granted which was in dispute. The United States, says he, cannot incorporate into the union Great-Britain or France; and therefore they cannot unite to themselves the colonies of either nation. If the gentleman meant to prove the impolicy or impracticability of adding France or England to the United States, no one, he believed, was disposed to question the justice of his remark. But the position in contest was, can the United States, constitutionally, extend their limits? And this point in dispute the gentleman takes for granted by saying, that we cannot extend our dominion over England or France, and therefore cannot acquire dominion in any other country. That is, we cannot, because we cannot.

On the subject of expediency, the gentleman had undervalued the country west of the Mississippi, and had declared that he considered the barren province of Florida as more important to us. Mr. R. asked if the country west of the Mississippi were not valuable, according to the gentleman's own statement, since it afforded the means of acquiring Florida, which he prized so highly, from Spain. He had no doubt of the readiness of that power to relinquish Florida, in itself a dead expence to her; only valuable as an outwork to her other possessions, and now insulated by those of the United States, for a very small portion of the country which we claimed in virtue of the treaty under discussion. He said that he stated early in the debate, and had stated truly, that the limits of Louisiana were not accurately defined, but nevertheless we were not without some light on this interesting subject. Thirty years before the Spaniards made their settlement of the Adais, the French had established themselves on the bay of St. Bernard, or St. Louis: the nearest Spanish colony being then on the river Panuco, 100 leagues to the west. The great river of the north as nearly equidistant between the Panuco and bay of St. Bernard was, on the principle generally admitted by European nations forming establishments in savage countries, considered by France, as the boundary between French and Spanish America; and accordingly we find it so laid down in many of the old maps. This boundary would embrace within the limits of Louisiana some very valuable dominions of Spain, including the rich mines of St. Barbe, and the city of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. On the other hand, in virtue of her settlement of the Adais, Spain might claim the country as far east as the river Mexicana, and to the high lands dividing the waters of the north river from those of the Mississippi. Beyond them she could have no color of claim. In settling this important barrier there were ample materials for the acquisition of Florida, still retaining to ourselves all the country watered by the Mississippi.

Another gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Dana) had declared that if the inhabitants of the ceded territory were now, or should hereafter be, admitted into the union, it would be a violation of that clause of the constitution which relates to the establishment of an uniform rule of naturalization, since those people will be converted from foreigners to citizens, not in the mode prescribed by our naturalization law. Mr. Randolph wished to know in what manner the subjects of Great-Britain settled around our western posts, were admitted to the privilege of citizenship? Whether it was not done by treaty, and not in the mode prescribed by law? How did the people at Natchez become entitled to the rights of citizens? Although born out of our allegiance, the moment our government was established over them, did they not possess, of right, a security for their lives and property? Could they not demand trial by jury in case of criminal prosecution? When he spoke of their acquiring the rights of citizens, (Mr. Randolph said) he did not mean in the full extent in which they were enjoyed by citizens of any one of the particular states; since they possessed not the right of self-government—but those rights of personal liberty, of personal security and of property, which were among the dearest privileges of our citizens. A stipulation to incorporate the ceded territory does not imply that we are bound ever to admit them to the unqualified enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship. It is a covenant to incorporate them into our union, not on the footing of the original states, or of states created under the constitution, but to extend to them, according to the principles of the constitution, the rights and immunities of citizens, being those rights and immunities of jury trial, liberty of conscience, &c. which every citizen may challenge, whether he be a citizen of an individual state, or of a territory subordinate to and dependent on those states in their corporate capacity. In the mean time they are to be protected in the enjoyment of their existing rights. There is no stipulation, however, that they shall ever be formed into one or more states.

