BILLS of EXCHANGE,

FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BARRY.

November 17. d3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Deady, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are hereby called on to discharge the same without delay—and all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to exhibit them, on or before the first day of June next, to the subscriber, otherwise by law they may be excluded from any benefit of said estate.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, Ex'r.

November 17 d3t--2aw8t

100 boxes Spanish Segars,

Jud received and for Sale by
D. C. STEWART & CO.

Who have on hand, in pipes, hhds. and quarter-casks,
Lynch's London Particular Market and New-York quality MADEIRA WINES
5 pipes of COGNIAC, and 25 of Bordeaux BRANDY—which, to close sales, will be sold low.

Also,
30 puncheons of Windward Island RUM, and
A few hundred bushels of Cadiz SALT.

They will give cash for White-Oak pike and hhd. STAVES.

November 17. d3t

At Mrs. Chappell's Academy,

East side of Market-Space, a small distance below the Market-house,

YOUNG LADIES are carefully taught Reading, Spelling, plain Work, Marking and Tambour, Flowers, Landscapes, Figures, &c. in Embroidery and Chenilles, English Grammar, French, Drawing, Music, &c. on moderate terms.

The Young Ladies have a double advantage, as Mrs. C. taught French several years in London, and will be careful to have that language spoken in the school.

Ladies who have left school may receive private Lessons from the French master.

N. B. Mrs. C. has a vacancy for four young Ladies, as Boarders.

November 17. d3t||

The Polygraphic Physiognotrace.

J. WOOD, the inventor of the method of obtaining colored impressions from the reflected image of a *Camera Obscura*, engages to take colored Profile Likenesses in miniature, on vellum paper, more accurately than can be formed by any artist with the pencil alone, at three dollars each. Time of sitting only ten minutes.

Profile shades, exhibiting the hair and drapery, neatly finished, fifty cents. Time of sitting only one minute.

No Likeness no Pay.

J. Wood resides, for the short time he purposes to remain in Baltimore, at Mrs. Gray's, near the post-office.

November 17. d3t||

Notice.

CITIZEN SOTIN, vice-commissary of the French republic, for commercial relations, in the state of Maryland, informs the public, that his office is kept at the same place that it formerly was, near the theatre; it will be opened every day from twelve to three o'clock, Sunday's and Saturday's excepted.

November 17. d3t

LE Citoyen SOTIN, Sous-Commissaire des Relations Commerciales de la republique Francaise a Baltimore, previent le Public, qu'il tient son Bureau dans la maison ou il se tenoit precedement, pres la Comedie; & qu'il donnera audience au Public tous les jours, excepte les Samedies & les Dimanches, depuis midi jusqu'a trois heures.

James Bilcoe,

No. 21, CALVERT-STREET,
Has received per the Phenix, from Bristol,
His FALL SUPPLY of fine and coarse seine twine
Pewter in casks assorted
Anvils and sad irons
Frying pans
Iron wire, No. 1 to 25
Waldron's prime grass, cradling and bramble scythes.

And has on hand from other arrivals,
Smith's vices and hick irons
Hand and sledge hammers

Together with an extensive assortment of Hardware, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

October 28. d1m

66 firkins of Butter,

Of very superior quality, put up purposely for family use
71 do. do. for shipping
120 casks of cheese, colored for family use
152 do. do. for shipping
48 barrels prime pork
10 half do. do
4 pipes of old cider brandy
10 bushels of timothy seed
5 do. clover do.
20 barrels of apples
15 do. cider
A few kegs of pickled peppers, potatoes, onions, &c.

Just received and for sale by
EPHRAIM WHITNEY,
No. 101, Bowly's wharf.

November 12. d

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 sheeting

Which, to close sales, will be sold at a lower advance than usual.

Likewise for sale,
50 cases CLARET, containing 3 dozen each, *very first quality*, viz. Lafitte, Latour and Chateau Margaux.

Also,
One puncheon BAY RUM, 4th proof.

November 7. eo7t

Thos. & Sam. Hollingsworth

Have just imported and for sale,
Cologne mill stones, of different sizes, from 4 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 4 inches diameter
Hand mill stones, 22 inches diameter
Bolting cloths, of the first quality, completely assorted
German scythes and straw knives, in casks of 260 to 300 in each cask
Coffee mills, assorted, from No. 0 to No. 4, in small casks of about 6 dozen each
Maylander whetstones, in small boxes.

They have also,
100 hhds. St. Martin's sugar
A few pipes old Madeira wine
German steel
Nail rods, hoop iron and bar iron, of every description.

