security to our navigation and the entire, uninterrupted control of the river, would have justified an appeal to arms. Unless the unlucky ingenuity of the gentleman from Connecticut would undertake to prove that a part was less than the whole—and that although the attaining of a qualified and precarious right to a given object, furnished good cause of war, yet to acquire an unqualified and secure right to the same object, would not justify hostility. Surely it is not meant to insinuate that all which was heard on this subject last winter was mere clamor, and that notwithstanding the war-speeches of the day, war was never contemplated by those who delivered them. If then the obtaining of the free navigation of the Mississippi was good cause of war, surely the obtaining that which was essential to the unfettered exercise of this right, (N. Orleans) which, in other words, is the right itself, would have justified hostility—but we have not only obtained the command of the mouth of the Mississippi but of the Mobile with its widely extended branches—and there is not now a single stream of note, rising within the United States, and falling into the Gulph of Mexico, which is not entirely our own, the Apalachicola excepted. To these acquisitions are added the extensive region west of the Mississippi and north-east of New-Mexico. If the possession of the mere right of deposit there or the island of New Orleans a part of this acquisition would have justified hostility, is the importance of this part lessened by having the whole added to it?

The gentleman had complimented his learned friend from New York (for so he must insist upon calling him) and had been liberal enough to include him also, on their very great learning. Mr. R. acknowledged himself altogether unworthy of the honor of this association—and lamented his inability to return the compliment but at an expence of sincerity and truth, which even the gentleman from Connecticut he hoped would be unwilling to require. The gentleman says that we must have seen the treaty of St. Ildefonso, because we have undertaken to say what it does not contain. This may be logic in some schools, but surely it does not deserve in this House so respectable an epithet. Might we not declare, without having seen it, that this treaty does not contain the declaration of American Independence? It is insinuated that certain gentlemen possess avenues to information, which are closed to another description of members of that House. Although he did not mean to attempt to satisfy the jealous spirit, which had so frequently manifested itself in surmises of this sort, yet, Mr. R. said, he had access to no information but such as it was in the power of every gentleman to obtain. Without having seen the treaty of St. Ildefonso, (although he had seen as much of it, he believed, as the executive, from whom gentlemen require a copy of the instrument, that is to say, the extract from it contained in our treaty with France), he would undertake to affirm that it did not accurately define the limits of Louisiana. And the House would perceive that he hazarded little by this assertion. Being apprized that the boundaries of this country were not specially described in any previous convention, whether of a general nature, as the peace of 1783, the treaty of Paris in 1763, of Aix la Chapelle, or any other general pacification of Europe, of an anterior date, up to the peace of Ryswick in 1697, which was posterior to the settlement of the country by France—or in any particular convention between France and Spain,—that of 1762 conveying Louisiana to this last power,—the family compact,—or any other known stipulation between the parties,—he could not fail to know that unless an accurate description of the boundaries in question, was contained in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, it must be sought for in documents of another sort. Now that article of this treaty, which describes the extent and limits of Louisiana, is contained in the treaty before us. Here Mr. R. read the extract—and asked if it were possible that the treaty of St. Ildefonso could contain a description of Louisiana by certain specific boundaries, when it was described by that treaty in such language. Had certain limits been agreed upon, would not the treaty have described those limits? Would it not have resorted to those rivers, highlands, parrallels of latitude or degrees of longitude, had such been laid down, instead of the definition which had been given—" such as it was possessed by France, such as it then was in the possession of Spain, and such as it ought to be in consequence of subsequent treaties?" The treaty between the United States and France, in describing the country ceded to us, having quoted the description of it contained in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, are we not warranted in concluding that the treaty of St. Ildefonso contains no other more definitive description of the country? Is not the inference irresistible, that had it contained such a definition, by that definition it would have been ceded to us? The gentleman from Connecticut would therefore perceive, that without any information, other than that which is accessible to every man, it was not difficult to ascertain the fact in question. As to the treaty of St. Ildefonso he professed an entire ignorance of it, the extract in question excepted. He had always understood it to have been a secret treaty. He left the House to judge how far under these circumstances he had erred in refusing his sanction to the character of ingenuity and learning with which, on this occasion, the gentleman had been complimented by the member from Vermont.

