humanity, uniting with a more enlarged and solid policy, motives in a word, worthy of the genius of that power which ballances the great destinies of nations, have given a new direction to the beneficent intentions of France and have determined her to cede Louisiana to the United States of America.

You, thus become, people of Louisiana the interesting pledge of friendship between two republics, which cannot fail of increasing, and becoming every day more secure and more strong; a pledge which will powerfully contribute to their common repose and their common prosperity.

The third article of the treaty will not escape your notice. It is there said:—"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess."

Thus you behold yourselves, people of Louisiana, suddenly invested with a right to the privileges of a free constitution and government, raised by power, cemented by treaties, and tested by a long experience.

You are about to make a part of an already numerous and powerful people, renowned for their enterprize, their industry, their patriotism, their knowledge; and who, in their rapid career, promise soon to arrive at the highest and most brilliant rank, ever reached by any nation upon the face of the globe. Its position is at the same time so fortunate, as to prevent its splendor and success from lessening its happiness.

However benevolent may be the views of the mother country, (of which you are not ignorant) the immense distance of such a colony, is a rampart which covers oppression, exaction and abuse; and the facility and certainty of concealment which it affords, often corrupts the man, who in other circumstances would have looked with detestation on injustice. From this moment you cease to be exposed to this fatal evil.

From the nature of the government of the United States whose privileges you are immediately to enjoy you will have even under a provisional arrangement, popular governors, subject to your censure and recall, and to whom your permanent esteem, your suffrages and affection will be always necessary.

The public interests and affairs, far from being interdicted to you, will now be your own interest and your own business, upon which your wise and impartial opinions will be sure at length of obtaining a preponderating influence; and to which even you cannot remain indifferent without self-condemnation.

The epoch will soon arrive in which you will chuse for yourselves a form of government; which while it will be conformable to the sacred principles of the social compact of the federal union, will be adapted to your manners, to your necessities, to your climate, to your customs, soil and local circumstances.

But especially, you will soon be sensible of the precious advantages of an upright, incorruptible and impartial administration of justice; whose forms of procedure are invariable. Where limits are carefully applied to the arbitrary application of laws, according to the natural and moral character of the judges and juries, so as most efficaciously to insure to the citizens their safety and their property; for this is one of the singular attributes peculiar to the government under which you are to live.

Its principles, its legislation, its conduct, its care, its vigilance, in regard to the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the progress made in both, are well known to you, even from the advantages which you have yourselves, people of Louisiana, drawn from them.

There never has been, nor ever can be, a *metropolis*, without a colonial monopoly, more or less exclusive; on the contrary, on the part of the United States, you have a right to expect a liberty of exportation without limits, and that the privileges of importation will accord with your public wants, and internal industry. From a happy concurrence, you will be able to buy cheaply and sell at high rates, and will besides reap immense advantages from a place of deposit. The Mississippi, the Nile of America, borders not on desarts of burning sands, but plains more fertile and extensive than any known in the new world, will, at the quays of this new Alexandria, be covered with thousands of vessels from all nations. Among these vessels, I trust, people of Louisiana, you will always distinguish with complaisance the French flag, and its sight will never cease to gladden your hearts. Such is our firm hope; I formally avow it in the name of my country and its government.

Bonaparte, in stipulating by the VIIth article of the treaty, that the French shall be admitted during 12 years to carry on commerce with your shores on the same conditions, and without paying other duties than the citizens of the United States, has wished to renew and perpetuate the ties which unite the French of Louisiana, and the Frenchmen of Europe; new strength will be given to the relations already subsisting between the inhabitants of these two continents; the more satisfactory and durable, as it will be founded upon a constant reciprocity of friendly sentiments and services. Your children will be our children, and our children will become yours. Amidst you they will improve in knowledge and in talents, while at the same time they will increase your strength, your instruments of labor and your industry, and will reap with you the gifts of unsparing nature.

I have pleased myself, people of Louisiana, with drawing at length this pleasing picture, and of opposing it to the reproaches of abandonment, and the tender regrets uttered by many among you, who are attached to the country of their ancestors. France and its government will hear of these regrets with gratitude and affection.

But ere long, you will by your own experience, prove the justice it has shewn you by this eminent and most memorable of benefits.

The French government recognises in this event, the first example offered in modern times, of a colony voluntarily emancipating itself, after the example of those colonies of antiquity, which we so greatly admire. In the present time, and in times to come, may an inhabitant of Louisiana, and a Frenchman, never meet upon any spot of the globe, without feeling as brothers. May this title, for the future, be the only one which will truly describe their eternal engagements, and liberal dependence!

