the defence itself as soon as the sentence of the court martial is made known. This will not take place until after the sentence and proceedings have been submitted to the examination either of the secretary at war or general Wilkinson, the commander in chief and arresting officer. The court, we understand, concluded their determination on Tuesday, the day after the defence was delivered; but as they are all sworn to secrecy, there is no telling yet what that determination was.

In publishing a list of the officers, composing the court for col. Butler's trial, we committed last week an unintentional inaccuracy, in not naming the members according to the proper order of seniority of rank; for which the best apology we can now offer is by rectifying the mistake in the following correct list.

Col. Burbeck, president.

Members.

Lt. Col. Freeman	Lt. Col. Kingsbury
Major M'Crea	Major Bruff
Capts. Reid	Capts. Stille
M'Clallen,	Freeman
Boote,	Beall,
Saunders	Lieut. Osborne

Lieut. House, Judge Advocate.

ALEXANDRIA, December 9.

Yesterday afternoon passed by and saluted the town, the United States' Frigates *John Adams* and *New-York*, from the Mediterranean, for the city of Washington.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, December 5.

By a gentleman from Cape-Cod, we learn, that the schooner Four Sisters, captain Peterson, from Baltimore, bound to Salem, put into Provincetown, on Monday last, with the loss of her foremast and bowsprit.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

The ship Favorite, Mackie, arrived at this port last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 3d November, but brings no loose papers.

No declaration of war had been issued against Spain or Portugal, as was expected, nor had an embargo been laid on the vessels in the port of Liverpool, though such an event was talked of as likely to take place shortly. Business was very dull, and the people waited with much anxiety for the expected visit of the French.

The blockade of Martinique by the British, continued on the 20th ultimo.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Bordeaux, October 9th, 1803.

Sir,

I take the liberty to inclose you the translation of part of a letter from the minister of marine to the minister of finance, concerning the importation of colonial produce. This regulation has not yet been officially published, though handed to me by the director of the customs here, as a thing which will take place. By causing it to be inserted in one of the gazettes of your city for the information of our merchants, you will much oblige your obedient servant, WILLIAM LEE.

To the collector of the port of Charleston.

(TRANSLATION.)

Colonial produce imported by neutral bottoms.

The events of the war causing an obstacle to the supply of our colonies and to their relations with the mother country, the government remedies this by permitting this commerce to neutral nations, and to those in amity with us, under the following conditions, announced in a letter of the minister of the marine to the minister of finance, under date of the 29th of last Messidor:

1. Colonial produce loaded for neutral commerce, whether for the ports of France or foreign ones, shall pay on its leaving each colony, all the duties, whether of entry or consumption, imposed by the law of the first of last Floreal, on those imported into France in native bottoms.

2. There shall be delivered by the receiver-general of each colony, to the captains who declare their intention of coming to France, a legalised certificate, expressing the payment of the duties, and enumerating the sorts, weight and quantities of the goods on which these duties have been paid. This certificate will procure the examination of the same duties in the ports of arrival; but, for the purpose of preventing any abuse, it must be addressed to the minister of the marine, in order to verify the signature.

With respect to the local duties of the island, another part of the same letter announces, that the magistrates of the colonies are authorised to lower or augment the quotas according to circumstances. Thus, the supplement to be received of these local duties of exports for the goods shipped, shall be calculated at the rate as the acquittances for the other part of the cargo.

The acquittance of the duties of the 8th Floreal, will also take place for the same goods loaded, and all quantities exceeding those mentioned in the certificate of payment of the receiver of the custom house of the colony, as they have not undergone the anticipated payment of the duties.

If the excess is so considerable as to render suspected their production as not being French, and to give room to believe some change has taken place in a foreign colony, the duty payable will then be that of tariff No. 2, as on produce of foreign colonies.

Extract of a letter from Lexington, dated December 1.

"A gentleman who passed through town on Tuesday evening, from Tennessee, states, that the two thousand militia, who were ordered by government to equip and hold themselves in readiness, to march by the 20th of this month, were attending to orders, and that five hundred had already gone to head quarters.

Prices Current at Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Ashes, pearl, 1st, New-York, per cwt. 38s. a 40s---pot, 36s a 40s dull.

