AMERICAN, Commercial Daily Advertiser. Der Paper 7 , Gracute 5 Dolle, per Annuum

WEDNESDAY, SEPTERBER 26, 1801

India Goods TOR SALE, on accommodating terms, at the

I' Wasehruse of Mr. Ephraim libitney, No. 101, Bowly's wharf, consisting of Furboom Gurraha Januah Emmerties Luckipore Baftas Chittabuly ditto Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs.

Aiso. Fine BROAD CLOTHS, &c. JOHN M. MINER & Co. tentember 11

"Muir & Slubey, No. 79, Smith's wharf, Max imported from London and Liverpool,

different Vessels, Shot, large sizes Gun Powder, F. B. Bar and Sheet Lead White Lead, in oil and dry Red ditto, do. Yellow Ochre, in cil Fig Blue, Seine Twine Real London Crowley's Steel, No. 3 Sheet Iron, single, double and trobles Best Lordon Pewter, in small casks Resned Salt Petre, Allum A sew pieces superfine black & blue Cloths A few cases Hats, coarse and fine. sertember 14

J. Eichelberger & Co.

At the scuth east corner of Market & Howard-sts. Have receive, by the late arrivals from London, Liverpoul & Hull, an extensive assortment of 7.8 and 9 R calicoes and men's and Women's Woodstock & beaver

chinizes 9-8 and 6.4 jaconet and cambrick muslins Nuns, colored and Os-9-8 dyed cambricks naburgthread Bombazeens, bomba-White & printed marseitles : zets, wildbores, mo. Dimities

reens, calimancoes & Striped ticken durants

Cambrick and Norwich Supertine and second Striped ticken cloths, cassimeres & | shawls Laun and linen pocket coatings handkeichiefs Flannels and dometts Pullica: & madrass do. Colchester and bocking

Ladies rich embroidered ilk hose Men's women's and Silk. cotton and patent children's fine aa.t nett braces coarse hats in small R. se and point blankets!

They bare also, shawls, sewing silks, ribbons, swansdowns, manthe Fame from Liverpool, and the Eliza from Lonton september 19

Printed Calicoes, Muslins, &c.

GUEST, ATTERBURY & Co.

No. 14, C.: lvert street, TTAVE received by the different airivals 11 from London, Liverpool and Hull, an excellant assortment of

7 8 and 9 8 fancy Calicoes and Chintzes 78 and 98 Furniture do. Dimities

Cambrick and Furniture de. Jaconett and Hook Muslins Tamb ured and Lace do, Estin wirked and colored do. 98 and 64 Cambric do 9,8 and 6 4 colored and figured do. \$ 4. Fand 13-16 Bed Tick Diaper Table Clocks "11 and 6.4 Linen Checks Cotton and Worsted Hosiery Velvets and Fancy Cords Rose and Duffil Blankets Coatings, Lrises Flanneis Swansdowns and Toilinets Lancashire Sheeting

Carpets and Carpetting A few casks bast London Porter, Which they offer for sale very low for eash, er acceptances at short dates.

scp.ember 15 Notice.

THE subscribers having this day entered into partne, ship, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Sebulta: & Vogeler.

JOHN E. SCHULTZE, RUDOLPH VOGELER. Who have imported in the brig Perseverance, ! capt wm Selicik, from Varsi, and offer for ! because our government has in the most sale on reasonable terms, at their store, corner of Commerce and Praitestreets, the following COODS 1

T cklenburgs } assorted. Belefield Lipen Platillas Reyales Bietagnes . Rouans Estopilles, Unich Creas a la Morlix Duwlass, in 1.1 and I pieces Brown Holiand L'atailoes Cheeks, No 2, and Checks and Stripes.

september 22 d41v

Ino. Campbell White &, Sons, RAST STREET, HAVE FOR SALE, 200 barrels New York primelleef and Pork 100 casks Erglish Gunpowder

131 chests hyson tea BO do. young hyson do 80 got hysen skin do 47 do, southeing 12 do imperial 15 pipes, Lonion particular Te-30 half pipes ditto 30 gr. casks ditto 8 pipes cargo Teneriffe wine 30 qr casks old Sherry do o pipes Lisbon 22 half pipes and qr. casks red do 200 casks Malaga raising 40 do toll brimstone

50 baxes fig blue

1:10 bales cloves

1.215 beles upland cotton

3 pipes Cognise do.

30 pines Barcelons brandy

FROM THE AURORA. SPANISII AGGRESSIONS!