At New Orleans, the 8th Frimaire, year 12, of the French republic, (November 30, 1803.)

(Signed) LAUSSAT.

By the colonial prefect, commissioner of the French government.

(Signed) *Dangerot*,
Secretary to the commission.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 10.

We were yesterday put in possession of a letter from Machias, Washington county, district of Maine, detailing a most unhappy and guilty catastrophe that occurred in that town a few days since. A young man was apprehended and committed to jail for an attempted rape on a young lady of 15 years of age, who now lies at the point of death. It is stated, that his father, enraged at the commitment, succeeded in setting fire to the jail, which was entirely consumed, and the young man was badly burnt. Should no circumstance appear in favor of the father or son, a lengthy extract from the letter shall appear next Saturday.

SALEM, December 16.

Entered, ship Commerce, Ford, Isle of France; brig Minerva, Rounday, St. Martins.

Cleared, ship John, Bray, Palermo; schooner St. Patrick, Strout, Demerara; Arthur, Kimball, Havanna.

Arrived, ship Commerce, captain F. Ford, from the Isle of France, via the Vineyard, in 78 days to the Vineyard.—Left at the Isle of France, ship Massachusetts, of Boston. Spoke, lat. 39, 40, long. 72, 30, schooner Polly, from the West-Indies [illegible] supplied him with provisions. In lat. 7, 30, long. 16, was boarded by a French cruiser.—Left at the Vineyard, a number of vessels, destined to different ports.

Same day, brig Mary, captain Bowditch, 70 days from Russia, 44 days from Elsinor—she sailed next day for Boston.

December 17.

Arrived, schooner Three Brothers, of Manchester, from Alicant. Her late master, Storey, died of a fever on the 19th November. Sailed from Alicant, Oct. 10, at which time there was not one American vessel in port. November 25, lat. 42, 21, long. 47, 30, spoke the ship Galen, of Boston, 5 days out. Dec. 7, spoke the ship Commerce, of Newport, 45 days from Amsterdam, bound to New York.

Same day, brig Minerva, capt. Roundy, 21 days from St. Martins, via the Vineyard. Left at St. Martins, Nov. 25, brig Franklin, Blunt, of Portsmouth, and two schooners belonging to Snowhill, names unknown.

December 19.

Arrived, ship Sally, captain Endicot, from Havanna, 19 days. Left there brig Unicorn, Babbidge, of this port, to sail soon.

Same day, bark Eliza, captain White, from Calcutta, 130 days.

Same day, brig Ruthy, capt. Blackler, from Bordeaux, 64 days. Left there, a number of American vessels, a list of which we were not able to obtain.

Same day, a brig from Bordeaux.

BOSTON, December 16.

Arrived, brig Washington, Allen, Copenhagen, 41 days; Nancy, Basher, Russia, 90; Pacific, Nash, Guadaloupe, 43; schooner Alfred, Jones, Trinidad, 53.

December 17.

Arrived, brig Vengeance, Rea, Russia, 72 days; ship Truth, De Laperal, Bay Chadeur, 27; sch's Anson, Wescot, Cork, 37; Fair Trader, Doggett, St. Croix, 21; ship Sally, Hart, Elsineur, 45.

December 18.

Arrived, brig Mary, Bowditch, Elsineur, 45 days; brig Mary, Keef, St. Bartholomews, 28.

December 19.

Arrived, ship Hancock, Skinner, Elsineur. Sailed September 16. Left, capt. Adams, for Newburyport. September 20, sailed from Rannesuna, a port in Norway, in company with captain Putnam, for Salem, having both put in on account of bad weather. Spoke, November 1, lat. 44, 54, long. 37, ship Minerva, Folger, of New-Bedford, 27 days from Savannah, for Liverpool. November 20, lat. 41, 25, long. 58, ship Tom, Turner, of Portsmouth, 43 days from Amsterdam, for Virginia. December 2, lat. 40, 4, long. 62, 30, ship Commerce, Laughton, 48 days from Amsterdam, for Rhode-Island. December 5, brig Salem, Nickerson, 35 days from Amsterdam, for Boston. December 7, ship Urania, Stone, 55 days from Liverpool, for Boston. Same day, ship Magnet, Treadwell, from Elsineur, for Portsmouth, sailed September 16. December 16, 15 leagues E. b S. of Cape Cod, a schooner from Cape-Breton, for Boston.

Same day, a new ship.

Same day, brig Gorham, Miller, Guadaloupe, 35 days; schooner Arganaut, Ketchum, N. Scotia, 21 days; Betsy, Bradford, Lisbon 63 days; brig Lydia Head, Bradford, Corunna, 47.

