France and Spain, and their colonies, & loaded only with their produce and manufactures, to trade to ports in the ceded territory for twelve years upon the same terms as American or native ships coming directly from France and Spain, —I have no objection, sir, to that article of the treaty, those vessels are to pay a tonnage duty, and a duty on their cargoes similar to our own, they are not to be admitted free of duty, but the United States reserve the right to make any regulations concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandize of our own country, which may be thought necessary.

Our trading ships can easily contend against those of France and Spain in the ports of Louisiana.

I should be very sorry, sir, that American vessels could not meet those of any other nation, in all situations and in every country, where they may be received on equal conditions as it respects the duties.—We actually build cheaper, and can navigate cheaper than any other nation on the globe, and of course we run no risk in contending with other vessels in the open market, and I flatter myself we shall soon see all foreign vessels driven from those ports by an honorable competition with them.

It surely, sir, cannot be unconstitutional to receive the ships of France or Spain in the ports of the new territory, upon any terms whatever, it is a mere condition of the purchase, and this house may or may not agree to it, being a commercial regulation we have the power to give our assent or dissent to the article in question, for I hold it to be correct doctrine, that this house, by the constitution, have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, as well as with the Indian tribes, and that whenever the President and Senate make a treaty involving any commercial points, our consent is absolutely necessary to carry the treaty into effect.

By giving our assent we do not injure the rights of the other ports in the Atlantic states, as the privilege is extended only to ports in the ceded territory. I consider the eastern or carrying states as particularly and deeply interested in the acquisition of Louisiana; it is true their ships already visit almost every port, but under many restrictions, and I wish to see them sailing on the Mississippi without any molestation or restraint.

Sir, I am in favor of adopting these treaties, and they shall have my hearty support.

There is no superiority granted to foreign vessels trading to Louisiana, it merely places them on an equal footing with our own ships in those ports, for a limited time. The difference of duties is only ten per cent on the duty, and forty four cents of tonnage, which difference of duties I venture to say have never given us but very trifling advantages in the intercourse of foreign nations with the United States.

We have now an opening for a free trade to New Orleans and Louisiana, which we never had before, and I hope we shall embrace it. Let us ratify the treaties with all their provisions, and we shall see in less than three years that we have gained the greatest advantages in our commerce. I wish we may immediately proceed to adopt the resolution before the committee.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE.

ORDERED that Orlando Cook administrator of Nathaniel Goodall deceased, give notice to the creditors of the deceased to exhibit their claims against him by advertisement in the usual form, inserted in a newspaper in the city of Washington twice a week for three successive weeks.

Ordered also that the said administrator sell the personal property of the said deceased at public auction—on a credit of sixty days where any purchaser shall buy to the amount of more than twenty dollars; taking bond with security for payment with interest from the day of sale—all sales under the above sum to be for cash. But he shall give fifteen days previous notice of the time, place and terms of sale by advertisement in the National Intelligencer, and also at the most public places in the city of Washington.

Test JOHN HEWITT, Reg.

November 4—taw3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Wednesday the 23d inst, at the Twenty buildings in the city of Washington, the personal property of Redmond Barry deceased, consisting of some plate, household kitchen furniture, together with a horse and chair with harness, and one cow and calf. Terms six months credit for all sums over 29 dollars, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security for the payment with interest from the day of sale until paid.

JOHANNA BARRY, admx.

November 7—3t

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber on the 25th ult.

Two fat Steers,

white with some red spots on the fore shoulders and head, with some tar on the middle of the back; the above reward will be paid for both or one dollar for either, and all reasonable charges paid by

MEAHLON ATKINSON, near the Center Market.

November 7—3t

WASHINGTON CITY

WEDNESDAY, November 9.

The Legislature of New Jersey, in joint meeting, have elected, by unanimous vote, ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, Chief Justice, and JOHN CONDIT, Senator of the United States.

The politics of both these gentlemen are republican, and the unanimous vote is an evidence of the feebleness of federalism in that quarter of the union.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character, dated Natchez, Oct. 5.

"A gentleman of veracity immediately from *New Orleans* assures me, that a majority of the inhabitants of that city are republican; that Mr. *Jefferson* is very popular, and that it would be unsafe for any man publicly to speak disrespectfully of *him*—my informant further adds that the French inhabitants on the coast are delighted with the change, and openly avow their pleasure at the prospect of becoming citizens of a free and just government."