He denied the correctness of the doctrine advanced by the same gentleman, that the stipulation entered into by France, in time of war, to raise the duke of Parma to the throne of Etruria, bound her to obtain a recognition of that king from every power of Europe. All which concerned us in that treaty had been recited in ours with France. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso his Catholic majesty stipulates "to deliver *(retroceder)* to the French republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein, relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana" What these stipulations were is certainly known only to the parties themselves, for they never were officially made public, although we are at no loss to conjecture them, nor are we at all concerned whether France has, or has not, complied with them—because in a treaty executed at Madrid, six months after, in March 1801, they shew that they consider the former treaty as having passed the title to the country to France. The fifth article is as follows:—"This treaty being in pursuance of that already concluded between the First consul and his catholic majesty by which the king delivers to France possession of Louisiana, the contracting parties agree to carry into effect the said treaty" &c: Spain, therefore, being satisfied as to the stipulations entered into by France in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, declares herself, in the second treaty, ready to redeliver the country to her whenever she was ready to receive it, and Mr. Randolph said, that he had it from high authority that the royal mandate to that effect, was in the hands of the minister of the French republic, near the United States, and would be forwarded to the existing government of Louisiana so soon as the treaty should be confirmed on our part.

Having departed considerably from the particular point on which he wished to be satisfied by the gentleman from Conecticut who had spoken first (Mr. Griswold) he would again recall the attention of that gentleman to the 3d article of the treaty of London and request that he would reconcile its provisions to the doctrine which he had advanced on the seventh article of the treaty then before the committee.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, November 17.

Bonaparte appears to be pursuing his plans and operations for the invasion of England—Spain, once a bold and enterprising nation, has gloriously consented to pay, annually, to the first consul of France, 3,000,000l. sterling, for his *promise* that he should remain neutral during the present contest—clouds hang heavy in the North, and portend a dreadful storm—dreadful, indeed, will it be to Bonaparte, if Russia and the house of Austria once more send their armies against him. His unbounded ambition has awakened in them a sense of their danger, they will strain every nerve, and combine with other nations to curb this modern Alexander.—The French soldiery, notwithstanding the fulsome addresses which their officers have presented to Bonaparte, have lost that fire, that energy, which one distinguished them when they were fighting for the *name* of liberty—Seduced by delusive promises, they have been prevailed upon to second the wishes of the Corsican in his projected invasion; rapine, not glory, is now their object. But if justice throws her weight in the scales, their schemes will be defeated. The British people, one and all, live in the expectation that they will one day land. Soon may their expectations be realised.

"Then shall their foes repent their bold invasion,
"And roving armies shun the fatal shore."

The article in our last, which stated, that the French would probably invade Denmark, in the course of this winter, is corroborated by captain Lock, who arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg; he states, that this expected event had excited very general attention, and it was supposed would bring the emperor Alexander into an active participation in the impending warfare in Europe; the opinion derives strength from the actual preparations which are now making in Russia for the defence of the northern powers.

NEWBURYPORT, November 14.

Arrived, brig Essex, Webster, from Lisbon, in the remarkable passage of 27 days from land to land. Left, ship Beard, ——, of Baltimore, from Batavia, 95 days passage, all well. Markets generally bad; corn worth about 150 cents per bushel; flour 7 dollars. Country produce and wines very high.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

The ship Flora, James Lovett, Master.

This cause came before the lords of appeal on the 18th June, 1803, when their lordships were pleased to reverse *the whole sentence* of the court of vice-admiralty at Kingston, respecting the ship, and property on board her; the papers relating to which may be seen at the office of John Keese, esquire.

Jerome Bonaparte, and Tom Paine, arrived in town last week.

In the Evening Mail, a London paper, of September 19, we find the following paragraph:

"We some time ago noticed a very offensive note, written by Mr. Livingston, (the American minister in France) to the executive of the United States, pointing out the necessity of a general confederacy of all civilized powers to crush, what he was pleased to term the maritime tyranny of the English. We since learn that the American government has disavowed the publication."

Arrived yesterday,

The schooner Huntress, Montgomery, in 3 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, the British schooner Charlotte Augusta, Hall, in 15 days from Halifax. Spoke, November 12, in lat. 38, 26, long. 68, a brig from Guadaloupe, for Boston. She had lost her gripe and part of her sheathing, and was leaky. This schooner arrived at the Hook last Wednesday, in co. with two ships; which vessels not being able to reach in, stood off.—[We have Halifax papers to the 29th ult. The last paper, says, "last evening arrived here from Hampton Roads, the sloop of war Driver, captain Compton, with a sloop from Surrinam, bound to Baltimore.

Same day, the British schooner Rebecca, Neil, in 14 days from Halifax.

