

mit us into the union as soon as they should think proper; but a treaty implies a compact, and what compact can arise from a stipulation to perform or not perform, as the party shall deem expedient? This would be such a solism in argument, such a confusion of terms as must make us doubt the propriety of any construction that leads to them, and we feel ourselves justified in a persuasion, that the treaty intended to incorporate us into the union so soon as the laws necessary for that purpose could be passed.

We know not with what view the territory north of the 33d degree, has been severed from us and carried with it the distinguishing name which belonged to us, and to which we are attached; the convenience of the inhabitants, we humbly apprehend, would have been better consulted by preserving the connection of the whole province, until a greater degree of population made a division necessary. If this division should operate so as to prolong our state of political tutelage, on account of any supposed deficiency of numbers, we cannot but consider it as injurious to our rights, and therefore eulogize it among those points of which we have reason to complain. If there is force in our reclamations, on the great question of fundamental rights—if we are entitled to legislate for ourselves as a member of the union, and to establish the forms on which that legislation shall be conducted, by framing a constitution suited to our own exigencies; then no further observations need be made on other parts of the law—for the right of local legislation implies that of making the alterations we might deem expedient, then our judiciary would become independent; the executive power would be properly circumscribed, and the legislative guarded against encroachment. There is one subject, however, extremely interesting to us, in which great care has been taken to prevent any interference even by the governor and council, selected by the president himself. The American trade is absolutely prohibited, and severe penalties imposed on a traffic free to all the Atlantic states, who chose to engage in it, and as far as relates to procuring the subjects of it from other states, permitted even in the territory of the Mississippi.

It is not our intention to enter into arguments that have become familiar to every reasoner on this question; we only ask the right of deciding it for ourselves, and of being placed in this respect on an equal footing with other states.—To the necessity of employing African laborers, which arises from climate, and the species of cultivation, pursued in warm latitudes, is added a reason in this country peculiar to itself.—The banks raised to restrain the waters of the Mississippi, can only be kept in repair by those whose natural constitution and habits of labor enable them to resist the combined effects of a deleterious moisture, and a degree of heat intolerable to whites; this labor is great, it requires many hands and it is all important to the very existence of our country. If therefore this traffic is justifiable any where, it is surely in this province, where unless it is permitted cultivation must cease, the improvements of our country be destroyed and the great river resume its empire over our ruinous fields and demolished habitations.

Another subject not indeed growing out of this law, but of great moment to us, is the sudden change of language in all the public offices and administration of justice—the great mass of the inhabitants speak nothing but the French, the late government was always careful in their selection of officers, to find men who possessed our language and with whom we could personally communicate—their judicial proceedings were indeed in the Spanish language, but being carried on altogether by writing, translations were easily made—at present for the slightest communication an interpreter must be procured—in more important concerns, our interest suffers from not being fully explained; a phrase, a circumstance seemingly of little moment, and which a person uninterested in the affair will not take the trouble to translate, is frequently decisive, and produces the most important effects, that free communication so necessary to give the magistrate a knowledge of the people, and to inspire them with confidence in his administration, is by this means totally cut off and the introduction of *viva voce* pleading in the courts of justice, subjects the party who can neither understand his counsel, his judge or the advocate of his opponent, to an embarrassment the most perplexing, and often, to injuries the most serious.

We have thus stated the great sources of discontent, which have arisen from the measures your honorable body has been pleased to pursue; did we suppose if the effect of a settled design to oppress, of a determination to disregard our natural and stipulated rights; we are persuaded we should do as much injustice to your views, as the strongest expressions would do to our feelings of indignation and grief—but we will not insult you by a suspicion so injurious to your motives, as the want of true information with respect to the opinions founded on a superficial acquaintance with our country, and prejudiced relations of our habits and manners, for reports the most unfounded, even as to our language, these alone have given rise to the measures of which we complain, and when these impressions shall have been effaced, we have the fullest confidence that their ef-

fect will cease, and the language of remonstrance will be changed to that of congratulation and thanks.

