fill up the space, the Indians removed from, with settlers from Europe, and thus preserve the density of population within the original states—For, sir, I will here agree with the honorable gentleman (Mr. White) that it will be as impossible to prevent fish in the water from swimming, as to prevent the distressed of every country from flying to this asylum of the oppressed of the human race—They will come from the ambitious and distracted states of Europe to our mild and happy government, if they commit themselves to the mercy of the Ocean or on a few planks nailed together—In a century, sir, we shall be well populated and prepared to extend our settlements, and that world of itself will present itself to our approaches, and instead of the description given of it by the honorable gentleman, of making it a howling wilderness where no civilized foot shall ever tread, if we could return at the proper period, we should find it the seat of science and civilization.

Mr. President, in whatever shape I view this bill, I conceive it all important that it should pass without a moment's delay. We have a bargain now in our power, which, once missed, we never shall have again—Let us close our part of the contract by the passage of this bill, let us leave no opportunity for any power to charge us with a want of good faith; and having executed our stipulations in good faith, we can appeal to God for the justice of our cause, and I trust that, confiding in that justice, there is virtue, patriotism, and courage sufficient in the America nation, not only to take possession of Louisiana, but to keep that possession against the encroachments or attacks of any power on earth.

(To be continued.)

(By Authority.)

An Act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States, by virtue of the convention of the 30th of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars (inclusive of a sum of two millions of dollars, appropriated by the act of the twenty sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and three, intituled, "An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations,") to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, for the purpose of discharging the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the government of the United States, by virtue of a convention made the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic, respecting the said claims.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in conformity to the convention aforesaid the amount of such claims, abovementioned, as, under the provisions of the said convention, shall be awarded to the respective claimants; which payments shall be made on the orders of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States for the time being, to the French Republic, in conformity with the convention aforesaid, and the said minister shall be charged on the treasury books with the whole amount of such payments, until he shall have exhibited satisfactory proof to the accounting officers of the treasury, that his orders, thus paid, have been issued in conformity with the provisions of the said convention.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, to be applied to the purposes authorized by this act, a sum not exceeding one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at a rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum; reimburseable out of the appropriation made by virtue of the first section of this act, at the pleasure of the United States, or at such period, not exceeding five years from the time of obtaining the loan, as may be stipulated by contract; and it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the duties on merchandize and tonnage as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of paying the interest which shall accrue on the said loan.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for defraying the expence incident to the investigation of the claims abovementioned, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy five dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the compensation to be made to any of the commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, in pursuance of the abovementioned convention, shall not exceed the rate of four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; that the compensation of their secretary shall not exceed the rate of two thousand two hundred and twenty five dollars per annum; and that the compensation of the agent shall not exceed the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

NATHl. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN BROWN,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
November 10, 1803.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act authorising the creation of a Stock to the amount of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the 30th of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic; and making provision for the payment of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America, and the French Republic, the Secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be constituted, certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury and, in favor of the French Republic, or of its assignees tha sum of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum from the time when possession of Louisiana shall have been obtained, in conformity with the treaty of the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic, and in other respects conformable, with the tenor of the convention aforesaid, and the President of the United States, is authorized to cause the said certificates of stock to be delivered to the government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be authorized to receive them in three months at most, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty aforesaid, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States; and credit, or credits, to the proprietors thereof, shall thereupon be entered and given on the books of the Treasury, in like manner as for the present domestic funded debt, which said credits or stock shall thereafter be transferable only on the books of the treasury of the United States, by the proprietor or proprietors of such stock, his, her or their attorney: And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the payment of the interest and for the reimbursement of the principal of the said stock, in conformity with the provisions of the said convention. *Provided however,* that the secretary of the treasury may, with the approbation of the President of the United States consent to discharge the said stock in four equal annual installments, and also shorten the periods fixed by the convention for its reimbursement: and provided also, that every proprietor of the said stock may until otherwise directed by law, on surrendering his certificate of such stock receive another to the same amount, and having an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the annual interest accruing on the said stock, which may in conformity with the convention aforesaid, be payable in Europe, shall be paid at the rate of four shillings and sixpence sterling for each dollar, if payable in London, and at the rate of two guilders and one half of a guilder, current money of Holland, for each dollar if payable in Amsterdam.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum equal to what will be necessary to pay the interest which may accrue on the said stock to the end of the present year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the end of the present year, in addition to the annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars yearly appropriated to the sinking fund, by virtue of the act, intituled, "An Act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," a further annual sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of the duties on merchandize and tonnage be, and the same hereby is, yearly appropriated to the said fund, making in the whole an annual sum of eight millions of dollars, which shall be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund in the same manner, shall be applied by them for the same purpose, and shall be, and continue appropriated until the whole of the present debt of the United States, inclusively of the stock created by virtue of this act shall be reimbursed and redeemed, under the same limitations as have been provided by the first section of the above mentioned act, respecting the annual appropriation of seven million three hundred thousand dollars, made by the same.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said further sum of seven hundred thousand dollars to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the same manner as was directed by the above mentioned act respecting the annual appropriation of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year, at the treasury of the United States, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the stock created by virtue of this act, and the several instalments, or parts of principal of the said stock, as the same shall become due and may be discharged in conformity to the terms of the convention aforesaid, and of this.