Gentlemen profess a wish to debate the merits of the treaty, and yet all their arguments go to show that it is an illusive bargain, a ruinous contract—and so far are applicable only to the question, "ought the laws to be passed for carrying it into effect"? The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Goddard) relied much on a very singular argument—the future reclamation of this country by Spain. She may indeed truckle now to the will of the First Consul, but hereafter she may be in a condition to assert her rights—He was at a loss to know in what language a minister of Spain would demand the possession of a country occupied for years by the United States under a solemn and public treaty with France, to which Spain shall have given her tacit acquiescence, against which she shall have entered no protest or remonstrance—He had not as much difficulty to conceive the answer which would be returned her by some millions of citizens of the United States, seated on and near the lands in question, in case her application carried any thing of hostility along with it.

Whilst he was up, and he would not have risen but for the satisfaction of the gentleman from Connecticut, he would notice an observation of his colleague (Mr. Griswold) that although on the mere abstract question, whether the treaty ought to be carried into effect, information as to the mode of doing it was not necessary, yet, as every gentleman would be free to move, in the committee of the whole, specific propositions, it was proper, to enable the House to judge of those propositions, that this information should be previously possessed by them. But surely the House may believe it expedient to pass these laws, without having any idea of the skeletons of the particular bills—When these specific propositions shall have been made, they will go to particular committees—who will obtain of the proper departments the necessary information, of their committees the gentleman and his friends will be members. So much of the treaty as touches the appropriation of money on our part will go, of course, to the financial committee of which the gentleman has long and deservedly been a member. Other propositions will be submitted to other committees. If the bills which they present are, in the opinion of gentlemen, inefficient, they will have it in their power to shew it—to demonstrate the hostility of Spain and to bring forward other measures better calculated to ensure the desired effect. Mr. Randolph apologised for his long and repeated intrusion on the House, which the personal application of the gentlemen from Connecticut had produced, and he hoped justified, and thanked them for their polite and patient attention.

Mr. Nicholson sad he should vote for the first part of the resolution, as well as for that part which related to the order by Spain for the delivery. Though it might not be in the power of the Executive to shew that the stipulations made by France had been complied with, yet it would be in their power to shew an order for the delivery to the French under the sign manuel of his Catholic Majesty; and this would be conclusive evidence of the title of France.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I must again ask the attention of the House to a very few observations. Whatever may be said of newspaper information, there are occasions when we must be governed by it, when we can obtain no other. I am very confident, and I believe that every member of this House believes, that the treaty of St. Ildefonso, of the first of October 1800, between the First Consul of the French Republic, and his Catholic Majesty, was a *secret treaty*. I believe it never has been published. If it has been, every editor of a newspaper in the U. States, every person in the habit of reading, may be supposed to have access to it, equally with the President. There is the greatest probability, however, that neither the First Consul, nor his Catholic Majesty, could at this day publish that treaty, without being guilty of a breach of faith; and that, if the President possesses it, it has been confidentially communicated to him. Whether it be a secret or a public treaty, we have no right to take it for granted, as contemplated by the resolution, that it is in the possession of the President; and we have no right to require it from him.

I am disposed to do perfect justice to the pure intentions, the candid views of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. N.) in relation to this subject. He may be able to justify himself for voting in favor of that resolution, but I cannot. I conceive it would be highly improper.

The question was taken on agreeing to the *first* member of the resolution, as follows:

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.

Mr. RODNEY suggested as alteration in the 2nd member of the resolution so as to read "instrument," instead of "deed."

Mr. Griswold had no objection to the modification.

The second member, so modified, was read as follows:

"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.")

Mr. HUGER confessed his impressions to be favorable to the treaty; though the arguments urged that day certainly possessed great weight. He was rather of opinion that no such instrument as that referred to in the resolution existed. But if it did exist, its publication would certainly be satisfactory to the people & the House—He declared himself ready to vote for carrying the treaty into effect.

Mr. NICHOLSON did not know whether his remarks had been correctly understood. He did not know whether the document he alluded to could strictly be called the instrument of cession. He had drawn an amendment to this part of the resolution, which he would propose, if in order—to wit—to substitute "or other instrument shewing that the Spanish government had ordered the province of Louisiana to be delivered to France."—

The SPEAKER said the House having agreed to insert the word "instrument," it was not in order to receive a substitute.