Deeply impressed, therefore, with a persuasion that our rights need only be stated, to be recognised and allowed; that the highest glory of a free nation is a communication of the blessings of freedom; and that its best reputation is derived from a sacred regard to treaties. We pray your representatives of the people, to consult your own fame and our happiness, by a prompt attention to our prayer; we invoke the PRINCIPLES OF YOUR REVOLUTION, the SACRED SELF-EVIDENT AND ETERNAL TRUTHS on which your governments are founded, we invoke the SOLEMN STIPULATIONS OF TREATY, we invoke your own PROFESSIONS, OF YOUR FATHERS, and we adjure you not to disavow the one or dishonor the other, by persevering in a plan so contradictory to every thing you have said, and they have taught so fatal to our happiness, and the reputation of your country, to a generous and free people. We ought not to urge any motive of interest when those of honor and duty are so apparent; but be assured that the true interest of the United States consists in cultivating a spirit of conciliation with the inhabitants of the territory they have acquired. Annexed to your country by the course of political events, it depends upon you to determine whether we shall pay the cold homage of reluctant subjects or render the free allegiance of citizens, attached to your fortunes by choice, bound to you, by gratitude for the best of blessings, contributing cheerfully to your advancement, to those high destinies, to which HONOR, LIBERTY, JUSTICE will conduct you, and defending as we solemnly pledge ourselves to do, at the risk of fortune and life, our COMMON CONSTITUTION, COUNTRY AND LAWS.

WE, THEREFORE, respectfully pray, that so much of the law above mentioned, as provides for the temporary government of this country, as divides it into two territories, prohibits the importation of slaves be repealed. And that prompt and efficacious measures may be taken to incorporate the inhabitants of Louisiana, into the Union of the United States, and admit them to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens thereof. And your Petitioners, &c.

NORFOLK, August 23.

Captain Willis, from Cadiz, informs, that the French fleet which we some time since mentioned to have come out of Toulon in pursuit of the ships of war off there, returned as soon as they perceived the remainder of Lord Nelson's Squadron.

All the apprehensions of war with Tunis had entirely subsided. A frigate under American colors, was seen off St. Vincent's, but whether actually American or English was not ascertained.

Private letters from France say that every exertion is made to prepare for the invasion. Men of all classes are compelled to volunteer their services. The talk at Bordeaux, June 17, was that Moreau was not only pardoned, but made a marshal of France. The first part may be true; we don't think Moreau would verify the latter part.

John Granbery, and Wilton C. Nicholas, esqrs. were, on the 14th inst. elected Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit, at this place, in the room of William Davis & Thomas Newton, esqrs. resigned.

August 25.

Captain Riddick informs, that U. States Squadron were all off Tripoli, together with the gun boats fitted out at Naples and Malta. The apprehensions of a war with Tunis had entirely subsided—all misunderstandings between the United States and Tunis having been amicably adjusted by Mr. O'Brien, who went to Tunis for that purpose.

Captain Riddick heard no talk of a Spanish war when at Gibraltar, which he left the 19th July.

It was said when Captain Willis of the Shepherds left Cadiz, that there was some misunderstanding between the court of Madrid and our minister; who, it was said, had delivered an ultimatum, allowing to many days for the court to prepare an answer: We know only of one cause of dispute, and that is Louisiana. It is not at all improbable that our executive may have remonstrated on the conduct of the Spanish governor and others, before and subsequent to the treaty of cession. How far this report may be credited others are left to judge.

Post Office, Baltimore,

THE public are hereby informed, that the *Western Mail*, will in future be delivered at this office every Monday and Friday at one o'clock, P. M. and the mail for Chambersburg, direct, every Wednesday, at six o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES BURRALL, dt.

To Let,

And entered upon immediately. A SPACIOUS and convenient three-story Dwelling HOUSE, situate in the most eligible part of Baltimore, on Park-street, by the new Market-house, now erecting. For particulars enquire of Mr. and Wm. Edwards, on the premises, or at their dwelling upper and of Pratt-street.

American.

BALTIMORE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1804.

