There are such radical defects in our constitution, that I entertain great hopes of some very useful amendments being made therein. Though there was a considerable difference of sentiment amongst the members, an uninterrupted harmony pervaded the body, during the whole of their short session. They declared the utmost confidence in each others motives and views; and if they are actuated by the same spirit of friendly conciliation at their next adjourned session, as they have been guided by during the present, we have nothing to fear, and much—very much to hope from the final result of their delliberations.

They adjourned on Friday afternoon, to meet at this place on the same day the legislature does."

We have obtained from a source which may be relied on, the following statement of those who voted for and against any amendments.

In favor of amendments.

Messrs. Gross, Hay, Huntington, Richards and Mr. President.

Against Amendments.

Messrs. Butler, Case, Clark, Fisk, Hunter, Noyes and Tarbox.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

A refutation of the charge, that the measures of the administration have a greater tendency to advance the interests of the Southern than the Eastern sections of the union.

[CONTINUED.]

The remarks applicable to the acquisition of Louisiana may be applied with still greater force to the acquisition of the Floridas. The district of country embraced under this name possesses probably greater intrinsic value from the nature of the soil and climate than Louisiana, and in point of position is vastly superior. West Florida is understood to be sterile, but East Florida is considered as capable of producing in the greatest abundance cotton and coffee. The value of the former article we have already realised, and the rapid progress of the Southern states to wealth is almost entirely owing to the cultivation of this staple. Should the coffee tree succeed it will be a source of profit equally productive. It will not only diminish our dependence on the colonies of Europe, but will likewise furnish us with a new staple.

It may be thought impolitic, while the negociation for the purchase of the Floridas is depending, to enter into a discussion which may tend to expose their great intrinsic value, and the estimation in which we hold them, under the impression that such a view may induce their present owner to demand a higher price than would otherwise be required. But a little reflection will convince us that no such injurious effects are seriously to be apprehended. For though it be demonstrated that the value of this country to us be infinite, it will by no means follow that in the hands of another nation it is even considerable. In our hands it would acquire value from the nature of our government, from the freedom of pursuit which it tolerates, from our pacific and neutral character, from the enterprize of our citizens, from its vicinity to established channels of commerce, and above all from the security with which individuals would hold their property under our protection. Take these circumstances away, and its value would sink almost to nothing. Even the present value of lands in this country, trifling as it is, arises probably entirely from the expectation that it will at some future day become a part of the U. S. Now it is a fact that the greater part, if not all these circumstances are at present wanting to those who possess this country, and that they will continue to be wanting until it shall be transferred to us. Let it be recollected too that the population of the parts of the U. S. in its vicinity are rapidly expanding, and that in a few years they will environ it. We have recently seen, we indeed now behold the serious effects of a collision of interests between the citizens of the U. S. and the subjects of Spain on the Mobille. Should this collision have then the same effects that it now has, have we any reason to believe that the commanding strength of our numbers would allow our citizens passively to submit to the deprivation of their legitimate rights, or what they should consider as such? What then would become of the handful of Spaniards that should attempt to obstruct the passage of the streams to the gulph? This plain view of the subject should convince the Spanish government that the sooner they sell this country to us the better for them, inasmuch as it is our interest at the present moment to give a higher price for it than it will be at any future period. Indeed the idea of that nation permanently possessing this country is too absurd to stand the test of the least reflection. The greater part of the population, let the nominal owner be whom he may, will be American, who will beyond all doubt either attach themselves to the U. S. or form for themselves an independent government. It is ridiculous to imagine that they will refrain from pursuing their own interests, when they have the absolute power to do so. They will not, therefore, continue under the Spanish yoke a day longer than it is their interest: and there is no possible way in which Spain can make it their interest to continue under her dominion, except by affording them greater benefits than they could [illegible] rive from an union with the U. S. or the establishment of an independent government. So great would be the advantages resulting from an incorporation with the U. S. that it is questionable whether it would be possible for Spain to countervail them by any privileges or immunities in her power to bestow; but it is at any rate, certain that she would not do this without greatly impoverishing herself, and distributing wealth among these colonists derived from her other possessions. A colony held on such terms would be a constant incumbrance and source of loss, and would weaken instead of strengthening the empire to which it should be attached.

Returing from this digression, It is allowed by the enemies of the administration that the acquisition of this country will be beneficial to the southern country, but it is insisted that it will be detrimental to the eastern states.

To expose the fallaciousness of this allegation, it is only necessary to analise the ingredients of Eastern prosperity. If we take Mr. Quincy's remarks as the basis of our reasoning, it may be assumed as a fact that the pursuits of the citizens of the eastern states are principally commercial and mechanical. If this be not allowed, it is certain that they are in a much higher degree so than the pursuits of the inhabitants of the southern states.

