence* a negociation, without *previously* submitting his *intentions and instructions* to the senate, requiring their advice and receiving their assent. The words "by and with the advice and consent of the senate" admit *no other explanation.* He cannot be said to advise with them upon a measure, if he forms a treaty without their knowledge, and merely leaves to them the power of determining whether they will ratify it or not, after it has been solemnly concluded by the minister.

"The true construction of this article, and the use the people of the union will one day require to be made of it, is, if the president thought a foreign negociation necessary, that he should previously consult the senate, and be governed by their opinion, how far it would be proper, and *upon what conditions to proceed in it*; if a power was to be given to the president to enter into negociations with foreigners, without acquainting the senate with their nature, or the connections he wishes to form, and he should merely leave to them the power of ratifying or not, it must at once, be seen, that the agency, which the constitution intended to give the senate, in the formation of treaties, was in a great measure destroyed: and that as it was an unusual, and sometimes a hazardous thing, and productive of war, or other national calamities, for nations to refuse to ratify a treaty after it had been signed by the minister, who, it is to be supposed, was properly instructed, and acted agreeably to the instructions and wishes of those who sent him, there could be no doubt of improper treaties being FORCED upon the people."

In South Carolina, Washington district, "The Franklin, or Republican society of Pendleton county, had a meeting on the subject of the treaty, in which they passed several resolutions, and circulated them through all the democratic presses; among these resolutions we notice the following:

"*Resolved*, That by the constitution of the United States, all treaties are to be made "*by and with the advice and consent of the senate*"—that is, no treaty shall be negociated without the *advice first* taken, nor accepted without the *consent* of the senate.---But the senate, as such, were ignorant of the principle or basis of the treaty itself. We admit they were made acquainted with the appointment of Jay, but did not instruct him, nor were informed of his instructions. *He was instructed, or he was not!—if he was! we will drop the curtain!* if not, and acted *of* and *from himself*, we shall lament only the want of a GUILLOTINE!

"In the negociation with Great-Britain, the senate *was in session*, and yet were they called on to *advise?* Did they give instructions? They did not!

"*Resolved*, That we consider it becoming in a high degree the duty of the house of representatives of the general government, to enquire into so bold an attack on the palladium of our rights—'tis impossible they can suffer so flagrant *a breach in the constitution* to pass unnoticed!"

These very decent Resolutions were not only published, but to stamp them with authenticity and ensure them the greater currency, the real names of the principal persons who were present were added.—This constitutional objection was, in short, echoed from Georgia to New-Hamshire.

November 8.

To take up the subject where we left it yesterday—We again repeat that we do not advance any claims on the acknowledgments of our adversaries, for not adopting the same conduct towards them, that they adopted towards the federalists, when they formed the treaty of 1794. As we disapproved of their behavior at that time, it would be unworthy of the cause we have espoused to imitate it now. "As in all things else, so in this we differ." But, although we do not attempt to avail ourseves of their own authority against them, it may not be without its use to show the people, that their very good friends, whom they have at last exalted on the ruins of those they formerly esteemed, can, now they are in power, practise precisely the same things which, in the federalists, were made the subject not merely of disapprobation but of the utmost abhorrence. A few instances will be added to those in yesterday's paper, and we desire to have it observed that we do not speak of rumors or verbal reports, but that we have the authority of printed records.

First, then, there is Mr. Chancellor Livingston: This gentleman distinguished himself by his spirited opposition to the British treaty in a series of numbers, under the signature of CATO; in the course of which he omitted no topic of invective against the instrument itself, or the negociator. The note addressed by our envoy to the British minister was seized upon without mercy, because it politely observed, that recourse for reparation could at that time only be had to the "justice, authority and interposition of his majesty," which indeed was no more than taking up the words of our declaration of independence where we recognised in terms the "native *justice* and magnanimity" of "our British brethren."

But Mr. Chancellor Livingston being a patriot of the first order among the discontented, says in one of his first numbers that Mr. Jay "complimented our honor; he was the envoy of a great nation and sunk into the *suppliant solicitor* of some merchants," otherwise "it would have been impossible for him to have made use of so many panegyries on the justice and humanity (a word not used by him by the way) of his Britannic majesty," and in another number, he calls this note, *lavishing the most servile adulation* on the *monarch of Britain.* But now this gentleman can find no language sycophantic enough to be employed towards France. She is extolled, as "a government which has seen all Europe bend the knee before its power." She is addressed by the endearing appellation of the *National ally* of the United States"—*in the extension of whose power, "a new pledge of the security of our commerce and our future tranquility"* may be beheld. If this language from the public minister of a nation who boasts of being independent of all the world is not *servile adulation* we may challenge the annals of diplomacy to produce what is. To render the compliment the more palatable his excellency turned his back on good sense and propriety, and in the most unexampled manner, bestowed his detestation *officially* on the *tyranny* of a nation with which we are connected in a treaty of amity and commerce.

