that charge of breach of faith, which they have conceived themselves justified, in exhibiting against the government. By that article it is stipulated, that "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and, in the mean time, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess."

"They shall be incorporated into the union and admitted"—to what? to the enjoyment of, all the rights, &c. of American citizens:"—when? "As soon as it can be done in conformity with the principles of the federal constitution: mean while they are to be protected, &c."

Could any doubt be excited of the soundness of this construction of the English context, it would be instantly dissipated by a recurrence to its counterpart, in the French language,* it the manifest absurdity of the concluding words of the article, which would result from an opposite interpretation, should fail to remove it. For what necessity could exist for a provision securing to the inhabitants of Louisiana the temporary enjoyment of certain minor privileges, when their *immediate* admission to all the rights of American citizens was one of the conditions on which their country was transferred to the United States, by France? Whether the words "as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution," be understood to refer to any change, which, in conformity with its own principle, might, at some future period, be made in that instrument; or, to that provision of the constitution which requires the rule of naturalization to be uniform, they are equally fatal to the claim, urged by the memorialists, of their right to an immediate participation of those benefits which they cannot possess, in their full extent, until admitted to their enjoyment by the principles of the constitution. The imputation, therefore, of a want of good faith in the government of the United States is not more unsupported by the language of the third article of the treaty of Paris, than it is repugnant to the uniform tenor of the American character, from the commencement of the national existence.

But because the memorialists may have appreciated too highly the rights which have been secured to them by the treaty of cession, the claims of the people of Louisiana, on the wisdom and justice of Congress, ought not (in the opinion of your committee) to be, thereby, prejudiced. Relying on the good sense of that people to point out to them, that the United States cannot have incurred a heavy debt in order to obtain the territory of Louisiana merely with a view to the exclusive, or especial benefit of its inhabitants, your committee, at the same time, earnestly recommend, that every indulgence, not incompatible with the interests of the union, may be extended to them. Only two modes present themselves, whereby a dependent province may be held in obedience to its sovereign state. Force and affection. The first of these is not only repugnant to all our principles and institutions of government, but it could not be more odious to those on whom it might operate, than it would be hostile to the best interests, as well as the dearest predilections, of those by whom, in this instance, it would have to be exercised. The United States are not the property of an hereditary despot, or the rich prize of a military adventurer, whose favorites and followers may batten on the spoil of plundered provinces, won by the blood and treasure of their exhausted subjects, but they form the patrimony of a free and enlightened people, who control, whilst they constitute, the only fund, from which the men and the money, of which military power is composed, can be drawn. It can never be the interest, therefore, of the people of the United States to subject themselves to the burthens, and their liberties to the dangers of a vast military force, for the subjugation of others. The only alternative, then, which presents itself, is believed to be not more congenial to the feelings, than to the best interests of the union. So long as their authority pervades the territory of Louisiana, so long as their laws are respected and obeyed therein, your committee are at a loss to conceive how the United States are more interested in the internal government of that territory than of any state in the confederacy. By permitting her inhabitants to form their own regulations, the voice of discontent would be hushed,—faction [if it exist] disarmed, and the people bound to us by the strong ties of gratitude and interest. The spirit of disaffection, should it be excited at any future period, by ambitious and unprincipled men, would be in direct hostility to the obvious interest of the people of Louisiana, whilst the ability of the union to repress it would remain unimpaired.

In considering this subject, the committee have not been inattentive to those forms of provincial government which have, heretofore, obtained in the remote territories of the United States. But they have found nothing in them worthy of imitation. The second grade, as it is termed, is, of the two, less liable to objection, but there are many of its features which they are unable to recommend. Their object is to give to Louisiana a government of its own choice, administered by officers of its own appointment. In recommending the extension of this privilege to the people of that country, it is not the intention of the committee that it should be unaccompanied by wise and salutary restrictions. Among them may be numbered a prohibition of the importation of foreign slaves;—a measure equally dictated by humanity and policy: restrictions, against the establishment of any form of government, other than a representative republic: against violations of the liberty of conscience, the freedom of the press, and the trial by jury: against the taxation of the lands of the United States: to which may be added [for further security] that such of the laws, as may be disapproved by Congress, within a limited time, after their passage, shall be of no force and effect. These, however, are objects which may be embraced in any bill which the wisdom of the legislature may see fit to pass upon the subject. They will be proper subjects of consideration, after the determination of the principal question, the extension of self government to the people of Louisiana. Your committee therefore submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, for extending to the inhabitants of Louisiana the right of self government.