Already the fabrics of eastern industry find a considerable market in the southern states. Is it then for the interest of the former to accelerate or retard the period when similar fabrics shall be manufactured in the southern states? It is undeniably their interest to keep it off to as remote a day as they can, as in the mean time they will keep open a source of great profit to themselves. This profit does not merely arise from the value of the articles manufactured beyond their cost to the manufacturer; but it is increased, so far as relates to the district in which the manufacture is carried on, by the increased demand for, and proportionably increased value of the native productions out of which they are made; or if native productions be not the basis of manufacture, by the profit arising from transporting them from the places where they are raised; and it is further increased by the profit of carrying the manufactured articles to the places where they are used. It would be difficult to estimate the extent of this benefit derived by the eastern country from its intercourse with the southern in supplying it with its manufactures; but no man will entertain a doubt of its being immense, who goes into an enumeration of the numerous and extensive manufactures carried on in New England, or who beholds the number of small eastern craft with which the southern harbours are crowded. Now, while it continues the interest of the southern states to remain agricultural, this great source of wealth to the eastern states will be kept open, and nothing can so eminently have this tendency, as the furnishing the southern capitalist with new regions to cultivate, and new staples to produce. In this point of light it is probable that the acquisition of the Floridas will retard the growth of manufactures in the southern states for a century to come.

But there is a still more important light in which this subject may be considered. The force of habit is great and almost invincible. It is useless to enquire whence it is so—the fact is sufficient for our purpose that the strong propensity of the eastern capitalist is to invest his money in trade, while that of the southern capitalist is to invest his in lands. From this circumstance it follows that the wealth of the eastern part of the union is not only employed in transporting its own productions to a foreign market, but likewise in transporting those of the southern country. Now, it so happens that the staples of the southern country occupy a much greater bulk than those of the other parts of the union; and this is more particularly the case with tobacco and cotton. It also happens, from the coarse nature of the clothing of the slaves, that the imported articles for the use of the southern country likewise occupy a larger space than those of a similar value used in the eastern states. In so far as the eastern merchant is the carrier for the southern planter, is the community of which the former is a member benefited, and in a degree too much beyond that which would be imagined by the superficial observer. In the first place a great and constant demand is created for vessels to carry the southern staples to a foreign market and to bring back goods in return. This increases the value of the land on which the requisite timber grows, and by increasing the demand likewise augments the value of the iron, the hemp, the cordage, and every other article used in ship building. In the second place, a great source of profit is opened in the navigation of these vessels; and lastly, a greater gain is derived from the sale of southern productions abroad, and the sale of foreign goods at home. Fact in this instance fully supports theory. Look at the eastern states, and you every where behold trade flourishing—you see mercants whose capitals exceed a million of dollars, and who, as a class, uniformly live in the highest style, from which it may naturally be inferred that their professional profits are greater than those of any other order of men. You behold through their whole extent of country, a scene of activity and enterprise—You behold the wealth of the towns overflowing on the country, and again returning into them in more copious streams.

All this is greatly, principally owing to the tribute constantly paid by the southern country. Is it then for the interest of our eastern brethren to destroy that state of things on which this tribute depends, or to encourage its continuance. —There is not a man of sense in the eastern part of the union that will not say it is their interest to encourage its continuance. They then ought to be the last men in the world to condemn measures, which, had they been devised for that special purpose, could not tend more effectually to answer it. We do not hesitate then boldly to affirm that the east is as deeply interested in the acquisition of Florida as the south.

(*TO BE CONTINUED.*)

Departed this life on the 17th of July, 1806, at the Glebe of William and Mary, Charles county, *Miss Elinor Ann Lee*, in the 67th year of her age. She was the latest surviving daughter of the hon. Richard Lee, the last President of Maryland.

This amiable lady was not more respected for her venerable family connexions than her own worth. Her deportment was equal and just, pure and blameless: and the life she led was a beautiful representation of the greatest excellence to which mortals can, or do rarely attain.

Let the following extract of a letter from a young lady, to her relation near the city of Washington, be read in confirmation of the aforegoing.

"O! my dear Aunt—The virtuous, the humane, the pious Miss Lee has left us! Her pure soul has taken its flight to the regions of eternal bliss; there to enjoy the rewards of a well spent life. She was every thing a woman should wish and ought to be. In her were united dignity without pride, condescension without meanness, and charity without ostentation: her friendship and generosity extended to every one in distress. It was her care to find out persons unhappily situated: and speak peace to them before the sinking heart was overwhelmed with sorrow. But why do I dwell on her worth to one who knew her well and esteemed her highly."