The following Translation of the Order of the Court of Madrid to the Intendant of New-Orleans to deliver that Province to the French Republic is conclusive evidence of the determination of the former at the period it was written.

His excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, in his official letter of yesterday writes as follows:—Excellent Sir, the French government having requested that on delivering to it the colony of Louisiana, it may be put in possession of the artillery, arms, ammunition, stores, hospitals, sea craft and other effects belonging to the king which are in the colony, and that an extra copy of the royal order directed to the captain general of said province, that the delivery may be effected, shall be sent to Paris, that general Victor who is destined for that service may be the bearer of it, his majesty desirous of complying with the wish of said government without delay, has resolved on issuing through the Secretary of State's office under my charge, the royal dispatch copy of which I inclose to your excellency herewith and in addition to it, that it is his majesty's will, that regulated by it, your excellency should give the necessary orders that a valued inventory be made of every thing existing in Louisiana belonging to your excellency's department, making the proper separation of the papers which ought to be delivered to France in consequence of the retrocession which is made to her of said province, from the others which have no relation to said business and ought to be transported to his majesty's dominions. I advise your excellency of it by his majesty's order for your government and that it may be complied with in what regards you.

ROYAL DISPATCH.—Don Carlos by the grace of God &c.—Having thought proper to retrocede to the French republic the colony and province of Louisiana I order you that as soon as the present is presented to you by general Victor or other officer duly authorised by that republic to take charge of said delivery you put him in possession of the colony of Louisiana and its dependencies, as well as of the city and island of New Orleans with the same extent which it now has, which it had under the dominion of France when it ceded it to my Royal crown *and such as it ought to be, or is after the treaties successively made between my states and those of other powers*, that in future they may belong to said republic and that they be administered and governed by her officers and governors as her property without any exception. I order you that as soon as the aforesaid troops of the French republic have taken possession of the said colony, you withdraw from it all the officers, soldiers and people in employ who garrison it, and are in my service, to send them to Spain or to other parts of my possessions in America, except those who may prefer remaining in the service of France to whom you will give no opposition for so doing. I order likewise that after the evacuation of said ports and city of New Orleans you cause to be collected all the papers and documents relative to the royal revenue and administration of the colony of Louisiana to bring them to Spain in order to settle the accounts, delivering notwithstanding to the French governor or officer charged with taking possession, all those which may relate to the limits and demarcation of said territory, as likewise what respects the Indians and other posts, taking for the whole the necessary receipts for your discharge, and that you may give to the aforesaid governor all the information which may be necessary to put him in a situation to govern said colony to the satisfaction of the republic—and to the end that the said cession may be made to the mutual satisfaction of both powers, you will form a duplicate inventory signed by you and the respective commissioners of the republic of all the artillery, arms, ammunition, effects, stores, hospitals, sea craft &c. that belong to me in said colony, and you will proceed in concert with said commissioners to make an estimation or exact valuation of all the effects which may remain in the different parts of the colony, that their value may be reimbursed by the French government on the footing of the same estimation. We hope at the same time for the advantage and tranquility of the inhabitants of the colony and we promise ourselves from the sincere friendship and strict alliance which unites us to the government of the republic, that it will give its orders to the governor and other officers employed in its service in said colony and city of New Orleans, that the ecclesiastics and religious houses which officiate in the curacies and missions may continue their functions and enjoy the privileges, prerogatives and exemptions which have been granted them by the titles of their establishment, that the ordinary judges shall remain as well as the tribunals established for administering justice according to the laws and customs in use in the colony, that the inhabitants shall be maintained and preserved in quiet possession of their property, that all grants or property of any kind whatever granted by my governors be confirmed although it may not have been confirmed by me, hoping besides that the government of the republic will give its new subjects the same proofs of protection and good will which they have experienced under my dominion. Done at Barcelona the 15th October, 1802—

I the king.—

DON PEDRO CEVALLOS.

I make you this communication by his majesty's order, that in consequence of a knowledge of it you may aid on your part in carrying it into execution in what regards you. God preserve you many years. Barcelona 16th October, 1802—

SOLER.

To the Intendant ad-interim of Louisiana.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

October 14, 1803.