Mr. HUGER moved to reconsider the vote of the House in favor of inserting the word "instrument."

Motion lost—Ayes 24.

The question was then taken on the *second* member, as above stated, 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, viz.

"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.

The question recurring on the whole of the resolution, as amended.

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 State be requested to cause to be laid before the 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 Spanishh 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.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Washington city hath obtained from the Orphans court of Washington in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal state of NATHANIEL GOODALL late of said city and county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 15th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 4th day of November, 1803.

ORLANDO COOK, Adm.

November 4—taw3w

Grocery & Liquor Store.

SAMUEL M'INTIRE informs the inhabitants of Washington and the public in general, that he has opened a grocery and liquor store at the Navy yard opposite Mr. Prout's, where he has and intends to keep a supply of every thing in his line of the best quality. He has now on hand, best

Coniac brandy, Bourdeaux. do.
Holland gin, very fine for immediate use, Madeira wine,
Sherry do.
Lisbon wine, Jamaica spirits,
Whiskey, &c. Imperial tea,
Young Hyson, Hyson,
Hyson skin, Loaf, lump, and brown sugar,
Soap and candles,
Bacon first quality, Best Spanish segars,

And a variety of other articles all which he intends to sell on the lowest terms for Cash.

N. B. A lot for sale in an eligible situation on the Capitol hill, New Jersey Avenue.

November 4—tf

WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1803.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cathcart to the Secretary of State, dated, 8th July 1803.

I am extremely happy to inform you that the report of the capture of Mr. Smith has proved to be false. He arrived safe at Malta as did the ship Prudent in which he was supposed to have taken passage at Messina.

MORROCCO.

It appears by a copy of a letter received at the department of State from capt. Bainbridge of the Frigate Philadelphia to Mr. Simpson our consul at Tangier, that on the 26th of August he fell in with a Moorish cruiser of 22 guns and 100 men having in her company as a prize the brig Celia of Boston captain Richard Bowen, and belonging to Mr. Amasas Thyer of Boston. Capt. Bainbridge immediately made prize of the cruizer and the next day retook the brig, which had escaped while he was securing the Moorish prisoners, with both of which he was proceeding to Gibraltar.

It is with pleasure we communicate the following proceedings, *substantially* stated, of the Legislature of Vermont; they demonstrate the strength of republican principles in the councils of that state, and the solicitude felt on a subject, which, having once endangered, may again jeopardise, the interests of the union.

Whereas great dissensions have already arisen, and incalculable evils may hereafter result, from the present mode of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives requested, to use their utmost exertions to procure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which the votes for President and Vice-President shall be distinctly designated.

Passed in the House of Representatives of Vermont.—Yeas 150—Nays 14—In Council unanimous.

The Legislature of New Jersey have passed an act for the election of Representatives to Congress, by general ticket, on the 13th of December.

Yesterday the Senate, after considerable debate, passed the bill making appropriations for carrying the French convention into effect—Yeas 26—Nays 5.

NAYS—Messrs. Pickering, Tracy, Hillhouse, White and Wells.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 1803.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill making an appropriation for carrying into effect the 7th article of the British treaty.

An amendment, not affecting the principle of the bill, being made at the instance of Mr. R. Griswold, and Mr. J. Randolph, the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. NICHOLSON reported a bill supplementary to the act prescribing the mode in which the public records in each state shall be authenticated so as to be given in evidence in every other state—from the committee appointed for said purpose.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. MITCHILL called the attention of the House to a subject of considerable importance, growing out of our possessions on the Mississippi. He stated that the mail to the Natchez was at present transported by a rout circuitous and difficult of performance. The Cherokee country, which constituted a part of it, was so destitute of water and articles of subsistence, as to render it necessary for the conveyor of the mail to carry whatever himself or his horse required. The water even used was carried in goat skins. A great portion of the country was likewise infested with robbers. The measure he proposed was to enquire by what means the carriage of the mail to the Natchez and New-Orleans could be facilitated, so as to abridge the time now consumed, and lessen the dangers & difficulties attending the transportation. Mr. Mitchill believed a route might be pursued whereby 400 miles could be saved in the present distance to the Natchez. Mr. M. desired such an enquiry to be made into the means of accomplishing this important object, as should, while they tended to promote the great political and commercial interests of the country, convince the Indian tribes that our object was not to invade their rights. He further observed that the usual voyage to New-Orleans was about thirty days. If the route by land should be improved, that place might be probably reached in ten days. He therefore offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on post-offices and post roads be directed to enquire by what means the mail may be conveyed with greater facility and dispatch, than it is at present, between the city of Washington, and the Natchez and New-Orleans.