Since the two preceding numbers were written a series of articles, purporting to be letters from Spain, have appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette some of which

merit particular attention. The letters are declared to be f. om " characters of the first respectability" --- we have not the least doubt of this fact, and they are said to have been received by an intelligent character here-which is sull more certain! we could wish that they ther intelligent hims-If or capable of discerning what was due to the honor and interest of his own country; or who possessed a knowledge of the subject to be capable of forming an opinio upon it. The opinion of the Pauladelphia Gazette here is c-riainly of no more importance than the chirping of the locust, but when it is well know a that foreign governments have taken pains oob air and make ure of the opinions of certain American individuals for the purpose of delaying or delaying the just claims of American cutzens | on th. (East) side of the Mississippi, made by the American government-we should not be at all surprized to hear of the equally inconsistent and imbedile opinions of a mercenary Gazetteer, being employed for the same purposes as the opinions of mercenary lawyers.

We have not the least doubt that the Middletter of the 12th July, comes directly from an official source; and in this view we shall offer a tew remarks upon

It now appears not with standing all the previous exuitations of major Jackson and other wise-acre editors, that Spain " does not dispute our title to Louisi ma proer perly so called." and that all the exultation on the loj rious consequences resulting : on the purchase are reduced to a simple dismire about boundaries!

That some negocia on and discussa rily arise, and some difference of opinion -follow, upon the fira stricment of boundaries, which have never you be easedled were incidents that might naturally have been expect it; and it wis as ratural to presupprise that in the negociation Spain would employ at he maare usually resorted to by European dipomatistics, procure for itseif, as good torms as pos-

But it was not therefore a necessary modes, pelongs, sarsenets, florentines, silk i convequence that a war amen of he that it tech of this negociation; and i. will scarcely be sup men har the menuce of war, j would be he mus likely method of obtaining from us the best terms for Spain. Whatever therefore has been said in the papers in the nature of menace, we conclude to be mere brutum fuimen; a d'that the whole will be amicably settled by the more pacific system of negrous on -we had in the letter from M.dud, that Spain is disposed to do this for "a fair equiva-

What then are the chj cas upon which negociation will principally hange? They appear to be founded in the fillering propositions:

1. That East and West Florida were originally ceded by France to England in 1762, who at the same time ceded to Spain the island of New-Orleans, and the territory west of the Mississppi.

2. That in 1780 Spain conquered the country east of the Mississippi, then divided into E. and W. Florida, which conquests were confirmed by the peace

3. That West Florida formed no part of Louisiana as originally ceded by France to Spain.

These propositions will be found perhaps to contain the essence of the dis pute, so far as it concerns territory; but it should be kept in view that while Spain affects to carry a lofty port on these particula s, there are ther subjects, upon which Spain has to render justice and retribution to the United States; and it is very apparent, that she assumes a more arrogant tone upon these points, only decisive manner, demanded satisfaction for the insult and injury done us, by the Spanish intendant at New-Orleans and by the pillage of our vessels at sea.

Spain in sact appears to wish for a general compromise of differences, to ob. tain an oblivion of injuries, and to make that oblivion the price of a settlement of boundaries—but in the course she pursues, she deseats her own purpose-cither her ministers are misinformed or very much mistake the cheracter of our government-from what we know we are rather disposed to think them mistaken

Let us now examine the principles laid down in support of the pretensions of Spain, as expressed in the Madrid let-

The first proposition sets out with stating in a manner and in words incorrecl, what is not in fact true. It states, that " East and West Plerida were originally ceded by France to England." This is incorrect in terms, because there was no division of territory into East and West, until after the English took possession of Florida in 1763 -The treaty bears date the 10th day of February, 1763. and the British king's proclamation is of date the 7th Ostober of that year, the 7th and 24th freicles contain all that relates to this schjech therein.

peace on solid and durable foundati- vannah on the sea coast was called Georons, and to remove forever all sub- giar as well as the interior to the river ject of dispute with regard to the li-

ries on the continent of America, it is agreed, that for the future, the confines between the dominions of his Britannic majesty and those of his most christian majesty, in that part of the world shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn slong the middle of the river Wississipp, from its source to by a line drawn along the middle of

SEE MAN TO THE PARTY OF THE PAR

the river Iberville, and from thence this r ver and the lakes Maurepis and Pontchartrain to the seas and for this purp se the most Christian king cedes in full right and guaranties to his Britanniz majesty the river and port of had fallen into the hands of an editor en Mobile, and every thing robic's he passesses or ought to possess on the left sine (east side) of the Mississippi, except the town of N. Orleans and the island on which it is simuted, which shall remain to France, &c.