Came up, the ship Eliza, Snell, from Cape-Francois. The Eliza, during the late gale, lost an anchor and cable, within the Hook.

Cleared, brigs Mark and Mary, Bunker, Surrinam; Friendship, Ingraham, Plymouth, (Eng.) Minerva, Travis, St. Sebastians; Happy-Couple, Starks, Savannah; schooner Susanna, Thompson, Jamaica; sloop Traveller, Windkoop, Barbados and a market.

November 22.

General Armstrong. We are informed, says the Plebian, that general Armstrong is appointed by the governor, to supply the seat in the senate of the United States, vacated by the resignation of De Witt Clinton, esquire; but have not yet heard whether the general will accept of the appointment.

No arrivals at this port yesterday from sea.—The brig Little Sarah, from Cape-Francois to New-York is detained at Jamaica, sent in by the squadron cruizing off St. Domingo. The schooner Polly, from Port-au-Prince for New-York, is also detained at Jamaica by the Hunter sloop of war. The brig Benjamin, and Nancy, Coffin, from New-York, arrived at Savanna-La-Mar, the 7th ult.

Cleared, schooner Linnet, Patterson, Shelburne.

We are informed of some errors in the intelligence communicated to us with respect to Benjamin Brower, and published in Saturday's paper. It appears that no *deficiency* has been discovered; some inaccuracies have appeared on the investigation of Brower's books, requiring adjustment, from which this idea of a further deficiency has originated.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.

Arrived, sch's American-Lady, ——, Rhode-Island, 8 days; Republican, Gregory, ditto, 8; sloop Olive-Branch, Montgomery, [put back in distress.]

Cleared, ship Columbian Packet, Hunt, Oporto; sloop Rachel, Davis, Boston.

The following vessels went to sea on the 16th instant:

Ship Bristol Packet, Day, Savannah
Maria, Calvert, Alexandria

On the 18th instant,

Ship South-Carolina, Fisher, for Liverpool
Thomas, Wilson, St. Thomas
Fair-American, Clasby, Cork
Fortune, Morse, Hambro'
Muskingum, Crandon, Liverpool
Rose, Hathaway, do. and

Several others, names unknown.

The proposition for amending the constitution of the United States, meets with much opposition in the senate. It is probable, however, that it will finally prevail.

A report has reached here from Washington, stating that the American cruizers in the Mediterranean, have commenced the bombardment of Tripoli.—It is certainly desirable that the civilized world should free themselves from the disgraceful bondage in which their commerce is kept by the rapacity of these barbarians; and were America to set the example, she would be followed by every nation thus unnaturally oppressed. It is said that congress is about taking this interesting subject into consideration; and that the first act on our part will be, in case of aggression from any of these powers, to withhold their annual contribution, never to be renewed.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *November* 24.

ERRATUM.

In the Petitioner in yesterday's Gazette, 1st column, 5th line from the bottom, for "pious" read *proud.*

The brig Essex, Webster, is arrived at Newburyport in a very short passage from Lisbon. The information obtained is but trifling, owing to the short space of time captain Webster was in Portugal. He briefly states that the French have required of the Portuguese government, that they shut their ports against the English, or pay 5,000,000 of money annually. Captain W. contradicts the report brought by captain Brown at New-York, that the English had fallen in with a French fleet, &c. Captain Webster saw a letter at Lisbon, from an American at Tangiers, to Mr. Jarvis, consul at Lisbon, stating, that the Moors had captured three American vessels, and that one, captain Williams, of Boston, was detained at Magadore.

TOWN CLOCK LOTTERY.

17TH DAY'S DRAWING.

The managers drew 1200 tickets this day.

Prizes of 1000 *dollars*—No. 4841 (first drawn blank after 9000 tickets.)

Prizes of 200 *dollars*—Nos. 5055 7559

Prize of 100 *dollars*—No. 4214 4341 4914.

Prizes of 50 *dollars*—Nos. 3364 3585 5399 6630.

Prizes of 20 *dollars*—Nos. 1292 1437 2344 2568 3199 3937 6074 6174 6368 6659 8451 8736 8754 8984 9008.

Prizes of 10 *dollars*—Nos. 272 2071 3630 6149 6694 7172 7508 8034 8225 8684 9142 and 366 of 6 dollars.