October 7. eo29t

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following IMPORTANT TRACT was on Monday communicated to Congress by the president of the United States.

AN ACCOUNT OF LOUISIANA,

Being an abstract of documents in the offices of the departments of state and of the treasury.

The object of the following pages is to consolidate the information respecting the present state of Louisiana, furnished to the executive by several individuals among the best informed upon that subject.

OF the province of Louisiana no general map, sufficiently correct to be depended upon, has been published, nor has any yet been procured from a private source. It is indeed probable, that surveys have never yet been made upon so extensive a scale as to afford the means of laying down the various regions of a country which, in some of its parts, appears to have been but imperfectly explored.

BOUNDARIES.

The precise boundaries of Louisiana, westwardly of the Mississippi, though very extensive, are at present involved in some obscurity. Data are equally wanting to assign with precision its northern extent.—From the source of the Mississippi it is bounded eastwardly by the middle of the channel of that river to the 31st degree of latitude. Thence, it is asserted upon very strong grounds, that according to its limits when formerly possessed by France, it stretches to the east as far, at least, as the river Perdido, which runs into the bay of Mexico, eastward of the river Mobille.

It may be consistent with the view of these notes to remark, that Louisiana, including the Mobile settlements, was discovered and peopled by the French, whose monarchs made several grants of its trade, in particular to M. Crosat in 1712, and some years afterwards, with his acquiescence, to the well known company projected by Mr. Law. This company was relinquished in the year 1731. By a secret convention on the 3d of November, 1762, the French government ceded so much of the province as lies beyond the Mississippi, as well as the island of New-Orleans to Spain, and, by the treaty of peace which followed in 1763, the whole territory of France and Spain, eastward of the middle of the Mississippi to the Iberville, thence through the middle of that river, and the lakes of Mauripas and Ponchartrain to the sea, was ceded to Great-Britain. Spain having conquered the Floridas from Great-Britain during our revolutionary war, they were confirmed to her by the treaty of peace of 1783. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso of the 1st of October, 1800, his Catholic majesty promises and engages on his part to cede back to the French republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations therein contained relative to the duke of Parma, "the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it actually has in the hands of Spain, that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states. This treaty was confirmed and enforced by that of Madrid, of the 21st March, 1801. From France it passed to us by the treaty of the 30th of April last, with a reference to the above clause, as descriptive of the limits ceded.

Divisions of the Province.

The province as held by Spain, including a part of West Florida, is laid off into the following principal divisions: Mobille, from Balise to the city, New Orleans and the country on both sides of lake Ponchurtrain. first and second German coasts, Catahanose, Fourche, Venezuela, Iberville, Galvez Town, Baton-Rouge, Pointe Coupee, Atacapas, Opelousas, Ouachita, Avoyelles, Rapide, Natchitoches, Arkansas, and the Illinois.

In the Illinois there are commandants, at New Madrid, St. Genevieve, New Bourbon, St Charles and St. Andrews, all subordinate to the commandant general.

Baton Rouge having been made a government subsequently to the treaty of limits, &c. with Spain, the posts of Manchac and Thompson's Creek, or Feliciana, were added to it.

Chapitoulas has sometimes been regarded as a separate command, but it is now included within the jurisdiction of the city. The lower part of the river has likewise had occasionally a separate commandant.

Many of the present establishments are separated from each other by immense and trackless desarts, having no communication with each other by land, except now and then a solitary instance of its being attempted by hunters, who have to swim rivers, expose themselves to the inclemency of the weather and carry their provisions on their backs for a time proportioned to the length of their journey. This is particularly the case on the west of the Mississippi, where the communication is kept up only by water, between the capital and the distant settlements; three months being required to convey intelligence from the one to the other by the Mississippi. The usual distance accomplished by a boat in ascending, is five leagues per day. The rapidity of the current in the spring season especially, when the waters of all the rivers are high, facilitates the descent, so that the same voyage by water, which requires three or four months to perform from the capital, may be made to it in from twelve to sixteen days. The principal settlements in Louisiana are on the Mississippi, which begins to be cultivated about twenty leagues from the sea, where the plantations are yet thin, and owned by the poorest people. Ascending, you see them improve on each side, till your reach the city, which is situated on the east bank, on a bend of the river, thirty-five leagues from the sea.

Chapitoulas, first and second German coasts—Catahanose—Fourche and Iberville.

The best and most improved are above the city, and comprehend what is there known by the Paroisse de Chapitoulas, Premier and second Cote des Allemands, and extend 16 leagues.

