

Land for Sale.

A PART of that very valuable tract of LAND, formerly the property and residence of John Mercer Porter, deceased—situated in Baltimore county, in Back river neck, and about 14 miles from the city—containing 240 acres of strong fertile land, a great part of which is in a high state of cultivation; 14 acres in excellent timothy meadow, and about 20 acres more may be added at a very small expense. The improvements are of wood, lately erected, and such as would suit for farm houses.—The part in wood, which is at least equal to the support of the place, abounds in lofty white oaks, interspersed with hickory. This property will be sold part for cash, and part for credit, or bartered for approved property in the city of Baltimore. It is presumed a purchaser will view the premises, therefore it is unnecessary to give any further description of them. Peregrine Porter, adjacent to the premises, will show them, and treat for the sale thereof—or, if more convenient to purchasers, apply to

Wm. C. GOULDSMITH, August 4

Relief to the Consumptive.

Just received direct from the Patentee and for Sale, Dr. GEORGE MARIS, DRUGGIST, No. 140, Market-street, Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir. A remedy far exceeding every other yet used for consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, coughs, shortness of breath, and every other species of disease to which that organ of life, the lungs, is perpetually exposed.

It is needless for me to dwell too long on the praises of this medicine; those who use it will immediately be convinced of its superior virtues, in dispelling every distressing symptom in the complaints above enumerated: those hectic heats will in a few days be allayed, the night sweats will disappear, the cough diminish rapidly, and the patients, who previous to the use of this medicine were panting for breath, and fast approaching to dissolution, will find themselves re-suscitated in the most unexpected manner. It is not pretended that this medicine will cure every disease to which suffering humanity is liable, as is the case with most patent medicines: diseases which are as completely opposite as an acid and an alkali, they will assert, are all to be cured by one simple remedy. Such weak impositions have with much propriety brought most patent drugs into disrepute.—But the Vegetable Elixir is calculated for one class of diseases only, viz. those to which the lungs are exposed, and I need not observe that they terminate in consumptions. The precursors or harbingers of this hittero intractable malady, (until the discovery of the Vegetable Elixir) are a sitting of blood, pains in the breast and sides, coughs, difficulty in breathing, and a great number of complaints, which slender and delicate constitutions are so frequently laboring under, which, if attended to immediately on their commencement, will easily be obviated, and those in the last stages will be much alleviated, and many of them effectually cured. Price 75 cents per bottle. Aug. 28 1aw 8

John Clingman,

Returns to thank the citizens of Baltimore, for the liberal support he has received in his line as an auctioneer since his commencement, and is happy to inform them, that he will devote the whole of his time for the accommodation of his customers.—He also informs them, that he has taken the noted stand at Mrs. Barry's, No. 16, Market-space, lately occupied as a vendue store, by Wm. C. Cochran, where attendance will be daily given for the reception of all kind of Goods and Merchandise. His regular sale days will be on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at No. 53 McElery's buildings, and on Tuesday evening, Wednesday morning, Friday evening and Saturday morning, at No. 16, Market-space. Cash will be advanced, if required, on goods entrusted to his care. Books, Maps, Prints, &c. will be received at the above places for sale. At private Sale, A small invoice of new Law Books, much below the common prices, to be seen at the auction room. September 1806

Woodland—for sale.

ABOUT 80 acres of WOODLAND, about 2 miles from Elkton, in Cecil county. The land crosses the post road, leading to Baltimore, and runs down to Elk Creek and extends across the Nottingham road. It adjoins the farm of Mr. Lewis Miller. Persons not acquainted with the place and wishing to purchase can receive every information by applying to Mr. Humphries, the county surveyor, in Elkton, and the terms, &c. by enquiring of Mr. Thomas Veasey, East Nottingham. An indisputable title will be given by the proprietor, JOHN VEASEY, Coachmaker, Baltimore. September 15 2aw

Mediterranean Passports.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next; those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable, and the new one alone in use. Department of State, 23d of May, 1804. June 15 2aw 6m

