nited States, it ſeems that the only queſtion which requires conſideration is, whether any additional revenues are wanted in order to provide for the new debt, which, if Congreſs ſhall paſs the laws neceſſary to carry the treaty with France into effect, will reſult from the purchaſe of Louiſiana.

The ſum which the United States may have to pay, by virtue of that treaty, amounts to fifteen millions of dollars, and conſiſts of two items—1ſt, 11,250,000 dolls. payable to the government of France, or to its aſſignees, in a ſtock bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. payable in Europe, and the principal of which will be diſcharged at the Treaſury of the United States, in four inſtalments, the firſt of which ſhall commence in the year 1818—2dly, a ſum which cannot exceed, but may fall ſhort of 3,750,000 dollars, payable, in ſpecie, at the Treaſury of the United States, during the courſe of the enſuing year, to American citizens having claims of a certain deſcription on the government of France.

It has already been ſtated that two millions of dollars may be paid from the ſpecie now in the Treaſury, on account of the laſt item; and the whole amount of the new debt which may be eventually created, cannot therefore exceed thirteen millions of dollars, the annual intereſt of which is equal to 780,000 dollars; but on account of commiſſions, and variation of exchange, will be eſtimated at eight hundred thouſand dollars.

The exiſting ſurplus revenue of the United States will, as has been ſtated, be ſufficient to diſcharge ſix hundred thouſand dollars of that ſum, and it is expected that the nett revenue collected at New-Orleans will be equal to the remaining two hundred thouſand dollars.

That opinion reſts on the ſuppoſition that Congreſs ſhall place that port on the ſame footing as thoſe of the United States; ſo that the ſame duties ſhall be collected there, on the importation of foreign merchandize as are now by law levied in the United States; and that no duties ſhall be collected either on the exportations of produce or merchandize from New-Orleans to any other place; nor on any articles imported into the United States from the ceded territories, or into thoſe territories from the United States.

The ſtatements F, G, H, exhibit the annual exports and imports of the United States to and from Florida and Louiſiana, for the years 1799 to 1802; and the ſtatement (G) particularly ſhews that the exportation from the Atlantic ſtates to thoſe Colonies, of articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, amounted for the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, to 6,622,189 dollars; making an average of more than two millions two hundred thouſand dollars, of foreign articles, liable to pay duty, annually imported into Florida and Louiſiana from the United States alone.

It is aſcertained that the exportations from the United States to Florida are ſo trifling that that ſtatement may be conſidered as applying ſolely to New-Orleans; and it is alſo known that almoſt the whole of thoſe importations were conſumed within that colony, and that during the war the ſupplies from the United States conſtituted by far the greater part of its imports.

From thence it reſults that the annual importations into the ceded territory, of articles deſtined for the conſumption of its own inhabitants, and which will under the revenue laws of the United States, be liable to pay duty, may ſafely be eſtimated at two millions five hundred thouſand dollars; an amount which, at the preſent rate of duties, will yield a revenue of about 350,000 dollars. From that revenue muſt be deducted 150,000 dollars, for the following items, viz.

1ſt. The amount of duties on a quantity of ſugar and indigo equal to that which ſhall be imported from New-Orleans into the United States; as thoſe articles being imported free from duty, will diminiſh by ſo much the revenue now collected in the ſea ports of the United States. The whole amount of ſugar exported from New-Orleans is leſs than 4,000,000 of pounds, and that of indigo is ſtated at about 80,000 pounds. Suppoſing (which on account of that exemption, is not improbable) that the whole of thoſe articles ſhould hereafter be exported to the United States, the loſs to the revenue will be about 100,000 dollars.

2d. No encreaſe of expence in the Military Eſtabliſhment of the United States, is contemplated on account of the acquiſition of territory; but the expences of the civil adminiſtration of the Province and thoſe incident to the intercourſe with the Indians, are eſtimated at 50,000 dollars; leaving for the nett revenue derived from the Province, and applicable to the payment of the intereſt of the new debt, 200,000 dollars, as above ſtated.