Mr. Editor,

As you are known to be a true friend to our present administration, I feel confident you will not fail to give this a place in your useful paper—that our President, that Congress, (who will soon be in session) may receive information of an evil that will, that must eventually end in the destruction of the southern states—I allude to the open violation and daily evasion of the act of Congress, which was intended to aid the laws of the different states, which prohibited the importation of African slaves into them—droves of those wretched beings are often seen in our streets, our seacoasts are thronged with them, notwithstanding which the federal officers appointed to carry the said law into effect, take no steps to check or stop the inhuman traffic so disgraceful to any country, but peculiarly so to a country like ours, where *liberty indeed* dwells. These officers of the general government by whose neglect this evil exists are to a man federalists. Will they, ought they, to be surprised if they were immediately to be dismissed from their offices? Surely not. It is not intended that this hint shall be considered as a desire or wish in the writer to have those gentlemen displaced. By no means; let them act as becomes them, and we complain not against them.

PLAIN TRUTH.

MISSISIPPI LEGISLATURE.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON, October 3, 1803.

His Excellency the Governor, met the two houses of Assembly on this day, in the Repsesentatives chamber, and delivered the following

ADDRESS;

Fellow Citizens of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Representatives.

I GREET with sincerity your present assemblage, and feel on the occasion all that pleasure, which the prosperity or our common country can inspire.

When we reflect on the happy *situation* of the United States, and contrast *it* with those distressing scenes which other nations exhibit, we shall find abundant cause for mutual felicitation, and the return of grateful acknowledements to a beneficent Providence.

From every historical record we learn upon what slight pretexts, rulers of nations have waged wars, and the infuriate zeal with which those wars are prosecuted, until the miseries of mankind enforce pacification; and it has often happened, that the most successful retire from the contest with an accumulation of wretchedness.—While these *reflections* compel us to deplore the sanguinary conflict which again agitates Europe *they* naturally lead us to admire the policy, which has so long averted from our shores, the scourge of war.—Since that glorious revolutionary struggle, which terminated in the triumph of liberty and virtue, it has been the peculiar fortune of America, to be but little involved in those European differences, which often menace the peace of the world.—Under a wise and just government administered by men of our own selection, we have enjoyed an uncommon share of national felicity, and there is every reason to hope for a continuance of the blessings of peace, liberty and safety. Wrongs may be offered by those; who "feel power and forget right," but in such cases, wise and virtuous efforts to obtain redress by negociation, seldom fail of success—A *war* commenced in passion, often commenced without cause, *it* is seldom prosecuted with unanimity, and generally terminates ingloriously—But when a nation manifests a reluctance to draw the sword, and are alone urged to it as the *last* resource, there is an union of sentiment and action, between the government and people formidable to an enemy, and affording a sure presage of ultimate success. The firm and dignified conduct of the general government *on a recent occasion*, was eminently calculated to call forth and unite all the energies of the American nation had our pacific overtures proved unavailing: but the wrongs which we sustained on the Missisippi are remedied; and ample security against their repetition is obtained. That perilous controversy is amicably adjusted, and our illustrious public officers who *directed* and conducted the negociation, have laid a foundation for their own glory, and for the advancement of human happiness. It is understood, that by the late treaty between the United States and the First Consul of the French Republic, and which remains only to be sanctioned by the constituted authorities of our country, the Island of New Orleans is ceded to the United States, and the American Empire bounded by the western limits of the rich and extensive province of Louisiana;—*An accession of territory* not obtained by conquest nor held by the precarious tenure of force, but acquired by honest purchase, and secured to us by the national faith of its former owner; *An accession of territory* essential to the welfare of the western country, and *which* by increasing the means of reciprocal benefits, will render still stronger the chain which connects the American family in the enestimable union of *interest* and *affection*;—*a union* which I pray to my God may exist co equal with time.

Fellow Citizens of the Legislative Council and of the House of Representatives,

When a people enjoy as we do, a great share of prosperity, it should serve the more to stimulate those who manage the public concerns, to persevere in measures best calculated to preserve the general security. The United States however solicitous to live on terms of friendship and good will with all powers, may nevertheless be unable always to maintain the present tranquility. The immutable principles of justice do not invariably influence the councils of nations: and hence it is, that the country best prepared for every event, and in a situation to meet every danger may be considered most secure from attack. "None but an armed nation can dispense with a standing army," to keep ours armed and disciplined is therefore at all times important. Large standing armies have always proved the bane of civil freedom. A free state should place its greatest reliance on a well regulated militia, for the repulsion of attacks from without, and for the maintenance of the authority of its own internal government. The militia of this territory should therefore receive in a particular manner, the fostering care of this assembly: and *such measures* as you may devise to inforce a general attendance at company, battalion, and regimental musters; to promote among the several corps a knowledge of tactics, and a due degree of military subordination; and to induce the citizens liable to military duty, to procure the arms and uniform prescribed by law, I will *cheerfully sanction*, and use the best of my exertions to carry *them* into execution. An interesting *letter* respecting the *militia* which I have received from the President of the United States, shall be laid before you and I recommend *it* to your serious consideration.