Cotton, Georgia Sea-Island, middling, per lb. 1s 6d a 2s 2d—do. do. fine, 2s 2d a 2s 9d—do. Upland, 1s 1d a 1s 2½d

Flour, superfine, per bbl. 31s 6d a 32s

Staves, white oak, pipe, per 1200, 25l a 28l—hhd. 17l a 21l—barrel, 11l a 15l ---red oak, hhd. 17l a 19l---barrel, none---improving.

Rice, per cwt. 32s a 36s

Rosin, do. 10s a 12s

Turpentine, do. 20s

Pitch, do. 10s a 11s

Tar, per bbl. 20s

Quercitron Bark, per cwt. 8s. a 18.

Indigo, Carolina, per lb. 3s. 6d. a 5s. 6.

Tobacco, James' River, per lb. 3d. 1-2. a 7d. Rappahannock, 3d. 1-2 a 5d. 1-2. Carolina and Georgia, 3d. 1-2 a 5d. 1-2. Stemmed, 5d. a 7d. 1-2. Maryland brown, 3d. 1-4 a 6d. Do. colored, 3d. a 8d. Kitetoot, 8 1-4 a 10d.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

Arrived, brig New-Jersey, Wade, St. Bartholomews, 20 days; Eliza, Inglis, Cork, 58; Maria, Sprague, Jamaica, 28; schooner Eliza, Loomas, Jamaica via St. Jago de Cuba.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

The schooner Alert, Snow, has arrived at Charleston, in 8 days from Alexandria.

Brig Lydia, of Salem, from Baltimore, bound to Corunna, was spoken on the 4th instant, 2 days out.

The Hope, Smith, of Baltimore, and Lydia, Stoddard, of Alexandria, were left at St. Pierre's, (Mart.) on the 4th ult.

The brig Louisiana, Wells, of this port, was left at St. Pierre's (Martinique) 20 days ago, to sail in 4 days.

Messrs. R. D. Sheppard & F. Stringer, of this city, have arrived at New-York. They belonged to the Venelia, of this port, wrecked on the 17th ult. on Manilla Reef—(See Nassau head.)

From a New-York paper.

By the Maria Antoinette, from New-Providence, Bahama Gazettes to the 25th ultimo, have been received—they furnish nothing but the following paragraph:

Nassau, November 25.

This evening arrived the turtling vessels Humming Bird and Good Intent, from the Abaco Keys, with captain Howie, and the passengers and crew of the American brig Venilia, from Baltimore, bound to New-Orleans, who had the misfortune to be cast away on the Manilla reef, at a considerable distance from land, about two o'clock in the morning of the 17th instant—the part where the vessel struck, was so steep and rough as instantly to bilge and fill her with water, and the above persons consisting of 25 souls, among whom were 5 women, were obliged to take to the boat, without attempting to save any thing but their lives and cloaths they then wore. In this distressing situation they continued, endeavoring to make their way to this port for five days, when they providentially fell in with, and were relieved by the above vessels.

Prices at St. Thomas, November 11. Flour 5 to 6 dollars; fish 4; boards 23 to 26; salted provisions very low. Coffee 25 cents. Guadaloupe was glutted with American produce.

On Wednesday last, Mr. *Dugan*, one of the delegates from this city, presented a bill to the general assembly, authorising the extending of chains across certain streets in the city of Baltimore, during the hours of Divine worship on the Sabbath day.

PROMOTION.

Capt. Bruff is appointed a major in the army of the United States, in the room of major Blackburn, deceased.

The sch'r Patty, captain Moody (says the Georgia Republican, printed at Savannah) arrived here on Sunday from N. Orleans. He left that city on the 28th October, and the mouth of the river as late as the 31st ult. only 20 days ago. At that time no dispatches had been received from the Havanna, the object of which was to prevent the United States from possessing Louisiana; on the contrary, they were in daily expectation of the officers from the American government, and were ready and disposed to give peaceable possession. Capt. Moody also informs, that the Spaniards were pleased with the measure.

New Planets.—Two new planets have lately been discovered, one by Mr. Piazzi at Palermo in 1801, which is called after the discoverer's name, "Piazzi;" the other by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen in 1802, which is called "Pallas." Dr. Herschel has discovered that the real diameter of Piazzi is 162 miles, and that of Pallas 95 miles, of course they must be very small indeed, when compared with the other planet. He considers them of a different species from the known planets, in their smallness and motions they resemble comets, but in clearness of light they resemble other planets, he supposes that many more such will hereafter be discovered, and classes them under the title of Asteriods.—These two new planets are visible only by glasses and at certain seasons; hence a writer hazards a conjecture that they are planets belonging to and revolving round the centre of some adjacent system, periodically becoming visible to the planets comprising ours.