The only proviſions which, if that view of the ſubject be correct, appear neceſſary, and are reſpectfully ſubmitted, are

I. In relation to the ſtock of 11,250,000 dollars to be created in favor of the government of France or of its aſſignees;

That that debt be made a charge on the Sinking Fund, directing the Commiſſioners of the fund to apply ſo much of its proceeds as may be neceſſary for the payment of intereſt and reimburſement or redemption of the principal, in the ſame manner as, by the exiſting laws, they are directed to do in relation to the payment of intereſt and diſcharge of the principal of the debt now charged on that fund.

That ſo much of the duties on merchandize and tonnage as will be equal to ſeven hundred thouſand dollars, being the ſum wanted to pay the intereſt of that new ſtock, be added to the annual permanent appropriation for the Sinking Fund; making, together with the exiſting appropriation, eight millions of dollars, annually applicable to the payment of the intereſt and principal of the public debt.

And that the ſaid annual ſum of eight millions of dollars remain thus pledged and be veſted in the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund in truſt for the ſaid payments, until the whole of the exiſting debt of the United States, and of the new ſtock, ſhall have been reimburſed or redeemed.

As a ſum equal to the intereſt accruing on the new ſtock will thus be added to the ſinking fund, the opperation of that fund, as it relates to the extinguiſhment of the exiſting debt, will remain preciſely on the ſame footing as has been heretofore provided by Congreſs. The new debt will neither impede nor retard the payment of the principal of the old debt; and the fund will be ſufficient, beſides paying the intereſt on both, to diſcharge the principal of the old debt, before the year 1818, and that of the new, within one year and an half after that year.

II. In relation to the American claims the payment of which is aſſumed by the convention with France:

That a ſum not exceeding 3,750,000 dollars incluſive of the two millions appropriated by a law of the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs for defraying the extraordinary expences incident to the intercourſe with foreign nations, be appropriated for the payment of thoſe claims, to be paid out of any monies in the Treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated.

That for the purpoſe of effecting the whole of that payment, the Preſident of the United States be authorized to borrow a ſum not exceeding 1,750,000 dollars, at an intereſt not exceeding ſix per cent a year:

And that ſo much of the proceeds of the duties on merchandize and tonnage as may be neceſſary, be appropriated for the payment of the intereſt and for the reimburſement of the principal of the loan which may eventually be effected by virtue of the preceding proviſion.

It is not propoſed to charge that loan on the ſinking fund, becauſe it's amount, in caſe it ſhall be effected, cannot at preſent be aſcertained; and becauſe it may, perhaps, under the then exiſting circumſtances of the Treaſury, be found more expedient not to borrow the money, and, in lieu of it, to pay out of the ſinking fund the whole or part of the two laſt inſtalments payable by virtue of the Convention with Great-Britain, as authorized by the Act making proviſion for the payment of the whole of the public debt.

It is evident that the poſſibility of thus providing for the payment of the intereſt of a new debt of thirteen millions of dollars, without either recurring to new taxes or interfering with the proviſions heretofore made for the payment of the exiſting debt, depends on the correctneſs of the eſtimate of the public Revenue which has been ſubmitted. Although it is not without diffidence that the hope of ſuch favorable reſult is entertained, ſome reliance is placed on the ſolidity of the baſis on which the eſtimate is grounded, It reſts principally on the expectation that the revenue of the enſuing years ſhall not be leſs than that which accrued in the year 1802. No part of it depends on the probable encreaſe which may reſult from the neutrality of the United States during the continuance of the war in Europe; nor even on the progreſſive augmentation, which, from paſt experience may naturally be expected to ariſe from the gradual increaſe of population and wealth. Nor has that effect been taken into conſideration which the uninterrupted free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, and the acquiſition of New Orlean may have either on the ſales of the public lands, or on the general reſources of the inhabitants of the weſtern ſtates.