Abner Neal,

At his Book-store, No. 1, Water-street, HAS received, and ready to be delivered to subscribers the 2d part of the 3d volume of the Encyclopaedia. Also for sale, The Wars of France, by Stephens Payne's Geography Morse's ditto Guthrow's ditto Walker's ditto Heron's ditto Young and Alsworth's Latin Dictionaries Johnson and Bailey's English do. Erskine's works complete Slackhouse's history of the Bible Wesley's Sermons Family, school and pocket Bibles A general assortment of School Books Blank Books Writing and Letter Paper Sugar blue do. Sheathing do. Wrapping do. Wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. September 17 2aw 12t

Wm. McDonald,

No. 103, lower end of Bowly's wharf, Has on hand, and offers for sale on the most reduced terms for cash or good paper, 114 barrels Pork, prime No 2 35 hhds Virginia Tobacco, re-inspected and re-weighted, and now lying at Colhoun's warehouse. 236 lbs fresh Nutmegs Imperial and Young Hyson Teas Coppers and Alum, in hhds. 13 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, of an excellent flavor 14 hhds nice Antigua Rum, 2d proof A large supply of sugars, in hhds. and bbls. Fig blue, in boxes of 25 lbs each, sifters 3d, 4th, and 6d Cut Nails 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d and 30d Cut Nails & Brads 4 years old Leiper's snuff, in bottles, C & F segars, loaf and lump Sugar With a constant supply of Camboozes, &c. September 26 2aw 8t

Education.

Mrs. GROOMBRIDGE having opened a Boarding and Day SCHOOL, for the reception of young Ladies, flatters herself the reputation and experience she acquired, during 10 years residence in Philadelphia, and the encouragement already received in this city, will recommend her to the patronage of the inhabitants of Baltimore and the public in general. Parents and guardians who may be pleased to honor her with the care of their children, may rely on the greatest attention being paid to the cultivation of their morals, improvement of their manners and advancement in every branch of Education. Tuition as follows: The English, French and Italian Languages grammatically; Eloquence, Composition, History, Geography, with the use of maps & globes; Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, Dancing, Vocal and Instrumental Music; Embroidery of various kinds; Marking, Netting, Tambour, Artificial Flowers, Filagree, Fancy Baskets; plain, cloth, print, paper and shell work, with many other acquirements, both useful and ornamental. Terms for Board and Instruction in the above branches, music, dancing and Italian excepted, 200 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, and in advance.—Entrance five dollars. Music 18 dollars per quarter and 5 entrance. Each lady finds her own bed, &c. and washing. Those who profess the Roman Catholic Faith, will be particularly instructed in the principles of their religion, by a lady of that persuasion, who resides in the house. Baltimore, corner of East and Calve streets, sept. 25 3 Oct 7w

FROM THE AURORA.

SPANISH AGGRESSIONS! No. IV.

The second proposition of the letter from Madrid, that Spain conquered the country east of the Mississippi in 1780, and was confirmed in the possession by the peace of 1783, may be admitted in its fullest latitude; but what does this prove; does this conquest from the British (by the bye with the aid of the Americans) show that the French did not previously possess that country? does it prove what were or what were not the boundaries of Louisiana, under the French? in a word does it prove any one fact upon which the question of the limits of Louisiana at all depends?

The simple amount of this proposition is, that all those countries before 1712, were all called Florida. That Croza gave the name of Louisiana to part of the country, the limits of which never have been accurately defined to this hour. That France possessed the countries of Louisiana and Florida until the secret convention of Pardo, of November, 1762, when she conveyed to Spain a part of those countries, at both sides of the Mississippi, and that the remainder was, by the 7th article of the treaty of 1763, ceded to Great Britain; and that a Spanish force combined with an American force, expelled the British in 1780.

This is the whole value of the proposition, it neither settles, limits nor defines the extent of one or another territory; if it could amount to anything, it would amount to more than is pretended to be asked, for while the British possessed the Floridas during our revolution, they did not confine themselves to the provincial boundaries, which they had originally fixed in 1763, but extended their rule over the country as far as Natchez and called that West Florida, which had before been known by the name of Florida, in common with Louisiana, and by the name of Louisiana, after it had been granted to Crozat and settled by him.

