made public, although we are at no loss to conjecture them. Nor are we at all concerned whether France has, or has not, complied with them – Because in a treaty executed at Madrid, six months after, in March 1801, they shew that they consider the former treaty as having passed the title to the country to France. The fifth article is as follows. "This treaty being in pursuance of that already concluded between the First Consul and his Catholic majesty by which the king delivers to France possession of Louisiana, the contracting parties agree to carry into effect the said treaty" &c: Spain, therefore, being satisfied as to the stipulations entered into by France in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, declares herself, in the second treaty, ready to redeliver the country to her whenever she was ready to receive it, and Mr. Randolph said, he had it from high authority that the royal mandate to that effect, was in the hands of the minister of the French republic, near the United States, and would be forwarded to the existing government of Louisiana so soon as the treaty should be confirmed on our part.

Having departed considerably from the particular point on which he wished to be satisfied by the gentleman from Connecticut, who had spoken first (Mr. Griswold) he would again recall the the attention of that gentleman to the 3rd article of the treaty of London and request that he would reconcile its provisions to the doctrine which he had advanced on the seventh article of the treaty then before the committee.

WASHINGTON CITY

MONDAY, November 21.

It will be perceived, by the sketch of Friday's proceedings, that the House of Representatives have determined, by a majority unusually great, to continue the salaries established by the act of Congress of March 1799. This measure, it may be boldly averred, will receive the *approbation of the people*. Whatever murmurs a similar measure may have heretofore excited, arising from misapprehension or misrepresentation, we are satisfied that when the public attention shall be fully attracted to it, as we have no doubts it will be, it will prove a popular act.

Let it be recollected that the salaries, as they at present stand, were fixed by a *federal* legislature for *federal* officers. That party, therefore, have decided the principle, and have by their acts pronounced it wise and just. It is now confirmed by a *republican* legislature and applied to *republican* officers; thus uniting the suffrage of both parties. Can that which both approve be condemned? Does not such an uncommon union of sentiment stamp it with the highest character of propriety?

But there are stronger proofs of its wisdom than this unusual concurrence in opinion; proofs, which address themselves, with un esistable force, to the feelings of every enlightened republican.

The government of this country is at present wisely administered. Why is it wisely administered? Because a sufficient compensation,—that compensation which this law continues, is given to men of the first talents and virtues; enabling them to devote the whole of their time, and, of consequence, the undivided powers of their minds, to the public service. Reduce their compensations, render their subsistance dependent upon an attention to their private affairs, and what will become of the public business? Are men of talents so many fabled Camelions that can live on air? Will fame, or conscious virtue feed them?

The proposed reduction would have saved 6,500 dollars; and what is 6,500 dollars to twelve annual millions, whose economical and wise expenditure is under the direction of those who receive these salaries? It is *not a one hundred and eighty fourth part*. If men, without talents, or without virtue, had the disbursement of this immense sum, their folly or crime would cost the nation a very different sum.

Further: The people kow that by refusing to public officers a competence, those in low or middling circumstances, however splendid their talents, or illustrious their virtues, are virtually disfranchised of that participation in the government to which they are entitled.

Knowing this, and knowing that the very existence of a republican government depends upon the wisdom and virtues of those who rise to importance for the great mass of society, they must be in favor of that which is the only mean of introducing and retaining such men in the great offices of government.

We are well aware that this topic has been fruitful of party and personal ulcs. We well know that some men entertain a formidable dread of what they call the prejudices of the people. But we know, also, that these are the reproaches of the enemies of liberty, and that the people do not deserve them. Without complimenting the American people, it may be fearlessly pronounced, that they possess sufficient discernment to appreciate merit, and that they have magnanimity to acknowledge, and liberality to reward it.

The SECRETARY of the NAVY has received dispatches from the MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON, dated September 20th, 22d, 23d & 26th.

The frigate Philadelphia of 40 guns, and schooner Vixen of 12—18 pound Carronades, had on the 16th Sept. been ordered by the Commodore to repair to Tripoli and scour the coast.

The ports and coast of Morocco were well watched by the frigates Constitution of 44 guns, the New-York of 36 guns, and the John Adams of 32 guns, and the schooners Enterprize and Nautilus.

Lieut. Stewart, of the brig Siren of 16 guns, had orders from the Commodore to cruize for the Moorish 30 gun frigate, the Maimona, and if he should meet her, to take her into Gibraltar.