Captain Miller, from Guadaloupe.—Left, brig ——, Brown, of Newburyport; ——, Wingate, do. an English guineaman, of 20 guns and 40 men, had been taken by a French schooner of 10 guns and 80 men, after an action which lasted one hour, in which the English captain was killed. Spoke, brig Fox, Lincoln, of Charleston, to sail in 3 or 4 days. Came out of the Vineyard with brig Franklin of Portland, White, late master.

Captain Bradford, from Corrunna, sailed in company with schooner Hawk, Bacon, for Plymouth. Left, brig America, and schooner Polly, for Bilboa, waiting a wind. Spoke, December 1, lat. 43, 44, long. 44, 44, ship Columbine, 11 days from Boston for Bordeaux.

Cleared, brig Rambler, Bowdith, Canton; schooner Dorris, Eldridge, West-Indies; schooner General Greene, Jones, Trinidad; brig Traveller, Mentor, Spain and a market.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

Arrived last night, the brig Catharine, Bennett, in 62 days from Bordeaux. The Minerva, Main, was to sail for New-York in ten days. Spoke, November 2, in lat. 43, 57, long. 10, 30, schooner Mary, Webb, 30 days from Boston for Bilboa. 30th, in lat. 39, 14, long. 41, 34, the ship Phœnix, 12 days from Baltimore for Bilboa. Just before he sailed, 20,000 troops marched through Bordeaux, supposed to be destined against Portugal.

Same day, the schooner Atalanta, Holly, in 12 days from Edenton.

Same time, the brig Minerva, Sangar, from Dominique, and 21 days from Turks-Island. Left, several American vessels, some of which had been obliged to put to sea on account of severe gales. Sailed in co. the schr. Hubbard, for N. London.

The ship Commerce, Ogilvie, arrived at Cowes the 20th Oct. and was to sail the 26th for Amsterdam.

Cleared, the ship Hardware, Burger, Bristol; brigs Phœnix, Hunter, Liverpool; Adventure, Chapman, Antigua; schrs. Lydia, Freeman, Liverpool, N. S. Recovery, Shackford, Berbice; Parragon, Howland, West-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.

Cleared, brig Lark, Helms, Jamaica; schrs. John Adams, Ramsdale, Guadaloupe; Regulator, [illegible] York; sloop Alert, Griffin, Boston.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Capt. Roundy, arrived at Salem, spoke on the 1st December, in lat. 25, long. 66, 30, the brig Union, Smith, 40 days out from the Isle of May, for Alexandria; supplied her with provisions.

A CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against receiving Bank Notes of the branch bank of Charleston, for 30 dollars, dated in 1793, as a number have been attempted to be put in circulation in this city within a few days.

[*Richmond Gazette.*]

The amendment to the constitution for designating president and vice-president, passed the legislature of Maryland on Saturday last by a vast majority.

[*Aurora.*]

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction, dated

"*Fort Adams. Dec. 7, 1803.*

"We have just now received advice from the French commissary, that the province has been surrendered to him, and that he is extremely desirous that we should arrive with our own troops, that he may make the transfer of it to us. We shall embark to-morrow with about 500 men (regulars and militia) and before this reaches you, the stars and stripes of our country will be displayed from the batteries of New-Orleans."

As a prelude to that scene of intrigue and French faction, which is to be renewed and kept up in some part or other of our country, the reader is presented with the proclamation of gen. Laussat, at New-Orleans, pending the delivery of Louisiana to our government.

THE DOWNFALL OF M'KEAN!

The Aurora has, as we expected, thrown off the mask, and over the shoulders of Thomas Cooper, has given his *governorship* a sound democratic drubbing. The floodgate of persecution must necessarily open upon him, and he who but lately had the hardihood to suppose himself the Mahomet of the new world, and impiously to hold up his *koran* in one hand, and the *emblems of starvation* in the other, to the persecuted followers of Washington, will now feel in turn the *benign* spirit of pure democracy. How easy a thing is it to be deceived. How treacherous a thing is flattery. The Chief justice of Pennsylvania had introduced an order, system and inflexible justice into the courts of that state, which a certain sect have long wanted to get rid of; and their shortest cut was to get clear of the man or to make him a pliant tool, to work withall. They therefore made him *governor*, and thus got quit of the *judge*. His excellency soon mounted the whirlwind to hurl federalists to destruction, but now finds himself utterly unable to direct the storm, which begins to beat upon himself, and to threaten the downfall of every barrier between anarchy and liberty—between despotism and freedom.

The shifts to which the poor fellows who have sold their souls to the administration, are forced to resort, to defend their "lord high admiral," as they dub him, from the sportive shafts of federal wit, afford an excellent subject for merriment, at this otherwise dull season of the year.