(By Authority.)

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Ottawa, Cippawa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanee and Pottawatimie nations, was holden at Fort Industry, on the Miami of the lake, on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and five, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States, on the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand hundred and six, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty between the United States of America, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippawa, Munsee, and Delaware, Shawanee, and Pottawatima nations, holden and Fort Industry, on the Miami of the lake, on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and five.

ARTICLE I. The said Indian nations do again acknowlege themselves and all their tribes, to be in friendship with, and under the protection of the United States.

ART. II. The boundary line between the United States and the nations aforesaid, shall in future be a meridian line drawn north and south, through a boundary to be erected on the south shore of lake Erie, one hundred and twenty miles due west of the west boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, extending north until it intersects the boundary line of the United States, and extending south until it intersects a line herefore established by the treaty of Grenville.

ART. III. The Indian nations aforesaid, for the consideration of friendship to the United States, and the sums of money hereinafter mentioned, to be paid annually to the Wyandot, Shawanee, Munsee and Delaware nations, have ceded and do hereby cede and relinquish to said United States for ever, all the lands belonging to said United States, lying east of the aforesaid line, bounded southerly and easterly by the line established by said treaty of Grenville, and northerly by the northernmost part of the forty-first degree of north latitude.

ART. IV. The United States, to preserve harmony, manifest their liberality, and in consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, will, every year for ever hereafter, at Detroit, or some other convenient place, pay and deliver to the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware nations, and those of the Shawanee and Seneca nations who reside with the Wyandots, the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, current money of the United States, and the further sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, making in the whole an annuity of one thousand dollars; which last sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, has been secured to the President, in trust for said nations, by the Connecticut land company, and by the company incorporated by the name of "the proprietors of the half million of acres of land lying south of lake Erie called Sufferers' Land," payable annually as aforesaid, and to be divided between said nations, from time to time, in such proportions as said nations with the approbation of the President, shall agree.

ART. V. To prevent all misunderstanding hereafter, it is to be expressly remembered, that the Ottawa and Chipawa nations, and such of the Pottawatima nation as reside on the river Huron of lake Erie, and in the neighborhood thereof, have received from the Connecticut land company, and the company incorporated by the name of "the proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of lake Erie, called Sufferers' Land," the sum of four thousand dollars in hand, and have secured to the President of the United States, in trust for them, the further sum of twelve thousand dollars, payable in six annual instalments of two thousand dollars each; which several sums is the full amount of their proportion of the purchases effected by this treaty, and also by a treaty with said companies bearing even date herewith; which proportions were agreed on and concluded by the whole of said nations in their general council; which several sums, together with two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, secured to the President, to raise said sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars annuity as aforesaid, is the amount of the consideration paid by the agents of the Connecticut Reserve, for the cession of their lands.

Art. 6. The said Indian nations, parties to this treaty, shall be at liberty to fish and hunt within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the U. S. so long as they shall demean themselves peaceably.

In witness whereof, Charles Jouett, esq. a commissioner on the part of the U. S. and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Indian nations aforesaid, have hereto set their hands and seals.

CHARLES JOUETT. (L S)

OTTAWA.

Nekeik, or Little Otter, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Kawachewan, or Eddy, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Mechimenduck, or Big Bowl, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Aubawa, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Ogonse, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Sawgamaw, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Tusquagan, or M'Carty, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Towdawganie, or the Dog, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Ashawet, his ✕ mark, (L S)

CHIPAWA.

Macquettequet, or Little Bear, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Quitchonequit, or Big Cloud, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Quiconequetwabaw, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Oscnquasaum, or Young Boy, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Monimack, or Cat Fish, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Tonquish, his ✕ mark, (L S)

POTTAWATIMA.

Noname, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Mogawh, his ✕ mark, (L S)

WYANDOT.

Tarhee, or the Crane, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Miere, or Walk in Water, his mark, (L S)
Thateyyanayoh, or Leather Lips, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Harr weayou, or Cherokee Boy, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Tschauendah, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Tahunehawetee, or Adam Brown, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Shawrunthie, his ✕ mark, (L S)

MUNSEE & DELAWARE.

Puckconsittond, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Pasnhmehelet, his ✕ mark, (S S)
Pamoxet, or Armstrong, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Pappellelond, or Beaver Hat, his ✕ mark, (L S)

SHAWANEE.