On the 16th Sept. the Nautilus had been sent from Gibraltar to Malaga to convoy down 18 sail of merchant vessels.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, November 18, 1803.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in chair—on the bill fixing the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned.

Mr. J. Randolph moved to fill the blank in relation to the salary of the secretary of state with "five thousand dollars."

Mr. Chittenden moved to postpone the bill until Monday.

Motion lost—Ayes 49—Noes 63.

Mr. Leib moved to fill the above blank with "three thousand five hundred dollars."

Whereupon a debate of considerable length ensued. Messrs. J. Randolph, Allston, Findley, Sanford, and Skinner advocated the filling of the blank with 5,000 dollars: and Messrs. Leib, Chittenden and J. Clay, supported the motion to fill it up with 3,500 dollars.

When the question on 5,000 dollars was taken and carried—Ayes 79

It was then carried, without a division, to fill up the blank respecting the salary of the secretary of the treasury with 5,000 dollars.

Mr. Randolph moved to fill the blank respecting the salary of the secretary of war with 4,500 dollars.

Mr. Leib enquired the reasons wherefor there was a difference between the compensation of the secretary of war, and of the secretaries of state and treasury.

Mr. Nicholson said if the gentleman from Pennsylvania would move to fill the blank with 5,000 dollars, he would second the motion.

Mr. Randolph explained the reasons for the difference.

The question to fill the blank with 5,000 dollars, was lost without a division, when that to fill it with 4,500 dollars, was carried—Ayes 74.

The blank for the salary of the secretary of the navy, was filled with 4,500 dollars by the same vote.

Mr. J. Randolph moved to fill the blank for the salary of the attorney general with 3,000 dollars.

Mr. J. Clay moved 2,000 dollars.

Mr. J. Randolph spoke at some length in favor of 3,000 dollars, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Skinner and Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. J. Clay and Mr. Goddard spoke in favor of 2,000 dollars.

When the question was taken on 3,000 dollars, and carried—Ayes 69—Noes 30.

It was then agreed, without a division, to fill the several other blanks with the same sums allowed by the act of March 1799, to the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Register, the Accountants of the War and Navy departments.

On filling the blank respecting the salary of the Post-Master General, Mr. Lyon moved to fill it with 3,500 dollars.

Lost without a division.

It was then agreed to fill it with 3,000, and that respecting the Assistant Post-Master General with 1,700 dollars.

Mr. Eustis moved an amendment to the first section, so as to make it read "that from the end of the present year the following annual compensations, *as established by an act passed on the 2d of March 1799,*" &c.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Lowndes and Goddard.

Carried Ayes 65—Noes 45.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with amendments, which the House immediately took up.

On the question to agree to the first amendment (that moved, as above, by Dr. Eustis) Mr. J. Clay hoped it would not be agreed to; as it decided the principle of the bill he called for the yeas and nays, which, being taken, were Yeas 69—Nays 46.

The second amendment was to fill the blank in relation to the Secretary of State, with 5,000 dollars.

Mr. J. Randolph observed that as this question would more correctly than the last try the sense of the House on the principle of the bill he desired the taking the yeas and nays; which, being taken, were Yeas 82—Nays 28.

The remainder of the report was then agreed to without a division:

When the question on engrossing the bill for a third reading on Monday was taken by yeas and nays, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 78—Nays 28.

(The debate in course.)

"Free ships make free goods".

In the House of Representatives, Thursday 17th of November, on the third reading of the bill authorising reprisals on "*the vessels, goods and effects*, belonging to the Emperor of Morocco or his subjects. Mr. Crowningshield of Massachusetts rose and said, he wished to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole House in order to introduce an amendment immediately at the end of the first section. He stated that as the clause now stood a power was given to our cruisers to capture the merchant vessels of friendly and allied powers, having on board goods and effects the property of the Emperor of Morocco of his subjects.

Mr *Crowningshield*.—I will suppose, Mr. Speaker, that our public ships should meet with a neutral vessel which is *suspected* to be loaded with enemies goods, and a capture follows; and it should afterwards appear upon a proper examination in port, that a mistake had been committed, and that the cargo as well as the ship was neutral; I would ask whether the United States would not be held responsible to pay heavy damages; and if an unjust condemnation were to take place, should we not be answerable to the owner of the neutral ship, or to his government?