There are in the wheel 600 tickets amongst which are the following prizes:

		Dollars.
2 prizes of	-	1000
1 do. of	-	200
1 do. of	-	100
10 do. of	-	50
5 do. of	-	20
18 do. of	-	10
377 do. of	-	6

From a very authentic source, we are able to contradict the report which originated in New-York, relative to the appointment of Mr. Dowson to the chief magistracy of the newly acquired territory of Louisiana. We are assured, that Mr. Venable, of Virginia, either has or will receive this appointment. He was formerly member of congress from that state, and is the intimate friend of Mr. Madison, by whose agency, it is supposed, he will have the nomination. Although the president is partly authorised to erect a provisional goverment in that quarter, it is not yet known whether he intends immediately to transform every institution at present existing there. It is believed that sound policy and prudence will dictate a progressive reform. [*Philad. Gaz.*]

We this day commence the publication of a kind of official, geographical and statistical account of Louisiana, communicated by the president of the United States to both houses of congress. We commenced a perusal of this paper with an expectation of finding a simple and succinct account of such important facts, relative to the country, as had come to the knowledge of the executive. It was not, therefore, without some surprise that we found in this grave presidential message the following poetical description which we at first thought was copied from Mrs. Radcliff's *Mysteries of Udolpho.* Speaking of one part of this newly acquired paradise, Mr. Jefferson says, "Some of the heights exhibit a scene truly picturesque. They rise to a height of least 300 feet *faced* with *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!* 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 Louisianna, 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!

Having proceeded thus far, our imagination became, in some degree *seasoned* for the following:

"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 enterprising 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."

Here curiosity became invincible, and we were much disappointed in not finding the subsequent paragraph commence somewhat in this manner:

"About half-way between those heights which have been "carved into a multitude of antique towers," and this "salt mountain," there flows a vast river of *golden eagles* ready coined, which, at a trifling expence in cutting canals & constructing locks, may easily be turned into the treasury of the United States. The existence of such a river might well be questioned, were it not for the testimony of several respectable and enterprising travellers, who have visited it, and have exhibited several of the eagles to the curiosity of captain Lewis, who is now, by my direction, exploring those regions. What may be thought more remarkable is, that upon the margin of this river there has been discovered a 'DRY DOCK' which appears to have sprung up '*almost spontaneously, very little labor having been required in the production of it.*' In the neighborhood of the *dry dock* have been found the remains of a '*Bloody Arena,*' which for a vast distance round is thickly strewed with the bones of that wonderful animal, the mammoth. It is conjectured, and not without probability, that the barbarians who formerly inhabited these regions, instead of directing their energies to the multiplication of mammoths, were accustomed to indulge themselves in the cruel and anti-republican sport of collecting together herds of those generous animals for no other purpose than to be spectators of the fierce and bloody conflicts by which they mangled and destroyed each other, and by which the species, to the regret of every true philosopher and politician, has at length become extinct." [*U. S. Gazette.*]

From BRYDEN'S *MARINE LIST.*

November 23.

Arrived, brig Fox, Graves, 14 days from Boston—plaister of Paris—John Buffum. On the evening of the 15th instant, off Cape-Henry, spoke ship Venus, Dashields, 50 days from Amsterdam, for Baltimore; blowing hard, would not come in, having no pilot on board.

Also, ship Six Sisters, Gorten, 69 days from Amsterdam, and 48 from Land's End—gin, glassware, &c.—William Wilson and Sons. September 23d, off Dungeness, spoke ship Julia, of Norfolk, bound to Embden. October 23d, lat. 44, 16, long. 28, 17, spoke brig Friendship, Arnold, of New-York, 78 days from N. Orleans, to Bordeaux. November 4th, lat. 35, 33, long. 70, spoke ship Aurora, Bowles, 5 days from Baltimore, to Amsterdam, was boarded by several French and English vessels of war.

Also, brig Ceres, Cooke, 18 days from New-York—codfish, brandy, &c.—Alexander, Webster and Co.