The local interest of the territory will call your attention to several other important subjects;—it is believed that our present judiciary system with some modifications, will be adequate to the speedy and equal administration of justice in the several districts and counties.

The delay of judicial proceedings, occasioned by the infrequency of the sessions of the county courts, continues to be a subject of complaint; and it devolves upon the legislature to afford a remedy. In the district of Washington our fellow citizens labour under peculiar inconveniences. Washington is situated at a great distance from this part of the territory, near to which the judges of our superior court have heretofore resided; in proceeding to that country *they* have to travel through a considerable tract of Indian land, and are liable to many difficulties and delays: From these circumstances, and the ill health of one of those judges, no court during the present year, has been held for that district. You gentlemen well know, what a serious grievance such a disappointment must be, and I trust some provision will be made against a similar event in future. An enlargement of the powers of Washington county court, or the establishment of a special district court, whose sessions shall be rendered as much as possible independent of casualties, might probably remedy the evil, and are suggested as worthy of your consideration. As connected with the judiciary, I recommend a revisal of the law "Establishing the fees of certain officers therein mentioned." The clerks of the several courts, have some of their services rated too high; others too low; and for some they receive no compensation. The duties of a sheriff are laborious and merit in my opinion, an augmentation of the fees already provided for by law. The inadequate compensation allowed to clerks and sheriffs has been the cause of frequent resignations, and considerable difficulty is experienced in procuring suitable persons to fill those necessary and confidential offices. In remunerating officers for public services, I deem it sound policy to be liberal, but not profuse; frugal, but not parsimonious. *A prudent economy* is essential to our political welfare, and I should sincerely regret every departure from so just a *principle*; but *that economy* ceases to be *prudent*, which denies to the laborer a price "worthy of his hire."—the acts providing for a revenue also require revision:—in their operation, they have been found defective, and some further regulations are necessary, to insure a proper responsibility and punctuality in collecting, and accounting for the public monies. The act providing for the inspection of cotton remains unexecuted; the necessary warehouses, and machinery, not being yet completed. The grand jurors for the districts of Adams and Jefferson, have recommended suitable characters as inspectors; some have been commissioned, and the whole number contemplated by law may be appointed in a short time. It rests with the legislature to determine how far a provision, for the temporary inspection of cotton may be advisable. The loss of character which the cotton of this territory might sustain in foreign markets, by the carelessness or the frauds of a few of the cultivators or ginners of that article, may prove injurious to the planting interest, and it is the duty of the government to guard against the evil.

Fellow citizens of the House of Representatives,

In compliance with your resolution of the last session, I forwarded to the Secretary of State, with promptitude and pleasure, the memorial which you transmitted to me on the subject of the navigation of the Tombigbee and other rivers east of the Missisippi, which fall into the gulph of Mexico, accompanied with a request that he would lay the same before the executive. I have the satisfaction to add that the memorial was duly received, and in a letter addressed to me by the President you will find that this important subject, has long since been among the objects of his political cares. The letter alluded to shall be laid before you; it furnishes additional proof of the interest which the general government takes in whatever concerns the welfare of the western people, and cannot fail to engage our gratitude and esteem.

Fellow citizens of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Representatives.

Before I close this address, permit me to name some subjects of such general importance as at all times to merit primary consideration. Agriculture is the best source of individual comforts, as well as of national benefits, and whenever its interest can be advanced by legislative encouragement, your patronage I am well convinced will not be withholden: with the prosperity of agriculture, manufactures will flourish, commerce extend itself, and industry and enterprise be abundantly rewarded. But above all, let me recommend to your care Literature and Science—where the society is enlightened, the intrinsic worth of a free government is justly appreciated, and civil liberty zealously protected. A great statesman has said, and the experience of all ages supports the position "that science is the only agent which can hold tyranny and bigotry in check." Let the education of our youth then, be an object of public concern, and by fostering & supporting seminaries of learning, let us place the means of acquiring instruction, within the reach of each growing family. Thus shall we render to posterity the greatest good, and establish an impenetrable bulwark around their civil and religious liberties.

It only remains for me, to offer you my best wishes for an agreeable session, and to renew the assurances of my faithful co-operation, in whatever may contribute to the interest of the Missisippi territory.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.