I have known the flag of our country torn away from the mast, and the fairest documents trampled upon, and thrown into the sea, by the lawless free-booters of the ocean. I have also known, and the members of this House cannot be ignorant of the fact, that more than *one thousand* American merchant vessels were captured during the late war in Europe, and wantonly and unjustly condemned, as enemies property, when every timber belonging to the vessels and every dollar of the cargoes were *bona fide* American. And having seen this I do not wish an authority should be given to our own cruizers, whereby the merchant vessels of an unoffending nation may be captured, and their cargoes afterwards adjudicated.—Mr. Crowninshield here offered the following amendment to the bill to be introduced at the termination of the first section——"Provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the capture or detention of *any vesseel bearing the flag of any European power whatever*, although such vessel may be loaded in whole or in part with goods and effects belonging to the Emperor of Morocco or his subjects,—*contraband goods* destined to the enemies ports excepted."—After reading the amendment in his place, Mr. C. said that he offered it to the consideration of that honorable body, wishing most sincerely that it should be incorporated into the bill, or that some other provision might be introduced guarding against the practice he had alluded to by the ships of the belligerent nations. After some debate, in which Mr. Nicholson supported the amendment upon the principle that free ships ought to make free goods. It was put and lost, 39 members only being in favor of it, but we understand that the bill may be yet amended in the Senate and should this be the case, it would come down to the House, where it is not improbable, upon further discussion, this *liberal and important principle* may be finally agreed to.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation near Upper Marlboro, on Saturday night the 29th October—an iron grey HORSE, about fourteen hands one inch high, seven years old, stout made, trots and gallops only on the road, is rather dull and goes heavy, having been broke to the plough—he has lately been trimmed about the head and ears. Any person giving me information so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by,

BENJAMIN ODEN.

November 21—tf

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 7th instant at Stevensburgh Virginia a negro boy named JACK about 15 years old stout made, had on when he went off an outside Jacket and white pantaloons, he was raised in Dorchester county in the state of Maryland, from whence he once run away and attempted to get to Philadelphia—Upon the confinement of the said boy in any jail within the states of Virginia or Maryland and information thereof given to col. John B. Earle at the city of Washington or to the subscriber at Pendleton court house, South Carolina, the above reward and all reasonable expences shall be paid.

WM. RICHARD.

November 21—3t

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for carrying into effect the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majesty.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifty-thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the seventh article of the treaty, concluded at London, on the nineteenth day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorised, to allow an interest not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, on one third part of the amount of any award made in pursuance of the aforesaid article, and presented at the treasury previous to the passing of this act, to be calculated from the time when such award shall have been presented.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN BROWN, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

November 16, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Philadelphia, 14th Nov.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port, the ship Lewis-William, captain Butler, in 35 days from Bristol, Eng.

The English dates received by the Lewis-William, are to the 3d October. Some of these are given in this day's Gazette. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that they do not contain any intelligence of moment. Although we have received a connected and regular file of the London Star to the 2nd ult. they furnish but little matter to awaken curiosity, or gratify enquiry. In England, there is exhibited but one scene; and that consists of daily military exhibitions, of marches and counter-marches. In their ports, considerable bustle and animation prevail.

LONDON, September 29.

A private letter from Paris, dated September 5, says, "It is certain that Bonaparte has now in his view two distinct objects; the one is to make a descent on the coasts of England, Ireland or Scotland, and the other to get possession of certain points on the Mediterranean, from whence he may dispatch a part of the troops now apparently destined to act against England. If he is forced to renounce his plan of invasion, or if his projects be defeated by a reverse in the first instance, then he will endeavor to occupy the attention of the French people by another attempt, and will pretend that the menace of an invasion of England was meant only to mask a design of a descent on Egypt.—His generals are allowed to say, that he will employ 300,000 men in the army, as it is termed, of England, and that the attack is to be made on five different points—namely, one on Scotland, one on Ireland, and three on England. The multitude swallow these exaggerations, but men of sense know that it is impossible for the Corsican to send more than 100,000 men, and that he has not, as yet, collected transports for more than half that number.

September 30.

We have not received any farther accounts respecting the boats reported to be preparing to quit Ostend, but supposing each of the 150 to carry 70 men, the whole will be little more than 10,000—a number not very formidable, we should think, to an armed people. It may be possible enough for Bonaparte to bring them over, but if there is a tolerable distribution of our naval force, is there any probability that he can assemble his boats at one spot, and take advantage of a favorable opportunity; the wind and weather will not suit the whole line of his coast, and there is always the strongest probability that our navy will destroy some part of the armament. Any thing less than 30 or 40 000 men in England would make no impression whatever, and we are confident, that the fate which awaits even such an advanced guard as this, will be such as not to encourage any more of our besiegers to cross the ditch of Dover.