The question then wholly depends upon a correct examination of the import and value of the third proposition of the Madrid letter—which is to be found more fully expressed in this paragraph.

In 1780, we (Spain) conquered from Great Britain all the country east of the Mississippi, then divided into East and West Florida, which conquests were confirmed to us by the definitive treaty of peace of 1783. It is here to be observed that West Florida, has ever since retain-

ed that name, and formed no part of Louisiana, as originally ceded by France to Spain, but having been conquered by the latter, it remained a separate government as when under the dominion of England, and independent of Louisiana, in possession of a governor appointed by the crown, who was in a certain degree as well as the governor of Louisiana, dependent on the government of Havana.

This article merits discussion. And the first question to be examined is—whether the incidents of war, the capture of a country, a temporary retention, and a subsequent expulsion, of any power can give validity to the acts of the invader after his expulsion? The import of the third proposition depends upon the affirmative. But what are the real merits? Britain had taken possession of the country of Florida, with a view to the annoyance of Spain, newly embarked in the war of our revolution, and to create such a diversion of our force on the south as would weaken our resistance towards the centre of the union.—Spain had with us then a common interest; she had Cuba and her part of St. Domingo to protect against the cruizers of the British which hovered in the bays of Apalachee and Mobile; she had to protect her frontier of Mexico from British ambition; and we had to co-operate in self defence with an ally become of some importance to us from the hostility which she had experienced from our common enemy. By common efforts we succeeded, and it no longer became a consideration whether the convenience which had dictated the peace of 1763, and the secret cession of 1762, still prevailed or not; it was not for the name of the country but its possession the ousting of the British was made, and that the country should during the remainder of the war do no more than adopt the system of government practised by their predecessors was the ordinary nature of things so unsettled.

That the peace of 1783 transferred the Floridas to Spain, we apprehend does not alter the nature of the case, which does not at all depend even upon the peace of 1763, nor upon any measure or event subsequent thereto. The convenience of the belligerent powers might adopt new limits or bestow new names at discretion on territories uninhabited by civilized man, but these new and temporary regulations, always subject to the mutation of fortune cannot be urged against a definite principle established upon a pre-existing state of those countries; & which those subsequent changes, never constant nor consistent in themselves, could neither alter nor abrogate.

Spain, by the joint operation of her own force and ours, come into possession of the whole of Florida and Louisiana according to its ancient limits. As parties in the war, France and the United States consented to her possession of those territories; but that consent neither altered the pre-existing facts, with relation to the original possession by France; nor did it prevent Spain from reconquering Florida with Louisiana, had Spain chosen so to have done.

These considerations then lead back to the true ground, or that upon which the cession of Louisiana was made by Spain to France, the terms of which are—"the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it actually has in the hands of Spain, that it had when France possessed it." These words, it should be particularly remembered, are the words of the treaty of St. Ildefonso of 1st October, 1800, concluded between Spain and France, which was confirmed and enforced by another treaty of the 21st March, 1801; and under the operation of these treaties, it was that France transferred the sovereignty of Louisiana to us, and in the express words, "Louisiana with the same extent as it had when France possessed it" it is our right to claim, and to maintain it; which by the help of God, we trust our government are determined to do.

The question then would seem to be, what was the extent of Louisiana when France possessed it?

A slight knowledge only of the enmities and jealousies which prevailed for 30 years before our revolution, between the rival powers of France and England, is required to be able to arrive at a correct opinion on this subject. The French had formed a very splendid project of empire, which was to embrace the whole range of our western lakes from Canada to the Mississippi. The British perpetually cavilled at the French inroads on their territory; and their disputes and stratagems to circumvent each other were incessant until the conquest of Canada by the British, annihilated the hopes of France in that quarter; only to leave their successors in pursuit of the illusions which France had raised to captivate their ambition.

The French described their boundary of Canada, by a line drawn along the western waters through the south west angle of Lake Huron, thence into Michigan, and thence down the Illinois to the Mississippi; comprehend all to the westward of Canada!

The negotiations of M. Bussey and Mr. Pitt on this subject in 1761, exhibit a disgusting picture of political wickedness, and considering what has since happened the folly of both negotiators, and nations!