All which is reſpectively ſubmitted,

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION is intended to be made at the Treaſury for the renewal of the following deſcribed certificates of Regiſtered debt which have been loſt, viz. No. 2203 and 2201, given to James Moore and Andrew Henderſon for 165 69 100ths cents each—one to Charles Auronet, No. 2199 for 165 69 100ths cents—another to Meredith Weſt, No 2193, for 264 62 100ths cents, and one granted to Charles Miller, No. for 165 69 100ths cents, all bearing intereſt from 1ſt July 1781.

WILLIAM CALHOUN.

October 26.—6w

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 28.

The Rev. Dr. RATTOON will preach at the Capitol on Sunday next, 11 A. M.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, October 24, 1803.

Call for papers.

Mr. GRISWOLD, after a few preliminary remarks, ſubmitted the following motion:

Reſolved, that the preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before this Houſe, a copy of the treaty between the French republic and Spain, of the firſt of October 1800, together with a copy of the deed of ceſſion from Spain executed in purſuance of the ſame treaty conveying Louiſiana to France, (if any ſuch deed exiſts;) alſo copies of ſuch correſpondence between the government of the United States & the government or miniſter of Spain (if any ſuch correſpondence has taken place) as will ſhow the aſſent or diſſent of Spain to the purchaſe of Louiſiana by the United States,—together with copies of ſuch other documents as may be in the department of ſtate, or any other department of this government tending to aſcertain whether the United States have, in fact, acquired any title to the province of Louiſiana by the treaties with France, of the 30th of April, 1803.

Mr. Randolph replied at conſiderable length, and was followed by Mr. Goddard in favor of, and Meſſrs. Lyon and Smilie againſt the motion.

Mr. *Gregg* aſked for a diviſion of the queſtion, conſidering that it might be of ſome uſe to obtain the Treaty of Ildefonſo, but not the other papers aſked for.

Mr. Sandford, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Nicholſon followed in oppoſition to the motion, and Mr. Thatcher in favor of it.

Mr. Mitchell ſpoke againſt it, and moved a poſtponment of the motion to the 1ſt Monday in May.

Meſſrs. Finley, Griſwold and Goddard oppoſed the poſtponement.

The motion of poſtponement was loſt.

The original motion was then divided; and on agreeing to the firſt member, viz.

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before this Houſe, a copy of the Treaty between the French republic and Spain, of the 1ſt of October, 1800.

The Houſe divided—Ayes 59—Noes 59—The Speaker declaring himſelf in the affirmative the motion was carried.

The queſtion was then taken on the ſecond member, viz.—"together with a copy of the inſtrument of ceſſion from Spain, executed in purſuance of the ſame treaty conveying Louiſiana to France (if any ſuch inſtrument exiſts").

And loſt—Ayes 34.

The queſtion was then taken on the 3rd member, viz.—"Alſo copies of ſuch correſpondence between the government of the United States and the government or miniſter of Spain (if any ſuch correſpondence has taken place) as will ſhew the aſſent or diſſent of Spain to the purchaſe of Louiſiana by the United States."

And loſt—Ayes 34.

The queſtion was then taken on the laſt member of the motion, and loſt without a diviſion.

Mr. Nicholſon moved to amend the ſecond member by adding to the end thereof, "together with a copy of any inſtrument in poſſeſſion of the Executive, ſhewing that the Spaniſh government has ordered the Province of Louiſiana to be delivered to the commiſſary or other agent of the French government.

Agreed to—Ayes 64.

The queſtion was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the whole of the original motion, amended as follows:

"*Reſolved*, That the Preſident of the United Sates be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before this Houſe, a copy of the Treaty between the French republic and Spain, of the 1ſt October 1800. together with a copy of any inſtrument in poſſeſſion of the Executive, ſhewing that the Spaniſh government has ordered the province of Louiſiana to be delivered to the commiſſary or other agent of the French government."

And loſt—Yeas 57—Nays 59.