Art. XXIV. Great Britain shall at the end of three months after the exchange of ratifica i ans, enter into possession of the river and port of Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of the territory of Great Britain us specified in the 7th article."

These we presume are the foundation of the assertion that East and West Florida were originally ceded by France to England, 'who at the SAME time ced-" ed to Spain, New Orleans and the " territory west of the Mississippi-" which" Spain is alledged " to have " he'd ever since without any alteration " of boundaries whatsoever."

Now this is altogether either wilfully misrepresented or palpably mistaken. The country here specified was ceded to Spain by Prance in virtue of a secret convention dated the 3d of November 1792, which preceded what is called the

" orginal cession." Now or is it a fact that the country now called East and West Florida was Lell over since and without alteration of bu diries by Span : for it is well meeting. [durona] wn that during our revolution, the Birch took pessesion of Fiorida, and er lar formits remaining without bounday, the Butish did actually divide the r unte again into two provinces, which ther conta East and West Florida.

But t may be proper in this place to advitt to the enginal constition and sames of oer countries. The whole of the territy y a with of Virginia was fi st carred Fiorida, and it was with a view to its cold at that Solo set out from Cube in the voyage wherein he d scovered the Mississippi. The planta. tions of Ca oile a and South Carolina and subsequently of Georgie, took from the countrie-theretotete called Florida.

The success of the Bott-sh plantations, and the disputes which asone between their southern neighbours, and the disputes which arose upon the seas, between the two nations produced a variety of negociations. Those which took place in 1738 arose from the Spaniards insisting on the right of "visiting, sea ching" British vessels, and the counter complaints of Britain, that spain was encroaching upon British bout da les, a convention concluded at Pards on the 14th January 1739, wherein it was stipulated "that commissioners " should be appointed to regulate the " prefensions of the two powers in relation to the limits of Florida and Ca-

appointed, and that they determined the limes of Florda, to be a line drawn from fore St. George on the mouth of the river San Mathro, due west to the mouth of the fiver Vasisa, in the bay of Appalachee. We have before us the convention of Parlo, and the map with the boundary line thus drawn published in 1755.

The river St. Mathico, is now called the St. John's river, and is in latitude 30,

33 nor h This boundary it will appear was a sacrifice on the part of Great Britain, which plainly shews that she thought it necessary to-make some reparation to Spain; for the Carolinians had by two very desperate battles in 1702 and 1703 in which the Spaniards were overcome, obtained possession of the country of the Apalachees, and had extended their conquests to the full limits of the Carolina charter, by the distruction of the Timoogua Indians and the Spaniaids who

had joined them in 1706, The Carolina charter extended the boundary to the 29th degree of north latitude, and these several victories of the Carolinians had secured what by charter they had been granted. Great Britain in granting to Spain by the operation of the convention of Pardo, territory, which she held to the extent of a degree of latitude, acted towards Spain so far liberally. But what is important to the present question is, that the line scitled by the convention at Pardo, limits Florida simply to the peninsula, and does not extend it even as far as the St.

Marks or to the Apalachicola rivers. From thenceforward to 1732, when the charter for Georgia was passed, the whole of that country from the Currituck Inlet, the south houndary of Virginia, to Cape Canaveral, in lat. 28 54, was called Carolina; and after Georgia had been established, the country north Arg VII. In order to re-establish of the river St. Johns, and as far as Sa-Abama, and all 'the countries of the mits of the British and French territo- | Creeks; and thence beyond called and

claimed by the French as Luuisiana up to the Alleghany mountains.

It appears then that the Madrid letter is net correct in it's position, that East and West Florida was originally ceded by France to England in 1783.

1. Because neither the treaty of 1763. nor the convention of Pards of 1739 even mention any such subdivision.

2. Because, as it appears by the facts, the whole of Florida, after the convention of Pardo, was necessarily limited to the peninsula, part of what is now called East Florida. 3. Because as is evident from this con-

vention that even the occupation of that part of what is now called East Florida which lies north of the 30, 35, -was an usurpation and contravention of the pre-existing convention, which ought not to be brought up even if it would be of use, in support of a claim to a still more extensive innovation.

4. It is not a correct position to assert, that any part of Florida was originally ceded by France to England, because the original cession was made by France to Spain in 1762.

5. Because the division into two provinces was made by the British after the treaty of 1673, their intention being to extend their frontier along the Mississippi, and to combine their political and commercial operations from Canada by the Lakes with the Mississippi.

[To be continued]

SPANISH WRONGS.