However these documents and the papers of M. Vadreuil and governor Pownall, place the question concerning "the extent of Louisiana when France possessed it" out of all questions.

The French minister in his first general memoir, proposed, that all which did not belong to Canada should appertain to Louisiana, and that Louisiana should be considered as extending to the frontier of Virginia.

The British minister on the other hand, declares he cannot submit to this, not only what lies west of the Illinois, but what lies west of the Ohio, shall be Canada! may more that some other countries (not described but by the word intermediate) shall form a neutral barrier, "even admitting them to have been previously included in Louisiana!"

The French minister gave in his ultimatum on the 17th August, followed by a note on the 18th. In which he agrees to the proposition concerning a neutral intermediate territory "between Canada and Louisiana, as also between Virginia and Louisiana"—and fixes the boundary of Louisiana at the river Perdido.

The British minister however rejects this proposition, and upon this extraordinary ground, that the countries as far as the Perdido, were "already ceded under the description of Canada!"

It is very certain that there was in these negotiations a want of information or something else, which was not to be presumed from the eminence and celebrity of the two statesmen.

It was clear the British minister did not want peace at that moment, and the negotiations were broken off; but we have abundant materials in Pownall's papers to shew what had been the real state of things, and that Bussy in fact claimed no more than had been already occupied.

In Pownall's papers on the administration of the colonies published in 2 vols. 8vo. by Walter at London in 1774—is a memorial drawn up in 1756, corresponding with preceding official memorials of 1754 and 1755, concerning the policy of Britain with regard to France. The work exhibits the mind of a profound and sagacious statesman, he surveys the country with the eye of a soldier and a political economist; points out the weak points of the French system and the commercial advantages to be derived from totally extruding them! After describing the whole of the Canada frontier, and the force in each of the French forts, he proceeds to Louisiana—thus

- The establishments, ports, and settlements of Louisiana, are as follows: "Thirty seven companies of 50 men each, and two Swiss companies of 75 men each—" 1. The garrison of New Orleans; 900 } 975 " French, 75 } " Swiss, " Out of which are garrisoned the "out posts of the Balise, and other "small posts. " 2. Detour Anglais—4 companies, " &c. which have their tour of duty "with the Mobile and Illinois, &c. " 3. Mobile—eight French companies "and one Swiss—475. " 4. Tombegbee, " 5. Alibamou, " One company each, " an detachment from " the garrison of " Mobile.

He then goes through the other military posts, it is to be presumed, that the possessions of Mobile, and Tombegbee and the Alibama, are here sufficiently shewn upon the authority of governor Pownall, to be within the colony of Louisiana, in the year 1756; three years before the seizure upon Canada, and six years before the secret convention of Pardo in 1762 which appears to have been a measure taken in consequence of the ineffectual negotiations of Bussy in 1761.

It seems that during these rivalries, the British agents contrived constantly to possess themselves (a la mode de Liston et Drake) of the dispatches of the governor of Louisiana, M. Vadreuil; and governor Pownall makes ample use of them, they are under dates from the year 1748 to 1752, in which the countries in the neighborhood of the Mobile, Alabama, &c. are treated of as part of Louisiana. The various tribes of Indians are named, and their attachments, French, English or neutral marked.

In a corresponding memorial of 1754, Mr. Pownall proposes the plan for overturning the French power; among which are the following:

- I. To disjoin and keep separate Louisiana and Canada. II. To throw off the yoke of force which the French are laying on our necks.

And he proceeds to shew the effect on Louisiana in these words:

"I should have extended my idea to an attempt on Mobile by a West India squadron with troops raised in the islands; for nothing would more embarrass the enemy's Indian affairs in Louisiana than the taking this place."

The same able writer published a memorial of date the 22d October, 1759, which appears to have been the guide of the British negotiators in 1761 and 1763.—The words of the memoir merit quotation:

"If the English policy does not extend to the obtaining & persevering the entire possession of Canada and Louisiana, 'twill consider by what line it, shall circumscribe those parts. And he proposes that the line be drawn down the Mississippi—and directly to the north west corner of the Spanish rights at Pensacola." A point of termination that exactly corresponds with the account of Louisiana by governor Pownall and M. Vadreuil.