TUESDAY, October 25.

The Houſe, according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, of the twenty firſt inſtant, incloſing a treaty and conventions entered into and ratified by the United States and the French Republic,—to which Committee of the whole Houſe was alſo referred a motion for carrying the ſame into effect; and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Dawſon reported, that the Committee had, according to order, had the ſaid meſſage, treaty, conventions and motion under conſideration, and come to ſeveral reſolutions thereupon, which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where the ſame were read, as follow:—

1. *Reſolved*, That proviſion ought to be made for carrying into effect the treaty and conventions concluded at Paris on the 13th of April, 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic.

2. *Reſolved*, That ſo much of the meſſage of the Preſident, of the 21ſt inſtant, as relates to the eſtabliſhment of a proviſional government over the territory acquired by the United States, in virtue of the treaty and conventions lately negociated with the French Republic, be referred to a ſelect Committee; and that they report by bill or otherwiſe.

3. *Reſolved*, That ſo much of the aforeſaid conventions as relates to the payment by the United States, of ſixty millions of francs to the French Republic,—and to the payment, by the United States, of debts due by France to citizens of the United States, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Houſe proceeded to conſider the ſaid reſolutions at the Clerk's table: Whereupon,

The firſt reſolution being again read, was, on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the Houſe. Yeas 90—Nays 25.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members preſent,

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are

YEAS—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun. Alexander, Anderſon, Archer, Bard, Bedinger, Biſhop, Blackledge, Boyle, Brown, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Caſey, Chittenden, Claggett, Claiborne, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Crowningſhield, Cutts, Dawſon, Dickſon, Earle, Early, Elliott, Eppes, Euſtis, Findley, Fowler, Goodwyn, Gray, Gregg, Hampton, Haſen, Haſbrouk, J. Heiſter, Hoge, Holmes, Hunt, Jackſon, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Leib, Lucas, Lyon, M'Cord, M'Creery, Merewether, S. L. Mitchill, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, New, Newton, jun. Nicholſon, Olin, Palmer, Patterſon, Purviance, J. Randolph, jun T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, Pen. J. Rhea. Ten. Richards, Rodney, Root, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Smilie, J. Smith, (N. Y.) J. Smith, (Vir.) Stanford Stanton, Stewart, Thomas, Thompſon, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Verplank, Walton, Whitehill, M. Williams, Winn, Winſton, Wynns—90.

NAYES—Meſſrs. Chamberlin, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Goddard, Griffin, G. Griſwold, R. Griſwold, Haſtings, Hough, J. Lewis, jun. T. Lewis, Livingſton, N. Mitchell, Plater, Sands, J. C. Smith, Stedman, Stephenſon, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Wadſworth, L. Williams—25.

The ſecond reſolution being again read, and amended at the Clerk's table, was, on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the Houſe, as followeth:—

Reſolved, That ſo much of the meſſage of the Preſident, of the 21ſt inſtant, as relates to the occupation and eſtabliſhment of a proviſional government over the territory acquired by the United States, in virtue of the treaty and conventions lately negociated with the French Republic, be referred to a ſelect Committee; and that they report by bill, or otherwiſe.

Ordered, That Mr. John Randolph, jun. Mr. John Rhea of Tenneſſee, Mr. Hoge, Mr. Gaylord Griſwold and Mr. Bedinger, be appointed a committee, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution.

The third reſolution reported from the committee of the whole Houſe, being again read, was, on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the Houſe.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe, a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, accompanying a report and ſundry documents, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, prepared in purſuance of an act ſupplementary to the act, intituled "An act to eſtabliſh the Treaſury Department," which were read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WEDNESDAY, October 27.