ATTACK ON CALAIS.

It would appear, by comparing the different accounts which have reached us, that the attack on Calais ceased with the cause which gave rise to it. A number of gun-boats were known to be there preparing to sail, and accounts had been received by our cruizers that a much greater number, some say 150 gun-boats, were about to leave Ostend. Of course it became an object of moment to prevent if possible, any kind of co-operation, and an attempt was made to destroy those at the former place.

The attack commenced on Tuesday, as we have before informed our readers, but we have since learnt some important particulars not yet stated. A cannonade was first made to the Eastward, at Dunkirk it is believed to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and this manoeuvre succeeded so effectually, that when our squadron bore in upon Calais, the cannonade and bombardment was so sudden and unexpected, that the enemy could not get their gun and flat bottomed boats up the harbour, out of the reach of our fire. It was even a considerable time before they recovered so much from their surprize and confusion as to be able to fire a single shot; so that our vessels were able to do them a great deal of mischief. They afterwards opened a fire upon our squadron from every point of the shore, but we are happy to state, that on that occasion not a single individual was killed, or even wounded, on board our vessels.

The greatest part of our shells were seen to fall among their gun boats, where they could not fail to do a great deal of damage. None of them fell short of the boats, but some went over into the town, where they did much mischief, especially in the East quarter, which was set on fire in different places.

Whether the enemy had the temerity to imagine they could face our flotilla, or found themselves so much annoyed where they were, that they thought they would be as safe to endeavor to skirt along the shore to some other port under the protection of the numerous batteries which line the coast, and in consequence ventured to quit the harbor of Calais, we cannot take upon us to determine. We are however rather inclined to attribute their movement to the latter motive, which would also be strengthened by the consideration that, by quitting the harbor, they would draw away our fire from Calais, which was suffering severely by the bombardment, the town being in a blaze in different quarters. But whatever was the inducement, it is certain, that on Wednesday morning, from 25 to 30 of the gun boats were seen to come out of Calais harbor, as we yesterday stated.

They appeared at first to have an intention to proceed to the Eastward, but soon after, probably in consequence of perceiving some of our vessels too much in shore to allow of their passing, without more risk than they were willing to encounter, they changed their course and proceeded along shore towards Boulogne. Our flotilla pursued them, keeping up a brisk fire, and sailing as near shore as the depth of water would allow. The gun boats could be plainly seen from Dover, between our vessels and the shore. One of the frigates and a gun brig were constantly enveloped in smoke. The whole of the French coast, extending from the Cliffs at the westward of Calais to the entrance into Boulogne Bay, was one continued line of smoke, and the wind being to the Eastward, almost every gun was heard on the opposite English coast. Some of the enemy's boats were driven on shore, but the greater part, it is believed, made their way into the Bay of Boulogne, whither our fleet was seen to be chasing them about half past two o'clock on Wednesday, still keeping up such a tremendous fire, that they must have suffered very severely.

It would appear, however, by the accounts that have reached us this morning, that they are likely to experience as little civility from our squadron in their present quarters as in those they last quitted; for with the dawn of day, a fresh cannonnade and bombardment commenced again yesterday, and continued till between three and four o'clock, when it became most tremendously heavy. The French coast being covered with a heavy fog our squadron could not be seen from the coast about Dover, but from the sound, its direction plainly appeared to come from Boulogne, whither our brave tars had chased the enemy the preceeding day. Next post we expect will bring us some interesting particulars respecting the attack.

NOTICE.

FOR Sale One Hundred and fifty acres of land, One hundred acres of which is in wood—it is situated within six miles of the Eastern Branch ferry. For terms apply to

MICHAEL LOWE

Prince George county, July 22. 1awf

Conveyancer's Office.

THOMAS HERTY,

Grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to prepare CONVEYANCES of LAND and every other species of DEED or INSTRUMENT in the line of his profession, with legal precision, and on moderate terms, Title investigated, &c.

** A choice selection of lots on the Pennsylvania avenue and in other desirable situations in the City to lease or sell.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland in 1 vol. and Herty's Digest of the laws of the United States in 1 vol. for sale at the above office.

City of Washington, April 13 1awtf