Above this begins the parish of Catahanose, or first Acadian settlement, extending eight leagues on the river. Adjoining it and still ascending is the second Acadian settlement or parish of the Fourche, which extends about six leagues, The parish of Iberville then commences, and is bounded on the east side by the river of the same name, which though dry a great part of the year, yet, when the Mississippi is raised it communicates with the lakes Maurepas, Ponchartrain, and through them with the sea, and thus forms what is called the island of New-Orleans. Except on the point just below the Iberville, the country from New-Orleans is settled the whole way along the river, and presents a scene of uninterrupted plantations in sight of each other, whose fronts to the Mississippi are all cleared, and occupy on that river from 5 to 25 acres with the depth of 40; so that a plantatation of 5 acres in front, contains 200 acres. A few sugar plantations are formed in the parish of Catahanose, but the remainder is devoted to cotton and provisions, and the whole is an excellent soil, incapable of being exhausted. The plantations are but one deep on the island of New-Orleans, and on the opposite side of the river as far as the mouth of the Iberville, which is 35 leagues above New-Orleans,

Bayou De La Fourche—Atacapas, and Opelousas.

About 25 leagues from the last mentioned place on the west side of the Mississippi, the creek or Bayou of the Fourche, called in the old maps La Rivier des Chiramaches, flows from the Mississippi, and communicates with the sea to the west of Balise. The entrance of the Mississippi is navigable only at high water, but will then admit of craft of from 60 to 70 tons burthen. On both banks of this creek are settlements, one plantation deep, for near 15 leagues, and they are divided into two parishes. The settlers are numerous, tho' poor, and the culture is universally cotton. On all creeks making from the Mississippi, the soil is the same as on the banks of the river, and the border is the highest part of it, from whence it descends gradually to the swamp. In no place on the low lands is there depth more than suffices for one plantation, before you come to the low grounds incapable of cultivation. This creek affords one of the communications to the two populous and rich settlements of Atacapas and Opelousas formed on and near the small rivers Teche and Vermilion, which flow into the bay of Mexico. But the principal & swiftest communication is by the bayou or creek of Plaquemines, whose entrance into the Mississippi is 7 leagues higher up on the same side, and 32 above New-Orleans. These settlements abound in cattle and horses, have a large quantity of good land in their vicinity, and may be made of great importance. A part of their produce is sent by sea to New-Orleans, but the greater part is carried in batteaux by the creeks abovementioned.

Baton Rouge and its dependencies.

Immediately above the Iberville, and on both sides of the Mississippi lies the parish of Manchac, which extends four leagues on the river, and is well cultivated. Above it commences the settlement of Baton Rouge, extending about 9 leagues. It is remarkable as being the first place, where the high land is contiguous to the river, and here it forms a bluff from 30 to 40 feet above the greatest rise of the river. Here the settlements extend a considerable way back on the east side; and this parish has that of Thompson's creek and Bayou Sara subordinate to it. The mouth of the first of these creeks is about 49 leagues from New-Orleans, and that of the latter 2 or 3 leagues higher up. They run from north east to south west, and their head waters are north of the 31st degree of latitude. Their banks have the best soil, and the greatest number of good cotton plantations of any part of Louisiana, and are allowed to be the garden of it.

Point Coupee and Fausse Riviere.

Above Baton Rouge, at the distance of 50 leagues from New Orleans, and on the west side of the Mississippi is Pointe Coupee, a populous and rich settlement, extending 8 leagues along the river. Its produce is cotton. Behind it, on an old bed of the river, now a lake, whose outlets are closed up, is the settlement of Fausse Riviere, which is well cultivated.

In the space now described from the sea as high as and including the last mentioned settlement, is contained three fourths of the population, and seven eighths of the riches of Louisiana.

From the settlement of Point Coupee on the Mississippi to Cape Girardeau above the mouth of the Ohio, there is no land on the west side, that is not overflowed in the Spring to the distance of 8 or 10 leagues from the river with from 2 to 12 feet of water, except a small spot near New-Madrid; so that in the whole extent there is no possibility of forming a considerable settlement contiguous to the river on that side. The eastern bank has in this respect a decided advantage over the western, as there are on it many situations which effectually command the river.

Red River and its Settlements.