The Houſe was engaged until four o'clock in diſcuſſing the report of a ſelect committee, as ſtated in our laſt, on an amendment to the conſtitution, reſpecting deſignating the electoral votes given for Preſident and Vice-Preſident. The debate developed great diverſity of opinion as to the form of the amendment. After numerous propoſitions of amendment, which ſhall, in giving the debate, be minutely ſtated, the report of the ſelect committee, verbally amended, prevailed by a large majority.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for carrying into effect the Louiſiana convention; the bill directs the conſtitution of ſtock, according to the terms of the convention, and the delivery of the ſame to the agents authoriſed by the French government, after Louiſiana ſhall have been taken poſſeſſion of by the United States.

The bill was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A bill was received from the Senate, enabling the preſident to take poſſeſſion of Louiſiana, and for the eſtabliſhment of a temporary government over Louiſiana, which was twice read and referred to the ſame committee.

THURSDAY, October 27.

Mr. Clay moved the commitment of the amendment to the Conſtitution agreed to yeſterday, to a committee of the whole

Carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Lyon obſerved that the country in which he lived had been for ſome time ſupplied with ſalt and lead from the Louiſiana country, on which articles conſiderable and burthenſome duties are impoſed. For the purpoſe of liberating the citizens from theſe duties he moved a reſolution, declaring it expedient that proviſion ſhould be made for ſuſpending the collection of all duties on articles imported into the ports of the United States from the territory ceded to the United States by the Louiſiana Convention, with the view of having it ſubmitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay the Houſe went into committee of the whole on the amendment of the Conſtitution—Mr. *Varnum* in the chair,

When Mr. J. Clay moved a ſubſtitute to the report of the ſelect committee, by which the number of perſons for whom the election of Preſident ſhall be made by the H. of R. is extended from *three* to *five*, and the language otherwiſe ſo altered as to conform to that of the Conſtitution.

This amendment was ſupported by Mr. Nicholſon, and Mr. Elliott, and oppoſed by Mr. Dawſon, Mr. Smilie and Mr. Alſton, and agreed to Ayes 59—Noes 47.

The committee immediately roſe, and the Houſe agreed to the report of the committee—Ayes 60.

When the amendment, ſo altered, was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading this day.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making proviſion for the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States, on the government of France, the payment of which has been aſſumed by the United States in virtue of the convention with France of the 30th of April.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Nicholſon the Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the act from the Senate "to enable the preſident of the United States, to take poſſeſſion of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th of April laſt; and for the temporary government thereof."

Mr. *John C. Smith* in the chair.

[This bill was inſerted in our paper of Monday.]

Mr. Randolph, after ſome preliminary remarks, moved to amend the 2nd ſection of the bill, which came from the Senate, as follows:

SECT 2. *And be it further enacted*, that until congreſs ſhall have made proviſion for the temporary government of the ſaid territories, all the military, civil, & judicial powers, exercifed by the officers of the exiſting government of the ſame, ſhall be veſted in ſuch perſon and perſons, and ſhall be exerciſed in ſuch manner as the Preſident of the United States ſhall direct.

By inſerting after the word "until" the following words: "the expiration of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, or unleſs proviſion for the temporary government be made by."

Mr. Griſwold moved to ſtrike out the whole of the ſecond ſection, as veſting unconſtitutional power in the Preſident.

This motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Griſwold, Elliot, Chittenden, Dana, and Jackſon, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Randolph, Nicholſon, Mitchill, Varnum, Eppes, Euſtis, Smilie and Rodney.

The queſtion on Mr. Griſwold's motion to ſtrike out the 2nd ſection was then taken and loſt—Ayes 30.

The committee roſe and reported the bill without amendment.

Mr. Randolph moved to amend the 2nd Section by adding to the end thereof the following words: "for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louiſiana in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

Agreed to without a diviſion.

The bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, *Reſolved*, that ſo much of the Preſident's meſſage as relates to permanent arrangements for the government of Louiſiana be referred to a ſelect committee.

Carried without a diviſion.

Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A Black Woman who underſtands houſe work, plain cooking, and can waſh and iron well. Recommendation of her honeſty and ſobriety will be expected. Enquire at the eaſt end of the ſix buildings.

T. BRUFF.

October 28—3t