Next comes the article of complaint against the senate of the U. States, for not publishing the contents of the treaty to the people at large before they proceeded to complete it by their ratification. A writer who attracted much notice at the time, for his opposition to the treaty and every thing connected with it, thus expresses himself on this point:

"Previous to discussing the treaty itself, we must not pass unnoticed the mysterious secrecy which has enveloped a transaction of the last moment to the happiness and prosperity of America.—Is not this secrecy, alone, a proof that the Senate conceived it disgraceful and prejudicial to the United States; The public clamour which they saw would be excited, might have deterred them from the hardy step of giving it their assent; whereas they well knew that if it was not divulged until ratified, many who might have been violent in their opposition, would, as good citizens, submit to it as soon as it became the supreme law of the land. There might be a propriety in the secrecy observed by the President; but the Senate ought to have afforded the public the same opportunity of judging of it, which they have of canvassing every bill in its passage towards a law."

An abhorrence was next excited against the President for not submitting the treaty to the people before it was ratified in the Senate and was at that time inculcated in all the democratic presses. In Philadelphia a writer under the signature of *Franklin* (said to be Mr. Dallas) insisted at much length that General Washington ought to be impeached for his reserve towards the people in not submitting the treaty to their inspection previous to its being ratified in the Senate. "Republics (he said, and so they all then said) ought to have no secrets, the secrets of courts, like those of individuals, are always their defects." "The people, being the legitimate sovereign of our government, they have the same right to a knowledge of the affairs of a state as a Monarch, and every restraint upon this knowledge is an abridgment of their rights." Lastly comes the Franklin society with their *resolutions*, one of which is expressed in so peculiar a style that we cannot forbear inserting it at length: but this in our next.

(To be continued.)

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* *A leading citizen of Philadelphia, at a meeting, at the head of which were Dallas, M'Shean, doctor Shippen, and Blair M'Clenachan, and of which the last was chairman, rose and made the following motion: "I make a motion, that every good citizen in this assembly kick this damned treaty to hell."*

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, November 8.

Captain Elwell, who arrived on Sunday last, from Malaga, sailed from that place on the 28th of September. There was no doubt that the Moors had commenced war against the United States. The pretext was the capture of the Tripoline ship under Mooriſh colors. The brig Celia, capt. Bowen, which had been taken by a cruizer of 20 guns, and retaken by the Philadelphia, had been at Malaga, and sailed from thence for Alexandria, in company with captain Elwell. When in possession of the barbarians, she was near escaping recapture; for, when the Mooriſh vessel wat boarded from the American frigate, a formal pass was exhibited; which would have been treated with the usual respect had not some confusion in the answer to an enquiry respecting the brig in company, created a suspicion, which induced capt. Bainbridge to cause her to be examinined, and after that, the Americans were about retiring satisfied, when captain Bowen sprung from one of the port-holes into the boat, and claimed protection from his countrymen. While a prisoner, captain B. and his crew were treated very well; and in return the officers and seamen of the corsair were well used on board the Philadelphia. Captain Bowen represented the emperor of Morocco's mariners as cowardly wretches, and believed that a very few guns would have rendered his vessel safe. It is said, besides, that they are fearful of carrying sail either in pursuing or retreating.

The ship taken from the Moors had sailed for the United States.

The Mooriſh admiral's frigate, of 32 guns, was out on a cruiz. On the 30th of Sept. in long. 8, capt. Elwell, was boarded from the frigate Adams, from Gibraltar bound home, with three vessels under convoy. The officers informed, that the day previous they had learnt from a British ship that she had met a Mooriſh frigate with three American vessels as prizes

Early in Sept. there were three or four small Mooriſh armed vessels at Gibraltar, with sealed orders.

When the hostile disposition of the emperor was ascertained, all the United States vessels at Gibraltar put to sea for the protection of the trade, and orders were dispatched up the Mediterranean for some of the government ships to come down. Two or three of the smaller cruisers had fortunately arrived from America; and the strength of our squadron at the Straits is sufficient to prevent any considerable apprehensions for the safety of merchant vessels.

Captain Elwell was told by the consul at Malaga, that commodore Preble had gone over to Tangier, to endeavor to restore a good understanding with Morocco. It will be recollected that the consul general to the Barbary powers was a passenger in the Constitution, and both that gentleman and commodore Preble have ample powers.

There were no reports of Tripoline vessels being at sea.