On a former occasion, in order to curb an intemperate itch for scribbling, we gave notice, that all pieces bearing the REAL signatures of their authors, which were in the least personal, or which were not manifestly intended for public good, should, in their insertion in this paper, be viewed, and charged, as advertisements.—And to prove ourselves consistent, we deem it necessary to repeat, that the spirit of that notice must still influence us, to prevent the unmerciful inroads which would otherwise be made on our columns, at times, when the literary world is put in motion.

A piece now on hand, signed *J. B. Burk*, seems to call forth the prohibitory force of said notice; and besides, it comprehends a kind of RETURN OF THANKS TO CUSTOMERS, and looks so much like an advertisement, in that particular, that unless the author requests its insertion as such, it cannot appear in the American.

Mr. Burk, in the piece on hand, instead of intimating that he intends continuing his strictures on the subject; as therefore, it would appear, he means to proceed so much at large against Mr. Hargrove—the war-dance—theatres, &c. &c. we would advise his having recourse to pamphleteering, as the most proper, and perhaps, the most ready way of reimbursing the expense of publication.

We believe in this mode, he may be easily accommodated, and without expense, as we learn that the publisher of "The War-Dance, no War-Whoop," intends publishing ALL that has transpired on the subject; and, by public notice, it is said, he will solicit all who are disposed to enter the lists, to furnish all they may have to urge on this important and prolific subject, so that all may be comprised in one complete volume—in a form which can be bound strongly enough to perpetuate all its usefulness and worth, for the edification of generations yet unborn!

As we cannot, in any shape, view Mr. Burk as a party fairly concerned in the controversy, we therefore conceive, that our indulgence transcended the limits of justice, when he was first permitted to commence his attack on the defender of the "graceless band"—for, in our opinion, the contest should have been confined on the offensive, to the *Scourger of that band*, and on the defensive, to the band itself, with the other graceless citizens who attended the garden on that very sinful occasion, which gave rise to the ZEALOUS *warmb* that has been manifested, more furious than the *donce* itself!—And had not one of the editors been absent when Mr. Burk's first piece, and "A Friend to Plain Truth" were received and promised admission, such impressions as now influence us, would, perhaps, have prevented their insertion.

LOUISIANA.

By the sch'r G., captain Jones, arrived at the Lazaretto from New-Orleans, we have received papers of that place to the 1st inst. From one of these, we extract from this day's Gazette, a translated copy of the MEMORIAL of the Inhabitants of LOUISIANA to CONGRESS, praying to be admitted into the Union. It is a document, interesting, not only as to the merits of composition, but infinitely so, as it relates to the future destiny of that country. As the subject will form one of the earliest objects of Legislative deliberation, at the next session of Congress, we have conceived its entire publication, at this time, might not be unserviceable.

[Philadelphia Gazette.]

Another Newspaper, making the fifth, has appeared, at N. Orleans, entitled "The Louisiana Gazette."

A letter from Barcelona, to a gentleman in New-York, says,—"The report of the Tunisians declaring war against the United States, is unfounded."

The number of deaths in the city of New York from the 18th to the 25th Aug. inclusive, were 67—10 of these were men, 14 women, 23 boys, and 20 girls, 33 were under the age of 2 years.

The Political Observatory, an excellent republican paper printed at Walpole, N. H. has given some useful remarks on the federal scheme of separating the States from each other. By official statements of the flock or public debt of the U. States, it proves that the Northern States would be greatly burthened with debt, should the separation take place; for this flock is principally owned in the States east of Pennsylvania; and if we forced the Southern States to leave the Union they would say to us "You must pay your own Stockholders, and we will pay ours."—Documents published from the Treasury Department, exhibit the following statement.

Number of Stockholders east of Pennsylvania	7971
Number of do. south of do.	1374
Greater number in the States east of Pennsylvania,	6600

Interest drawn annually by the Northern, is in proportion of 178 to 34 dollars in the Southern States, or over 5 to 1; so that of about 78 millions of debt, only 13 millions would fall to the share of the States south of Pennsylvania, and 65 millions would fall on the Northern States to pay. But could it ever be paid without impoverishing the people of this quarter of the Union? A land-tax would again be resorted to, and there is too much reason to suppose this is uppermost in the minds of those men who care not who is taxed most provided themselves are exempt from paying any thing. The great Washington has emphatically advised us "to frown indignantly upon the first dawn of every at-

tempt to alienate any portion of our common country from the rest"—and let us not forget his friendly advice, but carefully watch every attempt of our political adversaries to separate the union. A Bolton federal paper once advised the free use of the "amputating knife" in dilvering the States, and we have a right to suppose, from subsequent conduct in the federal party, that this is still their favorite object—and nothing short of a firm union among republicans will counteract the insidious and treasonable plan—Let this then be their motto—"United we stand—divided we fall."