NATHl. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN BROWN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
November 10, 1803.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, November 18.

CLAIMANTS under the seventh article of the BRITISH TREATY, are informed that lists of their claims, as decided by the Board of Commissioners in London, have, for their information, been transmitted to the Collectors of the Customs in the principal Ports of the United States.

Department of State
Washington 15 November, 1803.

☞The several printers of the laws of the United States, in the Seaports, will insert this, for one week.

WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
November meeting, 1803.

On Tuesday November 8, 1803—a sweepstakes of one hundred dollars each, half forfeit, for three year olds, carrying 90lbs. each, two mile heats, (sixteen subscribers).

	1	2	3
General Ridgely's B. C. TRUE REPUBLICAN, entered by Mr. I. B. Bond,	6	1	1
Mr. Bowies B. F. by High Flyer,	3	4	2
Mr Edins Ch. F. by Spread Eagle,	4	6	3
Mr Tayloe's Ch. C. Harlequin, by Gabriel,	1	5	5
Mr. Ogle's B. C. Oscar, by Jabnuel,	5	3	d.
Mr. Browns B. F. by Spread Eagle,	2	2	4
Mr. Ringgolds B. C. Shem,	d.		
Mr. Peters B. F. Elvina, by Spread Eagle,	d.		

On Wednesday a Jockey Club Purse, of 400 dolls. free for all ages, 3 year olds, carrying 86lb—4 year olds, 100lb—5 year olds 112lb, and 6 year olds 120lb. and aged horses 126lb—3lb. being allowed for mares and geldings; four mile heats.

	1	2
Mr. Hoome's jun. Ch. G. SCHEDONI, by Dare Devil, 6 years old,	1	1
Mr Tayloes B. horse, Snap Dragon, by Collector, 6 years old	4	2
Mr. Ducketts Br. C. Financier, by Whistlejacket, 4 years old,	2	d.
Mr. Alexander's Br H. Paul Jones, by Bedford, 5 years old.	3	d.

On Thursday a Jockey Club purse, of 200 dolls. free for all ages, carrying weight as above, three mile heats.

	1	2
Mr. Bonds B. H. FIRST CONSUL, by Flag of Truce, 5 years old,	1	1
Mr. O'Reily's B. H. Yorick, by Grey Diomed, 6 years old,	4	2
Mr. Tayloe's Gr. C. Suwarrow, by Belair, 3 years old,	2	3
Mr Seldens B. H. Coriander, by Gimcrack, 6 years old,	3	4

On Friday the silver cup, value 50 guineas, ten subscribers at 5 guineas each, for all ages four miles weights as above.