The brig George Washington, Wire, 5 days from Baltimore for Gibraltar, was spoke October 22, lat. 36, 9, long. 67, 55.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Six Sisters, Gorton, Amsterdam
Brig Ceres, Cook, New-York
Fox, Graves, Boston

CLEARED,

Brig Joseph, Howland, Porto-Rico
Schr. Polly, Nelson, Charleston
Sloop Sea-Flower, Viall, ditto

☞ *The members of the "Maryland Society for promoting useful knowledge" are reminded that the time of their next meeting is* to-morrow evening, *the 25th instant.*

November 24.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 25th instant, immediately after the sale of the ship Almy, will be sold at Barton's wharf, on terms that will then be made known,

The fine Schooner
MARY,

As she arrived from sea, only 11 months old, burthen 107 tons, and will carry 800 barrels; she was built for a packet, has very complete accommodations, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

November 24.

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Afternoon,

The 25th instant, at 3 o'clock, precisely, at our auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of DRY GOODS, which for want of time were not disposed of this day, consisting of

Cloths	Worsted and cotton hosiery
Cassimeres	A quantity of ready-made clothes
Plains	Elegant fancy waist-coating
Coatings	Hessians, &c. &c.
Stuffs	
Carpets and carpeting	
Book & jaconet muslins	
8 cases hats	

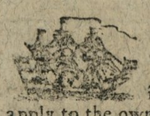
Also,

1 trunk of satin Ribbons.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

November 24

For Sale,



The schooner
FAIR AMERICAN,

Burthen about 500 barrels, lying in the new dock. For terms apply to the owner on board.

SAMUEL SMOOT.

November 24. d3t§

London Mustard.

384 dozen fresh London Mustard, received via New-York, by the schooner Martha Washington.

Also,

A few pipes superior Lisbon Wine
Ditto Sherry, in quarter casks.

JOHN CURSON SETON.

November 24. eo6t

Just arrived,

And will be landed to-morrow morning, at Smith's wharf,

Twenty-five hogsheads of prime Martinique SUGARS, for sale by

JACOB F. LEVY.

November 24. d4t

Notice.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of Jacob Lewis, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of January next, when a dividend will be made; they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

WALTER JENKINS, Adm'r.

November 24. law3t‖

For Sale,

69 hhds. Richmond Tobacco, first quality
London particular Madeira Wine, in hhds. and pipes, old and fit for immediate use
One pipe of Bucellos Wine
Patent Sheaves, from 7 to 12 inches.

WILLIAM COLE,
No. 4, South-street.

November 24. eo

Polite and Classical Literature.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing those who are desirous of dedicating a few leisure hours to the study of *Belles Lettres,* that he is willing to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, as also Mathematics, on the most reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Messrs. Decourt & Baconais' academy, No. 57, Pratt-street.

Mr. HARLE.

November 24. d4t‖

New Theatre.

To-Morrow Evening, November 25,

Will be presented a celebrated Comedy, in five acts, (not acted these seven years) called

THE JEW; or,

THE BENEVOLENT HEBREW.

Written by Cumberland.

Sheva, Mr. Hardinge.

(From the theatre royal, Drury lane, his first appearance here these four year.)

To which will be added, a favorite Farce, in 2 acts, called

The Review;

Or, THE MAN OF ALL TRADES.

Caleb Quotem, Mr. Twaits,

(From the theatre royal, Birmingham, being his second appearance in America.)

Loony Mactoulter, Mr. Hardinge.

November 24.

Notice.

THE subscriber being anxious to close the affairs of the late firm of Samuel Goldthwait and Son, as he means to retire into the country in the spring, offers for sale on lower terms than they can be imported, the intire STOCK on hand, consisting of Queens, Glass & Japan'd WARES. Country merchants and others may now have an opportunity of supplying themselves at very reduced prices. Should any person incline to purchase the whole, they may have the Store and Cellars at a reasonable rent—It is one of the best stands in the city for the queens ware, or any other kind of business.

SAMUEL GOLDTHWAIT,
No. 25, Calvert-street.

November 24. eo6t

For Sale,

THE HOUSE in south Gay-street, which was formerly occupied by Thomas Donaldson as an office. The terms will be made known by applying at the office of Samuel Johnston, esq. at the corner of East-street and St. Paul's-lane.

November 14. eo