* "Les habitans des territoires cedes seront incorpores dans l'union des Etats Unis, et admis, *aussitot qu' il sera possible d' apres les principes de la constitution federale*, a la jouissance de tous les droits, avantages, et immunites des citoyens des Etats Unis; et, en attendant, ils seront maintenus et protges," &c. Treaty of Paris, of the 30th April, 1803, Art. III.

REPORT

Made in the House of Representatives, January 22, 1805.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures to whom was referred the petition of Oliver Evans, of the city of Philadelphia.

Submit the following report—

The petitioner has invented many useful improvements on merchant flour mills, for which he obtained a patent, dated January 7th, 1791. This patent expired on the 7th of the present month. He states that he has also made several valuable discoveries, and improvements on steam engines—explanations, and drawings of which have been exhibited to the committee. The petitioner represents, that owing to the great extent of the U. States, and the difficulties usually attending the introduction of improvements in new countries, he has not yet been able to collect any considerable sums from his patent, and having found it necessary to impose on himself a condition, not to expend in new inventions, and discoveries any more than the nett profits derived from old ones, he finds himself compelled to ask for the extension of his patent right, for the improvement in merchant flour mills, with a view that he may appropriate the proceeds towards completing his further inventions on steam engines, which in his opinion, are, in their operation, from five to ten times more powerful than any others heretofore invented, in proportion to size, and weight, and he avers that he has conceived still greater improvements on steam engines, (which he has not yet put in practice) to lessen their expense, and cause them to last longer, increase their power, and diminish the consumption of fuel to about one fourth part.

The petitioner appears to possess a mind capable of conceiving, and a strong propensity for making new discoveries, and inventions, and the greater part of his life seems to have been devoted to improvements in labor-saving machines, and if he could be encouraged to persevere, it is highly probable his discoveries may be rendered useful to his country, and at the same time profitable, and honorable to himself.

He is desirous that his patent may be extended for the term of seven years, without injuring those who have already purchased the right of using it; and if this privilege could be granted, he is convinced that it would enable him to complete his other valuable discoveries, which, otherwise, he apprehends, from the great expense attending them, he may be obliged to abandon, or at least to delay their completion for several years.

The committee have been favorably impressed with the representations made to them by the petitioner, and would venture to recommend that his patent right for the improvement on merchant flour mills, be extended seven years from the 7th inst. At the same time the committee are aware (should the petitioner obtain the extension of his patent) that numerous applications will be made to Congress, by other patentees, for the same indulgence, and as the authors of books, maps, and charts are allowed to renew their patents for the further term of fourteen years, and seeing no objection to a general provision calculated to meet the reasonable requests of persons, who have made very valuable or important discoveries—they ask leave to report a bill on the subject.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28.

APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN P. VAN NESS, Lieutenant Colonel commandant of the First Legion of the Militia of the District of Columbia, vice colonel BRENT resigned.

WILLIAM DENT BEALLE, Brigade Major and Inspector of the Militia of said district, vice Major Wingate resigned.

WILLIAM O. SPRIGG, a Major in the 1st legion to supply the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Major Van Ness.

CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN, Captain of Light Infantry in said Legion, vice Capt. Sprigg, promoted.

Our fellow-citizens will rejoice to perceive the lively solicitude felt in the House of Representatives on the wanton outrages offered to our neutral rights by the unjust and oppressive treatment of our seamen by British armed vessels. The belligerent nations ought to know, and the awakening spirit of America will teach them, that national wrongs cannot be endured with impunity, but that they will be resented, and it may be avenged, with an energy that becomes a powerful nation. We say *powerful*—for there is no nation on earth more capable of a retaliation that shall be fraught with injury to her aggressors. Fifteen hundred and thirty-eight seamen, impressed in the short period of eighteen months! Do those who suffer these wounds to be inflicted on the domestic peace of our citizens, and the honor of our nation, recollect how often famine has stared them in the face, and how often we have saved them from its deadliest scourges? Do they recollect for how much of their wealth and their glory they are indebted to us? If they do recollect these things, are they not aware also that a just nation, however slow she may be in taking her measures, will, when they are once taken, pursue them with a vigor equal to her justice?