To curb this humor these hirelings find impossible, and a retort, their stupidity puts entirely out of the question—but as the laborer should do something for his hire, these gentry have too high a regard for moral rectitude, not to do their best for their pay—they must therefore be allowed to become a little testy. 'Tis all they can do, poor things—then let them have their way. The little cook, who thinks to *salt* the *Americans* with his French pickle, (it's almost as great a wonder that such a genius should exist at the present day, as that *salt mountains* should be found on our globe,) this *wise one*, we say, when he attempts to defend his patron, is a striking example of that stupidity or clumsiness, which Æsop could not help satirising in the fable of the bear brushing off the nimble gnats from the face of his drowsy master!

This *Solomon* is determined not to be behind the rest of his desperate brethren in giving a *quid pro quo* for the *dust of Ophir!* He therefore adopts any absurdity,* if he believes it will answer to turn the lash from the back of his patron to his own thick-hided shoulders. He has taken up the idea, because some other democrat as wise as himself has said it, that "there is a salt *mountain* near Cordova,† and salt *mines* in Poland." The truth of the matter is, the largest mountain they have in Spain, composed of rocks, and earth, and trees, is not so large as Mr. Jefferson would wish to persuade us his solid mountain of pure rock salt, without a stick or a stone upon it, really is! Lud, lud, how *far off* it must look at a distance! How it must *glisten!*

That fossil salt is in many places to be found, the natural history of more countries than Louisiana, is ample proof. It did'nt require a new edition of Notes to inform us of that. But the joke of the thing is, that a mountain, *such as Mr. Jefferson describes*, is most probably no where to be found, except in the otherwise empty *upper apartments* of his hirelings, who think they can make the world believe that because salt is to be found *beneath* the earth, it must therefore exist in solid mountains *above the clouds!*

* *The* Cordova *salt* mountain, *which* [illegible] *heard of, but have never* read *of*, "*extends an unknown depth* below *the earth*"!!! *This accounts for the dimensions of Mr. Jefferson's huge salt mountain; for where the eye cannot trace it any more above the surface of the earth, these* Solomons *can shew that it must exist, some hundred miles* BELOW *it!! Bravo! At it again, will ye? As Paddy might say, this is* mounting downwards, *with a witness. Take care Antipodes, of our salt mountains, as they* ascend towards you!

† *The sapient scribbler was thinking perhaps of the Salt* Hills, *near Cardona*, 600 *miles at least from Cordova!*

From BRYDEN'S *MARINE LIST.*

December 29.

Arrived, schr. Sea Flower, Pierce from Charleston—coffee and Rice—Bigelow and Proud and William Patterson.

Also, schr. Jane, Jacobs, 23 days from Barbados—ballast—Walter Wilson. Left ship Serpent, M'Corkle, of Baltimore, to sail next day; brig Rover, Travisa, do. for the leeward; brig Sally, Todd, of do. brig Milton, of Suffolk, for Norfolk, next day; brig Cornelia, Hathaway, of Providence, R. I. and a number of others, names unkown. The French ship La Brave, the noted privateer during the late war, was captured by an English sloop of war on the coast of Africa, with 900 slaves on board, and brought to Barbados. A few days before the sailing of the Jane, a fleet of 19 sail of ships of war arrived there from England. Business generally dull flour 6 1-2 *a* 7 dollars.

From the (Charleston) City Gazette.

Messrs. FRENAU & WILLIAMS,

HAVING observed in your papers an enquiry if there is not a mode of preserving the leaf of the Beney, so as to have it fit for use in case of the dysentery, after frost—that disease being in the neighborhood last fall, and not immediately in my family, induced me to have some of the Beney leaves preserved in August or September, and kept in the house in the same manner as other herbs; and some time after the leaf was destroyed by the frost, one of my children, was taken with the dysentery, apparently dangerous, and we used the leaf in the same manner as is recommended when green, but let it lie something longer in the water and it answered the desired effect.

I am, respectfully, your's,
JOHN FORD.