Agreed to without a division.

THURSDAY, November 3, 1803.

Mr. DAWSON laid on the table a motion for continuing for years the act of April 1799 for augmenting the salaries of certain officers.

Mr. JACKSON observed that when he submitted a resolution for the application of one-twentieth part of the net proceeds of land sold in Ohio, he did not expect there would exist that diversity of opinion, which he had since learned did exist, in relation to the construction of the ordinance for the government of the North Western Territory. In order to give time for such a full investigation of the subject, as might in its issue, be satisfactory to the state of Ohio, he moved a postponement of the consideration of the resolution, until the 3rd Monday in November.

Agreed to.

In the Case of LUKE SHANNON an Insolvent Debtor

IT is ordered that six months from and after the first day of November next, be limited and appointed for the Creditors to bring in and exhibit their claims to GEORGE ANDREWS of the City of Washington, Trustee, appointed for the benefit of the Creditors of the said Luke Shannon;—and that a copy of this order be published once in each week until the tenth day of January next, in the National Intelligencer. By order of William Cranch, Esquire.

URIAH FORREST, Clerk.

November 4.—1aw10J.

Genteel Boarding,

For members of Congress, and upon moderate terms,

THE widow FOWNES living on the New Jersey Avenue—a pleasant distance from the Capitol, can accommodate from 10 to 12 members. Any member of Congress having his family with him, may have a part of the house, which is entirely separate and a door towards the street for their use; also a very good coach house with stabling attached to the premises.

November 4—3t

Nature Displayed.

J. MARCH, of George-town, is appointed by Mr. DUFIEF, of Philadelphia, to receive subscriptions for his "Nature Displayed"—in her mode of teaching language to Man, or, a new and infallable method of acquiring a language in the shortest time possible, deduced from the analysis of the Human Mind, and consequently suited to every capacity,

Proposals may be seen at J. Marchs' store.

November 4—3t

RAFFLE.

S. THOMEE, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he has opened a Raffle at Mr. Stille's Tavern, Capitol Hill, the articles are as follows:

One superb locket beautifully set round with Pearls, with gold chain complete—value 200 dolls.

One handsome do. with the locket set elegantly in pearls, value, 50 dolls.

Two handsome glasses, with eagle ornaments and gilt chains complete, value 90 dolls.

One do. to correspond, value 45 dolls.

The terms will be made known at Mr. Stille's where the articles may be seen, or at the store of the subscribers opposite Mr. March's book store.

S. Thomee, returns his thanks for the encouragement received and informs the public that his business requires his immediate return to Philadelphia, and will leave here in two weeks.

November 4—3t

N. B. His stock on hand of elegant glasses and prints he will sell low for cash.

Conveyancing Office.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public, for the support he has hitherto met with, begs leave to inform them, that his Office is now kept on I street, between the 6 and 7 buildings and nearly opposite the West market.

Titles to City lots investigated.

Business transacted at any of the public offices.

Lots and houses in various eligible situations to sell, lease, or exchange.

R. W. PEACOCK, Att. at law and conveyancer.

November 4—

For Sale or Rent.

AN elegant two story BRICK HOUSE situated on South N. street, square 651 City of Washington, having four well finished rooms with an excellent cellar under the whole, a credit of 3 and 6 months will be given if sold for notes with approved indorsers for further information enquire of ROBERT CHERRY, New Jersey avenue City of Washington, or JAMES KNIGHT, High Street George Town.

November 4th, 1803. 3t&wtf.

N. B. A WOMAN that will undertake the care of a family, and can come well recommended, liberal wages will be given, enquire as above.

LOOKING GLASSES.

CONVEX Mirrors, girandoles, toilet glasses, elegant prints, prints and window glass, lampblack, cabinet ware. Printing Ink of a superior quality, &c. &c. for sale on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper at Mr. William Worthington's Pennsylvania Avenue, near the West Market by

JOHN M'ELWEE.

October 10. tawim