The following resolution has passed both houses of the legislature of Kentucky.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS, by a resolution of the late general assembly, the people of this commonwealth stand pledged to support at the expence of their lives and fortunes, such measures as the government of the United States might pursue, to secure to the citizens, not only the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi, but also a place of deposit for their produce on its banks. And whereas, by the treaty concluded with France, not only these objects have been secured, but a great acquisition of territory obtained, the future advantages of which are almost incalculable.

And whereas, the president of the United States has required the governor of this commonwealth to have in readness by the twentieth of December next, four thousand militia volunteers, to serve on a four months expedition to Louisiana.

RESOLVED, That each non-commissioned officer and private, who shall voluntarily enter into service, and actually descend the river Mississippi, on the said expedition, in the said corps of volunteers, and shall serve out the time for which they shall be enlisted, unless sooner discharged, shall receive as a compensation in addition to the pay and emoluments provided by the law of the United States, a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres of land, which may be located on any waste and unappropriated land in this commonwealth, and a bill pursuant to the said resolution shall be brought in to appropriate the said lands, and make provision accordingly.

FROM BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

December 12.

Arrived, brig Shepherdess, Cleveland, 14 days from Boston—Hemp, Iron, Sheetings, &c—Benjamin & George Williams.

Also, schooner——, Cook, from Salem.

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

CRUEL PERSECUTION AND SHAMEFUL INCONSISTENCY.

It has not yet fallen to our share to record a transaction of Mr. Jefferson's political life, so utterly odious in all its features as the one now to be mentioned. We are informed by a gentlemean of respectability direct from Marietta, that just before he left that place, he happened to be present at the house of general Rufus Putnam, when the old gentleman received a letter from the president dismissing him from the office of surveyor-general of the U. States, and appointing one Jared Mansfield in his place. This removal is not to be passed over without making the public acquainted with all the particulars necessary to enable them to appreciate the action as it deserves.

General Rufus Putnam is one of those revolutionary officers who served under Washington during the whole American war; from the first battle to the close of the last campaign. He was one of those whom his general embraced, at his leave-taking interview on the banks of the Hudson, when tears choaked his utterance, and a squeeze of the hand was all the expression his emotions permitted him to bestow on the faithful companions of all his toils, the sharers of all his dangers. It is well known that when the unanimous suffrages of his country afterwards placed him on an elevation, where he had honors and profits to dispose of, he never neglected an opportunity to reward the brave veterans who had fought by his side, without even enquiring what shades of difference might exist between them and him as to the politics of the day. Among others he sought out the subject of this article. He found him retired to the western wilderness, where no inhabitants had ventured before him. There, covered with scars received in his country's cause, he was engaged in subduing wild lands, to make provision for a young family growing up about him, and which his slender circumstances had not been sufficient to provide for, without devoting his old age to all the severities of a first settler. The good and generous Washington endeavored to render the remainder of his days comfortable by appointing him surveyor-general in the territory northwest of the river Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. This he has been suffered to enjoy till now. Our present executive had not before, perhaps, discovered the residence of the victim, or had not arrived at him in the regular course he had marked out for himself. If we follow Mr. Jefferson in his track of persecution, we shall exclaim with the eloquent Bayard, that "In this path we see the real victims of stern, uncharitable, unrelenting power. It is here we see the SOLDIER WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION; who spilt his blood and wasted his strength to establish the independence of his country; deprived of the reward of his services, and left to pine in penury and wretchedness. It is along this path that we may see helpless children crying for bread, and *grey hairs sinking in sorrow to the grave?* It is here that no innocence, no merit, no truth, no services, can save the unhappy sectary who does not believe in the creed of those in power."