On the west side of the Mississippi, 70 leagues from New Orleans, is the mouth of the Red river, on whose banks & vicinity are the settlements of Rapide, Avoyelles and Natchitoches, all of them thriving and populous. The latter is situate 75 leagues up the Red river. On the north side of the Red-river, a few leagues from its junction with the Mississippi, is the Black-river, on one of whose branches, a considerable way up, is the infant settlement of Ouachita, which from the richness of the soil may be made a place of importance. Cotton is the chief produce of these settlements, but they have likewise a considerable Indian trade. The river Rouge, or Red-river, is used to communicate with the frontiers of New Mexico.

Concord—Arkansas—St. Charles and St. Andrew, &c.

There is no other settlement on the Mississippi except the small one called Concord, opposite to the Natchez, till you come to the Arkansas river, whose mouth is 250 leagues above New-Orleans.

Here there are but a few families, who are more attached to the Indian trade (by which chiefly they live) than to cultivation. There is no settlement from this place to New-Madrid, which is itself inconsiderable. Ascending the river you come to Cape Girardeau, St. Genevieve and St. Lewis, where, though the inhabitants are numerous, they raise little for exportation, and content themselves with trading with the Indians and working a few lead mines. This country is very fertile, especially on the banks of the Missouri, where there have been formed two settlements, called St. Charles and St. Andrew, mostly by emigrants from Kentucky. The peltry procured in the Illinois is the best sent to the Atlantic market; and the quantity is very considerable. Lead is to be had with ease, and in such quantities as to supply all Europe, if the population were sufficient to work the numerous mines to be found within two or three feet from the surface in various parts of the country. The settlements about the Illinois were first made by the Canadians, and their inhabitants still resemble them in their aversion to labor, and love of a wandering life. They contain but few negroes, compared to the number of the whites; and it may be taken for a general rule, that in proportion to the distance from the capital, the number of blacks diminish below that of the whites; the former abounding most on the rich plantations in its vicinity.

General description of Upper Louisiana.

When compared with the Indiana territory, the face of the country in Upper Louisiana, is rather more broken, though the soil is equally fertile. It is a fact not to be contested, that the west side of the river possesses some advantages, not generally incident to those regions. It is elevated and healthy, and well watered with a variety of large rapid streams, calculated for mills and other water works. From Cape Girardeau, above the mouth of the Ohio, to the Missouri, the land on the east side of the Mississippi is low and flat, and occasionally exposed to inundations; that on the Louisiana side, contiguous to the river, is generally much higher, and in many places very rocky on the shore. Some of the heights exhibit a scene truly picturesque. They rise to a height of at least 300 feet, faced in a perpendicular *lime and free stone*, carved into various shapes and figures by the hand of nature, and afford the appearance of a multitude of antique towers. From the tops of these elevations, the land gradually slopes back from the river, without gravel or rock, and is covered with valuable timber. It may be said with truth, that for fertility of soil, no part of the world exceeds the borders of the Mississippi; the land yields an abundance of all the necessaries of life, and almost spontaneously; very little labor being required in the cultivation of the earth. That part of Upper Louisiana, which borders on North Mexico, is one immense prairie; it produces nothing but grass; it is filled with buffaloe, deer, and other kinds of game; the land is represented as too rich for the growth of forest trees.

It is pretended that Upper Louisiana contains in its bowels many silver and copper mines, and various specimens of both are exhibited. Several trials have been made to ascertain the fact; but the want of skill in the artists has hitherto left the subject undecided.

The salt-works are also pretty numerous: some belong to individuals, others to the public. They also yield an abundant supply for the consumption of the country; and if properly managed might become an article of more general exportation. The usual price per bushel is 150 cents in *cash* at the works.

This price will be still lower as soon as the manufacture of the salt is assumed by government, or patronized by men who have large capitals to employ in the business. One extraordinary fact relative to salt must not be omitted. There exists about 1000 miles up the Missouri, and not far from that river a *salt mountain!* The existence of such a mountain might well be questioned, were it not for the testimony of several respectable and enterprizing traders, who have visited it, and who have exhibited several bushels of the salt to the curiosity of the people of St. Louis, where some of it still remains. A specimen of the same salt has been sent to Marietta. This mountain is said to be 180 miles long, and 45 in width, composed of solid rock-salt, without any trees, or even shrubs on it. Salt-springs are very numerous beneath the surface of this mountain, and they flow through the fissures and cavities of it. Caves of salt-petre are found in Upper Louisiana, though at some distance from the settlements. Four men on a trading voyage, lately discovered one, several hundred miles up the Missouri. They spent five or six weeks in the manufacture of this article, and returned to St. Louis with 400 weight of it. It proved to be good, and they sold it for a high price.