We mean no particular reflection by these remarks on any government.—We trust every government, whose subjects commit injustice, will disavow all participation in it. But we do mean unequivocally to mark what we believe to be the national temper on this important topic.

BOSTON, January 15.

From HALIFAX, Jan. 3.

THE FISHERIES.

It is with pleasure we can state, for the information of our industrious Fisherman, that the representation of the merchants, & other inhabitants of Halifax, made to government on the subject of their trade to the Brit. W. Indies, has beed attended with, nearly the wished for success; and that, in consequence, instructions have been sent to the different governors in the English Islands, to shut their respective ports against the admission of articles from the United States of America, which are not allowed to be imported by law, except in cases of real and very great necessity; and they are also directed, specially, to report, in every instance, the reasons by which they have been induced to resort to this measure. We are also further informed, that, in future, when American articles are admitted under such restrictions, the same duties will be paid on them as are, or are to be, imposed on articles imported from these Colonies.—Thus, we hope, a foundation is laid, on which the merchant & fisherman may reasonably expect a revival of their once flourishing trade to our sister Colonies.

We learn, that, in consequence of the above orders to the Island governors, the Merchants of Halifax are so far anticipating the demand of fish in the West Indies, that they are adopting the means of importing large additional quantities of Salt for the CATCH of the ensuing season.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from on board the United States frigate United States, on the night of Friday the 25th January a man named DANIEL FLANAGAN about 5 feet 5 inches high, light made, light blue eyes. Had on when he went away, an old blue coat much worn, corderoy pantaloons much worn, said Flanagan speaks English very imperfectly.

Whoever will apprehend the said Deserter & deliver him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

JOHN CASSIN.

January 28—3t.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Charlotte Hazen, widow and relict of the late Brigadier-general Moses Hazen.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed to Charlotte Hazen, widow and relict of the late Brigadier-general Moses Hazen, for her support, the annual sum of two hundred dollars, during her life, to commence from the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and three; and that the sum hereby granted be paid to her the said Charlotte, in the same manner, and under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, as pensions are paid to invalids who have heretofore been placed on the pension list of the United States.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

January 23, 1805.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

NOTICE.

THE Legionary Court of Enquiry of the 1st Legion of Militia of the district of Columbia, which met by adjournment the 19th inst. is further adjourned to meet on Saturday the 2d February next at the same time and place.

WM. D. BEALL, Ck. 1st. L. M. D. C.

January 28—3t

City Lots for Sale.

THE undermentioned lots of ground are offered for sale, either separately or by squares, on liberal terms either for cash or on credit—they are all free from mortgage or incumbrance, and are subject to no litigation or contest, as the titles are derived by immediate conveyances from the chancellor of Maryland and the commissioners of Washington, to Messrs. Henry Pratt, Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, junior, John Ashley and Jacob Baker, trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Square No. 54 Lot no. 9 sq 72 Lots no. 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 15 18 sq 84 Lot no. 1 Sq 85 Lots no. 20 21 22—Sq 103 Lots no 7 8—Sq 145 Lots no 1 2 7 8—Sq 146 Lots no 1 2 3—Sq 147 Lot no 4—Sq 163 Lots no 5 6 7 12 13 14—Sq 258 Lots no 6 7 10 11 12 15 16—Sq 293 Lots no 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13 18—Sq 349 Lots no 1 2 8—Sq 376 Lots 10 16 17 18—Sq 409 Lots no 3 4 7 8 9 17 18—Sq 487 Lots no 5 6 7 10—Sq 488 Lots 8 9 12 Sq 489 Lots 5 6 9. Sq 491 lots 10 11 12 16 19 20 24—Sq 493 Lots no 7 8—Sq 494 Lots no 8 9 10—Sq 531 lots 3 4 8 11 12 13 14 Sq 533 Lots no 13 15 16 17—Sq 584 Lots no 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24—Sq 588 whole square. East of 590 whole square. Sq 635 Lots no 1 2 3 5 6 9 19—Sq 638 Lots no 1 2 3—Sq 639 Lot no 1—Sq 640 Lots no 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—Sq 641 whole square—Sq 642 Lots no 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 19—East of 643 Lot no 2 South of 643 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 28—Sq 644 Lots no 1 5 7—West of 645 whole square—Sq 878 Lots no 16 17 18 19 20—Sq 973 Lots no 4 5 6 7 8 20 21—Sq 995 Lots no 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—South of 1019 Lots no 1 2 4—Sq 1020 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38—Sq 1021 Lot no 1—Sq 1022 Lot no 2—Sq 1023 Lots no 4 5 7 8 9 10—Sq 1024 Lots no 1 2 3 7—Sq 1045 Lots no 9 10 12—Sq 1046 Lots no 2 14 15—Sq 1047 Lots no 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19 20—Sq 1048 Lots no 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23.