A Paris paper (THE ARGUS) contains a picture of the happy situation of the U. States, under the wife and just administration of the present chief magistrate, contrasted with that of Europe. Our readers will no doubt be highly gratified after perusing the following extract from that paper:—

"It is necessary to turn our eyes from England, whenever we wish to regale them with a picture, which may afford consolation and do honor to mankind. At present we need only cast a look upon the U. States of America to behold the contrast to that ambitious and domineering land, and the first vengeance that was taken of her usurping system.

"What a glaring difference does there not appear between the President's message to congress at its opening, and the speeches which are composed for his Britannic Majesty at the meeting of his parliament! The former is delivered in a frank, noble and explicit language, such as becomes the dignity of the chief of a nation truly free, when he has neither secret intrigues, perfidious designs, nor political blunders to dissimble. The message is not cloaked in obscure, indefinite, or vague terms. The President is not under the necessity of making a vain display of the greatness and prosperity of the republic by mere prompt of words. FACTS speak the glorious administration of JEFFERSON. He publishes the national debt with the inflexible means of discharging it; means, which do not, like those presented by the English government, depend upon an unlimited extension of trade, or upon a vain and precarious exaggeration of power; but which are founded upon the real and permanent riches of the soil, and upon the increase and population of industry; means, which can never fail under the wife, economical and liberal administration of the United States."

VOLTIGEURS—The corps of Voltigeurs, says a Paris paper, will consist of 10,000 men, taken from conscripts, under the size decreed for the regiments of the line, and of the years 9, 10, 11 and 12. A certain number is to be attached to each army, and their pay is to be the same as that of grenadiers. Their arms are, a short musket, such as is used by the Tyrolian Sharp-Shooters, one case of pistols, two daggers, and a short sword. The young Franconi, son to the person who, with a company of Voltigeurs or tumblers and horsemen, has occupied the theatre of Astley in this city, is appointed a Colonel of this corps; he has under him several of his father's pupils, as officers. Their dress is a short jacket, and pantaloons, of a bottle green colour, without lining; no waistcoat, or stockings, their pantaloons coming down into their shoes, with feet fixed to them. The cloth is of the lightest kind, or what is called Sicilian cloth. The rumor that Vestris was appointed a General of this corps is unfounded.

SHIP NEWS

FROM BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

August 30.

The British packet arrived at New York the 28th instant. Arrived, Spanish brig *Velez*, Zurbaron, 21 days from St. Jago de Cuba—hides, molasses and coffee—Bedford and Morton. Left two or three American vessels, names unknown. Two ships followed her into the capes. Passed a sloop from Charleston in the bay.

Also, sch'r Democrat, Barnes, 32 days from Aquin—coffee—Taggart and Caldwell. Left there the 29th July, sch'r Patriot, Pitt, of Baltimore, to fail in 12 days, and a brig from Salem, just arrived. Off cape Antonio, fell in with the English fleet from Honduras. When passing Matacomb, to the southward of cape Florida, saw 7 ships, 5 brigs, and several smaller vessels lying at anchor among the Keys. The captain of the convoy supposed they were taken by French privateers from the Jamaica fleet; 43 of them had been observed, that remaining in it. The sloop of war immediately bore down upon them, but they weighed anchor and went off. When clearing the gulph, spoke brig Two Brothers, from Jamaica, 12 days out, for New York; had been plundered by two French privateers.

New-York, August 25.