Weyapurseawaw, or Blue Jacket, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Cutheaweasaw, or Black Hoff, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Auonasechla, or Civil Man, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Isaac Peters, his ✕ mark, (L S)

Signed in the presence of
Wm. Dean, C. F. L. C.
J. B. Mower.
Jasper Parish, } *Interpreters.*
W. Knaggs, }
Wm. Walker, }
Israel Buland,
E. Brush.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the U. S. I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the U. S. and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the U. S. to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Washington, on the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1805, and of the independence of the U. S. the thirtieth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

NEW-ORLEANS JUNE. 10.

At two o'clock on Saturday the 7th inst. the legislature of this territory adjourned *sine die.*

At one o'clock the president of the council, and the speaker of the house of representatives, waited upon his excellency the governor, and informed him of the intention of the two houses to adjourn, and desired to know whether he had any further communications to make to them; To this committee the governor made the following

ADDRESS:

GENTLEMEN, I have no objections to offer, to the proposed adjournment. Will you be good enough to express to your respective houses my fond hopes that the laws which have been enacted may conduce to the prosperity of the territory, and to assure them that so far as may depend on my co operation, nothing shall be wanting to carry them into effect.

It ought not to be a matter of surprise that a difference in opinion should sometimes have arisen among the several branches of the Legislature. While men are left free to think and act for themselves, an unison in sentiment cannot always be expected; nor ought it to be supposed that in a government like ours—composed of departments, each independent of the other, that the same political course should meet the sanction of all. If therefore on some occasions the executive did not approve the proceedings of the two houses; all that can with truth be said, is that our object was the same, but we differed as to the means of promoting the general welfare. A territorial governor, if faithful to himself and his country, can alone be influenced by the purest motives of honest patriotism; and in exercising the powers with which he is intrusted, his own judgement is his only guide.

If any unforeseen event should render an early meeting of the two houses necessary, it will be the duty of the executive to avail the public of their services. But if imperious circumstances should not otherwise command—the next meeting will be left to the period (Monday the 2d of January next) which is prescribed by law for your next session.

I thank you gentleman for the polite manner in which you have communicated to me the resolution of the two houses and I pray you to tender to the members individually, and collectively, my best wishes for their health and happiness.

WILLIAM C. C CLAIBORNE.
New Orleans, June 7, 1806.

On the return of the speaker to the house, the reply of the governor was read, and ordered to be placed on the minutes.

Mr. Mahon then moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, which was unanimously adopted.

The house was then adjourned and the members departed apparently with harmony.

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 4.

We learn from a person of correct information lately arrived from Mexico, that the commanders in that country have published an order of H. Catholic Majesty, of the date of 19th of February last, the purport of which is, "That all disputes which existed between H. C. M. and the U. S. of America, are at an end, it is therefore ordered to our different commanders of the different frontier posts, near those of the U. S. to retire with their troops to interior posts, and hold an amicable intercourse with the officers of the U. S.'

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

YRUJO—AGAIN!

[In the Philadelphia Gazette of last Friday, received by a private conveyance, at this office yesterday, we observe an extract of a letter, *said to be* from the gentleman to whom Yrujo's letter, published in our paper of last Monday, was addressed. As we are satisfied that this gentleman never wrote the letter from which the following is said to be extracted, and is at this very moment ignorant of its existence, we are convinced that it was written in Philadelphia, but by whom it is best known to the marquis. The writer of this extract declares (and he no doubt has reason to regret the publication of his letter) that it was published without his consent, and that it did not merit the strictures made thereon; for, says the gentleman, the letter was evidently dictated by sentiments of humanity towards the individual implicated, and of respect towards his family!!! He thinks that the benevolence of the Marquis has in this instance been very indifferently, or as our gentleman has it, illy requited. This humane gentleman, (the Marquis de Casa Yrujo is a gentleman according to the patent granted him by the king of Spain) says, that the lives of our friends and fellow-citizens would have been cheaply purchased by the requested sacrifice of every honorable and dignified principle. On this head, the Editor of the Daily Advertiser unfortunately differs from the Marquis, and can view his epistle in no other light than as the offspring of vanity, presumption and arrogance, not to say wickedness.

We question the authenticity of this extract, and the more we reflect upon it, the more firmly are we convinced that the gentleman, to whom the Marquis addressed his letter, and on whom it is now attempted to palm the following production, is not the author of the letter before us, and, we repeat, is at this moment ignorant of its existence. He declined all agency in the business, and instead of giving his assistance to the Marquis, as was requested, he sent the letter to his friend, col. Smith, only requesting that the original might be returned; and, had he been averse to its publication, he certainly would have