Barfield Mills, December 10th, 1803.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Eliza Ann, Hull, New-York
Sch'r Sea-Flower, Pierce, Charleston, s. c.
Schr. Lucy Ann, Johns, St. Jago-de-Cuba
Sloop Hawk, Starbuck, Nantucket

CLEARED,

Brig Ruby, Robb, St. Jago-de-Cuba
Schr. Experiment, Davis, New-Orleans

☞ *A meeting of the Maryland Society will take place this evening, Friday, Dec. 30.*

☞ *The Ladies of the Female Humane Association Charity School acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of 6 dollars and 98 cents, a generous contribution made by the respectable congregation of the rev. Mr. Kurtz's church, on Sunday last, for the support of the said institution.*

M. M'CULLOCH, *president.*

☞ *The* Male *Members of the* New Jerusalem Church *in this city will please to take notice, that next Sabbath (being the anniversary of the dedication of the* Temple) *business of singular importance will be laid before them immediately after divine service—which will commence, as usual, at* 11 *o'clock, A. M.*

The portion of the Holy Scriptures which will then and there be opened and explained, in its genuine or spiritual *sense, is the XIVth chapter of Zechariah, particularly the 16th and 17th verses.*

A Collection *is contemplated, for purposes which will then be mentioned.*

Post-Office,

Baltimore, December 29, 1803.

☞ *Letters for the British packet Duke of Cumberland, for Falmouth direct, will be received at this office until 6 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, the 1st of January next.*

CHARLES BURRALL,
Post master.

P. S. The inland postage to New-York must be paid on all letters for the packet.

WILL BE
Exposed to Sale at Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY,
The 4th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, at the marshal's office,

Part of the effects of Peter Vache, a bankrupt, consisting of Coatings, cloths, cassimere, flannels, durants, calimanco, fancy cords, colored and striped nankeens, muslins, worsted and cotton hose, hats, gloves, calicoes, chintzes, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, &c.

By order of the assignee,
REUBEN ETTING,
Messenger to the commissioners of bankrupt, and auctionier.

December 30. dt4]

WILL BE
Exposed to Sale at Auction,
ON TUESDAY,
The 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

Part of the effects of Thomas Yates, a bankrupt—the unexpired time of a lease of a large brick Warehouse, lately occupied as a vendue store, corner of Frederick and Second-streets. Also, the unexpired time of a lease on a lot of ground, 33 feet front on Frederick-street, with all the improvements thereon. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

By order of the assignee,
REUBEN ETTING,
Messenger to the commissioners of bankrupt, and auctionier.

December 30. dt6]

WILL BE
Exposed to Sale at Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY,
The 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

Part of the effects of Frederick M. Amelung, a bankrupt—a tract of *Land*, near Fredericktown, part of the resurvey on Right and Good Reason, containing 560 acres, clear of elder surveys; on said land is erected an extensive glass manufactory, with the necessary buildings & ovens; 14 or 15 dwelling houses; barn; stables, &c.—Some of the Land is under good fence; it is well adapted for farming or planting. It will be offered in lots, or undivided, as may best suit the purchasers.

Immediately after the sale of the above, will be sold,

Part of the effects of Alexander Durival, a bankrupt—a tract of LAND adjoining the above, called New Bremen, containing about 280 acres; on this tract is erected a number of buildings and dwelling houses, one of which is a large commodious two-story brick house, kitchen, spring house, stables, &c. There is also a mill seat on this land on a never failing stream of water. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

By order of the assignees,
REUBEN ETTING,
Messenger to the commissioners of bankrupt, and auctionier.

December 30. dt18]

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES,
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, } ss.

By virtue and in pursuance of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the circuit court for the fourth circuit of the United States, will be exposed to sale, at John Cragg's tavern, Hammond's ferry, on the 23d day of January next, at 12 o'clock,

31¾ acres of LAND, situated within 5½ miles of the city of Baltimore, with dwelling house, out houses, &c. near Hammond's ferry. Also, 43 acres within one mile of the above tract. Seized and taken as the property of David Hopkins, at suit of the United States of America.

REUBEN ETTING, Marshal.

December 30. dt23]

For Sale,

A likely Negro BOY, about 16 years of age; he is a healthy active lad, and capable of making a good waiter. Enquire at No. 7, Bowly's wharf. Dec. 30. d

Apples.

Just received from New-York, per the brig Eliza Ann, a quantity of APPLES, in nice order. Apply to LLOYD NORRIS,
No. 81, Smith's wharf.

December 30. d8t

For Sale,

A Negro BOY, who has seven years to serve; he is about eighteen years of age—sober, honest, and with a little practice, will make an excellent waiter in a genteel family. For further particulars, enquire of the printers hereof.

December 30. e03t||

Notice.

THE partnership under the firm of Guttrow and Merikin is this day mutually dissolved. All those having claims against said firm, will please to bring them to Stephen Guttrow; and those indebted, will please to make payment to same, he being duly authorised to settle the concerns of the firm.

STEPHEN GUTTROW,
JOSHUA MERIKIN.

N.B. *Joshua Merikin* intends carrying Hatting business at the same place, where will be thankfully received.

December 30.