Arrived since our last, British brig Recovery, Phillips, in 21 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland. The Cambrian pressed two of her hands, viz. John Dyer, Joseph McGrath. Signals, last night for a ship, a fleet of brigs, and a fleet of schooners. Cleared, ship Andromache, Hecke; Jamaica; brig Inegrity, Funk, do. sch'r Pearl, Tracey, Guadaloupe.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, The sale of the Schooner B E T Y Which was advertised to take place on the 28th instant, was on account of the wet weather, postponed till this day, at 12 o'clock, when she will be sold at Cole's wharf, where she now lies, on a 4 months credit. She is about 500 barrels burthen, and may be sent to sea at a trifling expce.

LESLIGNON & CAMPBELL, auc'rs. August 31.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY The 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick street dock, will commence the sale of 45 hhds. first quality New Orleans sugar 62 barrels Guadeloupe do. 250 bags first quality Jamaica Pimento 212 bags and 4 tierces coffee 4 hhds. New England Rum 20 casks cordage 20 kegs butter 24 hhds. molasses 10 bales cotton, &c.

Also, 25 tons cordage and junk, VAN WYCK & DORSEY, auc'rs.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, The 31st instant, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Frederick street dock, will be sold, to close a concern, The Schooner REWASTICO, With all her materials, as she arrived from sea—burthen 500 barrels. Her inventory will be shewn at the time of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, auc'rs.

Sale by Auction.

Will be called to our sale this Morning, 10 hhds. first quality white and brown clayed SUGAR.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, auc'rs. August 31.

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY, The 4th Sept. at 12 o'clock, at the head of Frederick street dock, will be sold, The Schooner MARY ANN,

With all her materials, burthen about 88 tons. Her inventory will be shewn at the time of sale. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, auc'rs. August 31.

For Boston,

The Sloop COLUMBIA, Thomas Freeman, master, Burthen 500 barrels, now ready to receive a cargo, and lies at Bowly's wharf—For terms apply to

EPHRAIM WHITNEY, 101, Bowly's wharf, Who has just received for sale, 14 hhds. and 100 boxes Codfish 20 barrels Boston bay Mackerel, and 25 firkins butter. August 31. e6t

For sale,

134 barrels ROSIN 59 do. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 9 do. TAR 221 do. TURPENTINE. Apply to LUKE TIERNAN & Co. e6t

For sale,

A SMALL, new, handsome and well finished Brick Dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Lexington-street, and within a furlong of the new Market-house, which is building near Samuel Chase, esq's. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises. If not disposed of before the 1st January next, by private sale, it will be exposed to public vendue. The ground rent is 42 dollars per annum, with the privilege of purchasing the same at a low advance.

FRANCIS PEPPER, Platensis. August 31. e6t

John Clingman,

RETURNS thanks to the Citizens of Baltimore for the liberal support he has received in his late public career; and in reply to inform them, that he will, through the exertions of his friends, endeavor to procure a list of the names of his customers—He also informs them, that he has taken the noted stand at Mrs. Harry's, No. 10, Market-street, lately occupied as a vendue store, by Wm. C. Cochran, where attendance will be daily given for the reception of all kinds of Goods and Merchandise. His regular sales will be on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at No. 57, McHenry's building, and on Tuesday evenings, at No. 16, Broadway. Cash will be advanced, if required, on goods entrusted to his care. B. B. Books, Maps, Printers, &c. will be received at the above places for sale. August 31. e6t

For sale,

THREE LOTS in Hart's 2d Green, Nos. 167, 153 and 149, adjoining the other lots owned by William Smith on Congress street 200 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and also a lot on the East side of the 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and the other lot on the West side of the 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep, all of which are situated in the most eligible part of the city, and are well adapted for building with the most eligible materials. The whole enclosed by a brick wall, and a good fence, and a good well, and a good house, and a good garden, and a good orchard, and a good mill, and a good windmill, and a good water wheel, and a good saw mill, and a good grist mill, and a good distillery, and a good brewery, and a good tannery, and a good soap works, and a good paper mill, and a good printing press, and a good book binding press, and a good book selling press, and a good book repairing press, and a good book cleaning press, and a good book staining press, and a good book coloring press, and a good book gilding press, and a good book lettering press, and a good book binding press, and a good book repairing press, and a good book cleaning press, and a good book staining press, and a good book coloring press, and a good book gilding press, and a good book lettering press.