We speak with confidence, for we speak from personal acquaintance with general Putnam, when we say, that though indeed he was no democrat, he was by no means, what is called a party man; he was extremely mild in temper and amiable in manners, and must, at least, have turned the frosty corner of fifty. Is it not then inhuman to drive him from his bread at this period of life, to serve a party by providing for another, without a shadow of those claims which so eminently mark the case of this veteran officer? We have taken some pains to learn the history of Mr. Mansfield's life and services. The result of our enquiries furnishes another cause for reproach on Mr. Jefferson for his abominable inconsistency, his shameful self-contradiction, his disgraceful departure from all that he has publicly professed. He has informed us, as we all well remember, that his vengeance should fall, as much as possible, on those who adhered to our enemies during the American revolution. Be it told that Jared Mansfield was a known and determined tory during the whole war, and even was concerned in committing violence on some books in the college library in New-Haven, because they were supposed to contain sentiments favorable to liberty. Yes; while general Putnam was engaged in fighting the battles of his country, and was generously spilling his blood in her service, this Mr. Mansfield was siding with those very enemies, wishing them success and doubtless yielding them all the aid in his power. How must this conduct of our executive give an edge to the taunts of those who still sneer at the "blessings of our revolution," as they call it in derision? But if we understand Mr. Jefferson's character, he is not to be influenced by any considerations of this sort. Power has so long been the object of his fondest dreams, that having by some means attained it, he is determined by every means to keep it. All therefore that he thinks stand in his way, or are not well disposed towards him must be sacrificed without regard to circumstances, age or service.

And should every revolutionary officer with Washington at their head, were he now alive, to present an impediment to his ambition, he would quickly destroy them all, "all at one fell sweep." "*But it is not, nor it cannot come to good,*" *When his*

"May of life
"Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf:
"And that which should accompany old age,
"As honor, love, obedience—troops of friends,
"[He] must not look to have, but in their stead,
"Curses, not loud, but deep,"

And an hour will assuredly arrive, when he in vain, will wish for

"Some sweet oblivious antidote,
[To] cleanse the foul bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart."

From the Gazette of the United States.

The paper of Mr. Jefferson in this city has at length effectually broken silence on the subject of the president's *pocket treaty* with Spain. This print now resorts to its old practice of prevarication and contradiction. In one breath it flatly denies the existence of such a treaty, and in the next acknowledges that it does exist and justifies the conduct of the president in withholding it from the senate. In that print of yesterday we find the following paragraphs:

"As we observe that the federal prints have not only copied a paragraph from an evening federal print of this city, respecting a treaty between the United States and Spain said to have been concluded and received by the president of the United States, but have animadverted at some length on the subject, it is necessary to inform that *no such treaty was concluded.*"

"The Boston Gazette has complimented the Aurora, by informing that the report of the treaty between the United States and Spain, and circulated by a federal paper of this city, must be true because it had not been contradicted in the Aurora. After tendering our thanks we beg it may be added that the report *is now contradicted.*"

We yesterday threatened to expose the administration in case they should persist in this untruth. The consequence has been the appearance of the following paragraphs in their print of this morning, which are a sufficient reply to those above.

"The fact was, a convention had been negociated at Madrid, but the treaty with France rendered all further proceedings in relation to it unnecessary; it would therefore have been preposterous to have laid such convention before the senate."

Again:

"So jealous have they [the federalists] become, that they will not allow the executive the exercise of powers granted by the constitution; the president may originate, and through his ministers negociate a treaty, but if it becomes useless or injurious to conclude it, from the intervention of unforeseen circumstances, his exercise of the power to suspend the proceedings is termed disrespect to the senate."

Thus it seems that our account of the treaty, which was yesterday utterly false, has to-day become true; and not only so, but the transaction is perfectly correct and proper on the part of the president. The doctrine now is, that the president, without "the advice and consent of the senate," is the sole judge whether a treaty which has been negociated has "*become useless or injurious,*" and the country must abide by his decision, although the constitution has vested in the senate a component part of the treaty making power. The consequence is, that because the administration is composed principally of Virginians, and because Virginians hate the merchants, therefore a treaty which provides for the payment of the claims of our merchants, upon a foreign nation, may be rejected by the president alone, without ever consulting the senate, or even informing them that such a treaty exists. What would have been thought of such a doctrine under a federal administration?