Col Hampton's Bay C. VINGT-UN, by the imported horse Diomed, three years old,	1
Col. Hoome's B. C. Volunteer by Bedford 4 years old,	2
Mr. Tayloe's B. C. Sky Scraper, by Alderman, 4 years old,	3
Gen. Ridgeley's Br. G. Polydore, by Fiorenzel, 4 years old,	4
Mr. Custis's Gr. H Timoleon, by Grey-Diomed, 6 years old.	5
Mr. Duckett's Br. C. Financier, by Whistle Jacket, 4 years old,	6

On Saturday the City Purse of 200 dollars, for all ages; weights as above—2 mile heats.

	1st	2d	3d
Mr. J. Hoome's jun. Ch G. SCHEDONI, by Dare-Devil, 6 years old,	2	1	1
Mr. Tayloe's Ch G. Dragon, by Dare-Devil, 5 years old,	1	2	2
Gen Ridgeley's B. C. Post-Boy, by Gabriel, 3 years old,	3	3	dis.
Mr. J. Alexander's Br. H. Paul Jones, by Bedford, 5 years old,	Dist.		

CHS. M'LAUGHLIN,
Secretary of W. J. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1803.

A number of petitions were presented, and reports made, which shall be noticed hereafter particularly.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the Chair—on the bill for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States;—which authorises hostilities against Morocco.

The committee, having gone through the bill, reported it without amendment to the House, who ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1803.

Mr. *Randolph,* from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, fixing the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned.

The bill leaves the salaries blank.

Mr. *Leib* moved the recommitment of the bill to the committee of ways and means, under the impression that it had been the intention of the House, in making the original reference to that committee, that they, understanding the resources of the country, should fix the quantum of the salaries, and not report a bill in blank.

Mr. *Randolph,* the chairman of the committee of ways and means, explained at some length, the reasons which had operated with the committee in reporting the bill in blank. He observed that he had himself been in favor of making a report, predicated on the previous decision of the committee, whether the existing salaries should be increased, diminished, or remain unaltered. In this opinion he had been overruled, and the committee, not being able to agree among themselves on these points, had directed a bill in blank to be drawn up.

Mr. *Nicholson* vindicated the report of the committee as perfectly regular and conformable to the invariable practise in analogous cases. In all cases, where a discretion, as to the quantum of money applied to specific objects, existed, committees had reported bills in blank, leaving the decision on the proper sums to the determination of the House.

Mr. *Leib's* motion to recommit was lost without a division, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

An engrossed bill for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States was read the third time.

Mr. *Crowninshield* moved to recommit the bill, for the purpose of so amending it, as to protect the property of neutral powers from capture, by recognising the principle that free ships make free goods.

Mr. *Nicholson* supported this motion, on the ground that it became the House to embrace so favorable an occasion of giving their sanction to this important principle.

Mr. *Dana* observed that the alleged objection did not lie against the bill, as the nature of the instructions to commanders of American vessels, was confided to the President, who would, no doubt, adopt such regulations as should be proper.

Mr. *Eustis* opposed the re-commitment, on the ground that the provisions of the bill were an exact transcript of those contained in an act passed two years since in relation to Tripoli; and on the ground that the insertion of the proposed amendment might, while it failed to affect the principle of the law of nations, produce considerable inconveniencies so far as it related the Barbary powers.

The motion to recommit was lost—Yeas 39—Noes 69.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill.

Mr. *Dana* observed that it had been hitherto usual to require the Yeas and Nays to be taken to mark the disagreement of the members of the House; he moved that they should be taken on this question to shew their cordial agreement.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill, and carried *unanimously* in the affirmative—Yeas 117.

Mr. Eppes moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to discontinue the offices of commissioners of loans in the different states, and to transfer the duties of those offices to the Secretary of the Treasury, with an allowance of dollars for additional clerks.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. G. W. Campbell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the act to establish post-offices and post-roads in the United States, as charges a postage on the transmission of newspapers ought to be repealed.

Mr. C. on submitting this motion made a number for remarks to shew he importance of liberating from any tax vehicles for diffusing political information, on the prevalence of which he to intimately depended the preservation of the liberties of the American people.

Ordered to lie on the table.