The geography of the Mississippi and Missouri, and their contiguity for a great length of way, are but little known. The traders assert, that 100 miles above their junction, a man may walk from one to the other in a day; and it is also asserted, that 700 miles still higher up, the portage may be crossed in four or five days. This portage is frequented by traders, who carry on a considerable trade with some of the Missouri Indians. Their general route is through Green bay, which is an arm of lake Michigan; they then pass into a small lake connected with it, and which communicates with the Fox river; they then cross over a short portage into the Ouisconsing river, which unites with the Mississippi some distance below the falls of St. Anthony. It is also said, that the traders communicate with the Mississippi above these falls through lake Superior; but their trade in that quarter is much less considerable.

Canal of Carondelet.

Behind New-Orleans is a canal about one and a half mile long, which communicates with a creek called the Bayou St. Jean, flowing into lake Ponchartrain. At the mouth of it, about two and an half leagues from the city is a small fort called St. Jean, which commands the entrance from the lake. By this creek the communication is kept up through the lake and the Rigolets to Mobile and the settlements in West Florida. Craft drawing from six to eight feet water can navigate to the mouth of the creek, but except in particular swells of the lake cannot pass the bar without being lightened.

St. Bernardo.

On the East side of the Mississippi, about five leagues below New Orleans and at the head of the English bend is a Settlement known by the name of the Poblacion de St. Bernardo or the Terre aux Bœufs, extending on both sides of a creek or drain, whose head is contiguous to the Mississippi, and which flowing eastward after a course of 18 leagues, and dividing itself into two branches, falls into the sea and lake Borgne. This settlement consists of two parishes; almost all the inhabitants of which are Spaniards from the Canaries, who content themselves with raising fowls, corn, and garden stuff for the market at New-Orleans. The land cannot be cultivated to any great distance from the banks of the creek, on account of the vicinity of the marsh behind them, but the place is susceptible of great improvement and of affording another communication to small craft of from eight to ten feet draught between the sea and the Mississippi.

Settlements, below the English Turn.

At the distance of fifteen leagues below New-Orleans, the settlements on both banks of the river are of but small account. Between these and the fort of Plaquemines, the country is overflowed in the spring and in many places is incapable of cultivation at any time, being a morass almost impassible by man or beast. This small tongue of land extends considerably into the sea, which is visible on both sides of the Mississippi from a ship's mast.

Country from Plaquemines to the Sea, and effect of the Hurricanes.

From Plaquemines to the sea is twelve or thirteen leagues. The country is low, swampy, chiefly covered with reeds, having little or no timber, and no settlement whatever. It may be necessary to mention here, that the whole lower part of the country from the English Turn downward, is subject to overflowing in hurricanes, either by the recoiling of the river or reflux from the sea on each side; and on more than one occasion it has been covered from the depth of two to ten feet, according to the descent of the river, whereby many lives were lost, horses and cattle swept away and a scene of destruction laid.—The last calamity of this kind happened in 1794: but fortunately they were not frequent. In the preceeding year the engineer who superintended the erection of the fort of Plaquemines was drowned in his house near the fort, and the workmen and garrison escaped only by taking refuge on an elevated spot in the fort, on which there were notwithstanding, two or three feet of water. These hurricanes have generally been felt in the month of August. Their greatest fury lasts about twelve hours.—They commence in the south-east, veer about to all points of the compass, are felt most severely below, and seldom extend more than a few leagues above New-Orleans. In their whole course they are marked with ruin and desolation. Until that of 1793, there had been none felt from the year 1780.

Passes, or mouths of the Mississippi.

About eight leagues below Plaquemines, the Mississippi divides itself into three channels, which are called the Passes of the river, viz. the East, South and South-West Passes. Their course is from five to six leagues to the sea. The space between is a marsh with little or no timber on it; but from its situation, it may hereafter be rendered of importance. The East Pass, which is on the left hand going down the river, is divided into two branches about two leagues below, viz. the Pass a la Loutre, and that known to mariners by the name of the Balize, at which there is a small block house and some huts of the pilots, who reside only here. The first of these secondary channels contains at present but eight feet water; the latter from fourteen to sixteen, according to the seasons. The South Pass, which is directly in front of the Mississippi, has always been considered as entirely choaked up, but has 10 feet water. The South-West Pass, which is on the right is the longest & narrowest of all the Passes & a few years ago had eighteen feet water, and was that by which the large ships always entered and sailed from the Mississippi. It has now but eight feet water, and will probably remain so