It is more particularly urged that all proceedings in relation to this treaty were rendered unnecessary by our *treaty with France.* But why were not the senate allowed to give their opinion whether the treaty with France did or did not render all further proceedings upon that with Spain unnecessary? We confess our inability to comprehend in what manner the treaty with France could affect that with Spain: for, in the first place, the Spanish treaty was put into the hands of the president during the last session of congress, and ought then to have been laid before the senate for their advice upon it; and it is *not true* that the reason for neglecting this duty arose out of the treaty with France, for that treaty was not negociated in Paris until after the close of the session. This excuse, therefore, involves a sorry violation of the truth. In the second place, even if the French treaty had been in existence at the time, it could have had no effect upon the one in question. The French treaty stipulates the transfer of a territory and makes provision for the payment of certain claims of our citizens upon the government of *France*, but is totally silent on the subject of Spanish claims. The Spanish treaty stipulates the payment of the claims of our merchants upon the government of Spain. Had the French treaty, therefore, been in existence at the time, it could have had no such effect as is ascribed to it.

What ought the American people to think of an administration which is driven to such miserable shifts, subterfuges and misrepresentations to excuse the irregularity of its own measures? and what will the just indignation of the merchants, at finding their interests thus wantonly sacrificed without the color of an apology?

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Maria Sophia, Griffith, St. Bartholomews
Brig Potomak, Tupper, Havre-de-Grace
Schr. Virginia, Forsyth, St. Jago-de-Cuba, via Norfolk

CLEARED,

Ship James, Chandler, Madeira
Brig Republican, Haynes, Havanna
Schr. Favorite, Drummond, Charleston

Sales by Auction

Of Valuable Genesee Lands.

At our auction store at the head of Smith's dock, on Thursday, *the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, will be offered for sale on terms that will then be made known,*

All that Lot of Land, containing five thousand six hundred and eighty acres, lying in —— township, number four, of the fifth range, and marked with the name of *Cooper*, agreeably to the general allotment of said township, as returned into the land office at Bath, reference being thereunto had, and conformable to a plan of said township, which may be seen at our office.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

December 13.

Removal.

THE French Consular Office is removed from Holliday-street, to No. 43, Albemarle-street.

December 13 d3t

Received

By the Nancy, captain Bounds, from Leghorn,

50 half chests best Luc a oil in flasks
8 cases men's chip hats, covered with silk
3 do. do. oil cloth
1 do. ladies' straw hats
1 do. superfine black crape, in 60 half pieces of 20 braces each

For sale by

D. C. STEWART & CO.

Who have also received by the Ruby, from Boston,

A small Cargo of best Liverpool blown Salt.

They want to Charter,

For Madeira,

A VESSEL of from 1500 to 1800 barrels burthen.

December 13. d3t-e03t

Brandy, &c. &c.

5 pipes Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof
A few pipes real Holland gin, 1st proof
10 chests young hyson } Fresh Teas
2 do. imperial }
500 wt. fig blue in boxes of 25 and 14lb.
500 wt. warranted chocolate
Muscatel raisins in boxes
2000 wt. soft shelled almonds
300 doz best London mustard in ¼lb bottles
20 doz. sweet oil in black bottles
70 bags 30 wt. each pearl barley

Split peas in kegs, tin in boxes, Crowley steel, liquor cases, demijohns, mould candles, race and ground ginger, &c. &c.

Wholesale and retail,

JOHN R. CALDWELL,
No 5, Calvert-street;

Who daily expects about 500 wt. Magnesia Alba, of the best quality.

December 13. d6t

To Merchants.

A young gentleman of this city, wishing to make a voyage to the West-Indies, will undertake (gratis) the charge of Supercargo, for any respectable merchant, and as he is well acquainted with the French language, would have a decided advantage in transacting business where the language is spoken. Apply to the printers hereof.

Un Jeune Homme

De cette ville, desireroit faire un voyage aux isles, son but etant sur tout de s'instruire, il se chargeroit de remplir *gratis*, les fonctions de subrecargue, les connissances qu'il peut avoir dans la langue Francaise, luis seroient sans doute d'un tres grand avantage, dans les iles ou on ne parle que cette lange. S'addresser aux imprimeurs.

Decembre 13. e03t*

City Commissioners' Office,

Baltimore, 13th December, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city commissioners will meet on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, to fix and establish the lines of a piece or parcel of ground, situate and fronting on Thames street, Fell's-Point, agreeably to a judgment had in Baltimore county court, November term, 1785, on ejectment, Knox, Usher and M'Culloh, against Mary Bride.

Those who are interested are requested to attend with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary for establishing the same.

By order of the board,

d3t SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.

Apples for Sale.

Twenty barrels PIPPINS of the first quality, for sale by the barrel, bushel or peck, at No. 15, corner of Charles and Pratt streets.

BENJAMIN FRANCIS.

December 9. e03t