ROBERT BOWIE, Esq. was on Monday last elected governor of the state of Maryland.

Boston, November 8.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain Elwell, who arrived on Sunday last, from Malaga, sailed from that place on the 28th of September. There was no doubt that the Moors had commenced war against the United States. The pretext was the capture of the Tripoline ship under Moorish colours. The brig Celia, capt Brown, which had been taken by a cruiser of 20 guns, & re taken by the Philadelphia, had been at Malaga, and sailed from thence, for Alexandria, in company with Captain Elwell. When in possession of the Barbarians, she was near escaping recapture; for when the Moorish vessel was boarded from the American frigate a formal pass was exhibited, which would have been treated with the usual respect had not some confusion in the answer, to an enquiry respecting the brig in company, created a suspicion; which induced capt. Bainbridge to cause her to be examined, and after that, the Americans were about retiring satisfied, when capt. Bowen sprung from one of the port holes into the boat, and claimed protection from his countrymen. While a prisoner capt. B. and his crew were treated very well; and in return the officers and seamen of the corsair were well used on board the Philadelphia. Capt. Bowen represented the Emperor of Morocco's mariners as cowardly wretches, and believed that a very few guns would have rendered his vessel safe. It is said, besides, that they are fearful of carrying sail either in pursuing or retreating.

The ship taken from the Moors had sailed for the United States.

The Moorish admiral's frigate, of 32 guns, was out on a cruise. On the 30th of September in long. 8, capt. Elwell, was boarded from the frigate Adams, from Gibraltar bound home, with three vessels under convoy. The officers informed, that the day previous they had learnt from a British ship that the had met a Moorish frigate with three American vessels as prizes.

Early in September, there was three or four small Moorish armed vessels at Gibraltar, with sealed orders.

When the hostile disposition of the emperor was ascertained, all the United States vessels at Gibraltar, put to sea for the protection of the trade, and orders were dispatched up the Mediterranean for some of the government ships to come down. Two or three of the smaller cruisers had fortunately arrived from America; and the strength of our squadron at the Straits is sufficient to prevent any considerable apprehensions for the safety of merchant vessels.

Capt. Elwell was told by the consul at Malaga, that commodore Preble had gone over to Tangiers, to endeavor to restore a good understanding with Morocco. It will be recollected that the consul general to the Barbary powers was a passenger in the Constitution, and both that gentleman and commodore Preble, have ample powers.

There were no reports of Tripoline vessels being at sea.

War between France and Spain was expected at Malaga.

The report that lord Nelson had bombarded Algiers was revived and credited.

For Sale or Rent.

A Convenient two story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, situated on the Pennsylvania avenue near the Center Market. Possession will be given the first of March. For terms apply to the subscriber,

WM. WOODWARD.

November 18—tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from on board the United States frigate Essex, THOMAS WILLIAMS a seaman, about 19 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, pitted with the small pox. Whoever apprehends said deserter and delivers him to captain John Cassin, superintendant of the Navy Yard, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid

Also RICHARD DAVISON a seaman from the hospital, belonging to the frigate Congress, dark complexion, about five feet 10 inches high, thick set.

November 18—3t

PATENT GUN LOCK.

The subscriber offers for sale the right of making and using Edward West's improvement in Gun Locks, which is considered by judges of the utmost importance to every person using fire arms, and more particularly to the army and militia of the United States. There are two very great advantages resulting from this improvement, the first is, that no accident can possibly happen by a gun going off at half cock as it has in that situation no connection with the dog, consequently not with the trigger or any other external part of the lock. it cannot possibly catch at half cock as there is no notch that the dog can catch on and the counter dog is so placed in the act of cocking, as not to be restored but by the cock first falling or being let down. The great security in this improvement ought certainly to recommend it to general use, to avoid the innumerable accidents that has and must unavoidably happen from the present plan, in gun going off at half cock, &c. application made to Mr Rhodes, city of Washington will be communicated and attended to, where I shall attend at the sitting of Congress.

THOMAS WEST.

August 29. 1aw3m