We have not regarded method nor style throwing together these facts—we conceive, however, that they plainly shew, that what is called West Florida, was "part of Louisiana in the same extent that France possessed it," before the cession to Spain. And that the use of these words "originally ceded," as it relates to the peace of 1763, is in every sense fallacious and inapplicable to the merits of our title to the countries as far as the Perdido.

- 1. Because it is not true that the cession was originally made of the peace of 1763—it having been made by France to Spain in the preceding year, after the failure of negotiation with England. 2. Because when France ceded the part of Louisiana she actually held the whole of Louisiana, and the country on the Mobile was therein comprehended, as appears by the foregoing evidence. 3. That Spain having ceded the country of Louisiana with the same extent as France had held it—and as she did not hold it between the years 1762 and 1800 the date of the treaty of St. Ildefonso—it is dishonorable & faithless on the part of Spain to attempt a violation of the treaty which she solemnly established and reinforced by the treaty of Madrid in March 1801.

[To be continued.]

NEW-YORK, September 29.

We were last evening favored with an extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated the 11th inst. containing the following additional particulars of the hurricane at that place:

The cargo of the ship commerce of New York was safe. The schr Lark, of Middletown, had her cargo saved. The brig George, of New York, cut one cable, her mainmast, lost bowsprit, and otherwise damaged; cargo saved, vessel repairing. The schooner Betsey, of New York, on shore; brig Fair Trader, Crawford, of Boston, last from Tobago, drove on shore, but got off; the ship Pittsburg, Lake, for Philadelphia; schr Polly, Colhoun, do; brig Mentor, Thurston, do; schooner Mercury, Driggs, New York, all rode the gale. The letter adds, that notwithstanding the destruction in that harbor, about 50 sail at the lowest computation having been lost or drove on shore, that not one soul was lost. The European vessels all escaped except two, one an English brig and the other an English ship with 280 slaves, both of which are likely to be got off.

The schooner Susan, captain Culver, is wrecked at St. Croix.

CHARLESTON, September 18.

Capt. Bythwood, from Beaufort, (S. C.) furnishes the disagreeable intelligence of the damage sustained at and adjacent to that place by the late storm. The Port Republic Bridge Company have suffered a very severe loss; almost the whole of their labor for seven years, and at a great expense, they have beheld swept away in the short space of a few hours; all the causeway on the main side, and about half of that on the side of the Island, has been destroyed.—A number of chimnies in the town were blown down; and Mrs. Agnew has suffered a very considerable loss in her out-houses, &c.—All the small bridges, causeways, &c. adjacent to Beaufort have been swept away, and the roads rendered quite impassable. So high did the tide rise, as to overflow the cotton plantations in many places to the depth of 4 or 5 feet; and it is the general estimation that cotton enough will not be preserved for seed. All the dwelling houses at Bay Point were swept away by the impetuosity of the tide and wind, excepting that of capt. John Jenkins, the standing of which was, fortunately, the means of preserving the lives of all the negroes at that place; the white inhabitants took to an open boat, & after being exposed in this state through the night, they were fortunate enough to get safely on shore in the morning. Of three vessels which were lying at Beaufort, two went on shore; the schr Guillemet, belonging to Messrs. Bold, Rhodes and Otis, of this city, was driven high and dry on St. Helena; and the schr. Collector, belonging to Messrs. Saltus and Yates, of this city, having on board about thirty barrels of rice, was stranded on Lady's Island, and the rice entirely ruined. The Baptist Church, which was undergoing some repairs, has received considerable injury. Fortunately no lives have been lost.

VINCENNES, (I. T.) August 28.

It was stated in our last that the Delaware tribe of Indians, had ceded to the United States all the country between the Ohio and Washash rivers, as high up as the road leading from this place to Louisville. We are now informed that the title of the United States was not complete by the relinquishment of the Delawares, as the Piankashaws, who were the original proprietors of the country, had refused to admit the right of Delaware to sell it. It appears that the latter, who are emigrants to the shores of the Chesapeake and Delaware