Persons disposed to purchase are desired to apply to

JAMES GREENLEAF, Agent and attorney to the trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Washington, New Jersey avenue,
Jan 21—3t&wtf

ONE CENT REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Tuesday the 22d inst. a white bound servant girl, named *Matilda Edmundson*, but more generally known by the name of Patty Edmundson, between 13 and 14 years of age. She is inferior to no one in the art of lying, and to but few in that of stealing. The above reward will be given to any person who shall bring her home, but no charges paid. All persons are forwarned employing or harboring her at their peril.

T. H. GILLIS.

Washington, Jan. 25—2t

ADAM KING, & Co.

AT their wine Store in High street George Town, have in addition to their stock of old wines, laid in a large and general assortment of all kinds of Liquors and Groceries suitable to the present season; where bills of any description, in their line will constantly be filled up on the shortest notice and they flatter themselves, from the quality of their wines, &c. they will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may think proper to favor them with a call—where all kind of commission business as usual, will be attended to with the utmost attention.

George Town, November 5—tf

This day is published by
SAMUEL H. SMITH,
—price 50 cents—
A DEFENCE
of the
MEASURES OF THE ADMINISTRATION
of
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
BY CURTIUS.

Taken from the National Intelligencer

ALMANAC,

For 1805.

	Sunday	*Monday*	*Tuesday*	*Wednesday*	*Thursday*	*Friday*	*Saturday.*
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New Book-Store,

No 61, St. Patrick's Row, Baltimore, under the firm of
American Book Store of
Levrault, Schoell & Co.
OF PARIS.

Where will be kept a complete assortment of

ENGLISH, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin and Greek Books, bound in the handsomest style; Maps, Engravings Pictures and Music, and of every article relating to arts and sciences—The whole of which will be sold at the Paris and Leipsick prices, without any charges, except the indispensible expences.

To Book-sellers, who wish to purchase English, Latin and Greek classics a generous allowance and uncommonly liberal terms are offered.

Printers may be supplied with all kinds of Types; the samples of which may be viewed or bought at the store.

Commission business in this line will be promptly and punctually attended to.

Lovers of arts and sciences may be supplied with catalogues which have already appeared and will appear at the time of new importations, either by personal application or by letter, post paid.

January 11 2aw3w—UG3t.

FOR SALE,

Two hundred and thirty-six

acres of LAND joining the Potomac river, 18 miles above the city of Washington, 50 acres of which lie well for meadow, and may conveniently be watered—there is on this plantation, a considerable orchard of apple-peach and cherry, also a valuable geared saw mill, in good repair. This mill seat merits attention; it commands 18 feet fall, and a stream sufficiently weighty, at all seasons, to work a complete merchant mill—It has been pronounced by a good judge, a suitable seat for a paper mill, as a sufficient quantity of pure water, may easily be conveyed 14 feet high in the works. This saw mill is in a most advantageous situation for business, there being a large supply of valuable timber, oak, ash, poplar and walnut convenient, to be purchased on moderate terms and conveyed by water at little expence to the mill; plank and scantling of this timber, is always in demand at Georgetown, the City and Alexandria, and commands a good price. To this market, 10 waggon loads in a boat may be conveyed in 6 hours and with less expence and trouble, than it could be hauled, 5 miles by land carriage. This property will be sold on moderate terms, one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and such an indulgence given on the residue, as the profits of the saw mill with attention, will readily meet.

For further information apply to

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE.

Washington, Jan 23—3t

☞ If the property is not sold by the 10th of March, it will be to rent.