A meeting was held at the city coffee house on Thursday agreeable to public advertisement, on the subject of Spanish wrongs; upon the extent and measure of the wrong there was but one opinion, & a draft of a memorial to government on the subject was offered to the meeting by one of the sufferers, of which we have ob ained a copy, the original was referred to a committee of three gentlemen; who it is presumed will report to another

That your memorialists, with a considerable number of their fellow citizens, by various modes of aggression and depredation, by Spanish subjects undere the sanction, connivance or authority of the government, and by the government and subbordinate governments of his catholic majesty, have been deprived of their property, suffered insult, injury, waste and cruelty; feelingly alive to those privaliors, and those wrongs, representations were made by some to the goremnient of the United States, while others ver en' their sufferings in the pubhe prints the records of which bear ample testimenty to the numerous and severe afflictions of the Citizens of the U. States from those sources.

That during the continuance of these hostilities in which Spain was a party, her own maritime commerce annihilated, her policy dictated, and her colonial governments adopted a -ystem different from the usual rousine of Spanish traffic. The vessels of the United States were invited and permuted, our merchants were lured and engaged to convey the perishing produce of those colonies to the mother country and elsewhere. Mamy of our most valuable vessels were engaged for that purpose, they arrived in their colonies and were admitted, but no sooner was peace known to have occurred than the former rigid system of It appears that commissioners were | Spain was renewed, their own licenses abrogated, and those vessels, their officers and seamen subjected to all the vexations, proceedings of power, faithlesness and cruelty, by which many of your memorialists are reduced from affluence to want, and readered unable to pay their just debta.

Informed of these violences your memorialists confided in the wisdom and energy of their governments to obtain their redress and compensation, considering themselves enti-led to protection while engaged in fair and honest commerce under the flag of the United States, which your memorialists respectfully declare they have not transgressed.

Wich entire satisfaction, therefore, your memorialists learned that the governinent of the United States were engaged in negociations for that purpose, but they conceive themselves called upon trexpress their corresponding disappointment on the publication of the treaty of Madrid, of the 11th August, 1802, which referred so much to interpretation, so much to chance! The adjustment of claims by commissioners your memorialists cannot but approve, but the duties of commissioners it is conceived should be chiefly confined to the decision of items and amount of demands, the justice of claims as to principles being fi. st expressly recognized by treaty-with respectful aubmission, your memorialisis heg leave to suggest on this occusion, that as the United Sales render justice to all other nations & people, that equity requires, and the relation existing with the citizens, call upon the government to demand for them a compensation for captures made by privateers, whether under French or Spanish colors, if fitted out or condemned in ary Spanish port, in like manner as the United States have done in a similar case, for ali American property seized in any Spanish colony which had been permitted to be imported therein by the government of the colony, for all detentions of American ves sels in Spanish ports or colonies, and freights and demurrages lost by any in terference, or prohibition of the eclimist or local government, tor all impressments of American citizens under any unjust pretence whatsnever.

That your memorialists, in common with their government and fellow citizens feel the force, and confess the fact and sincerity of the declaration, that " no na-" tion can too highly prize the value and " preservation of peace; but that one ob-"ject should be still dearer to us-our " national independence," that, heavily as your memorialists have felt the hand which has invaded it, they rely on the wisdom and firmness of the government of the United States to obtain their adequate redress, so long and so cruelly delayed, pledging themselves that if negociations fail for that purpose, they will with their lives and fortunes, support whatever measures the government of the United States may adopt, to maintain i's honor, independence and future security, and to obtain satisfaction and suitable redress for those aggravated wrongs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 42.

The Honorable John Penn has forwarded from London, by the ship Pigou, captain Collet, and presented to " The Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital." a Statue of his illustrious Grand father WILLIAM PENN, the founder of Pennsylvania.

On Saturday evening, WILLIAM BAR-RY, a Mariner from Norfolk, Virginia, aged nine teen years, was stopped in the street by several Spaniards; and, without any provocation on his part, stabbed in four piaces .- He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hespital, where he now languisher under his deep wounds.

I. is communicated, in private intellige ce from Paris, that the same Tribunat which tried Georges & Moreau will be shortly called together for trial of the Exnubles Faucue Burel. De la Rochefoucauit, aid De Beaumont, who have been several years prisoners in the Temple. The object of this measure is, no doubt, to implicate the Generals Lecourbe und Mecdenald, whom the Corsican views with a most suspicious eye.

PETERSBURG, (Va.) Sept. 21. We are sorry to learn that a great degree of sickness and mortality prevails amongst the inhabitants of all the adjacent counties, occasioned by the uncommonly warm and dry weather of the present month. A letter to the editor, from a gentleman of Amelia, dated the 17th inst. mentions--" I have heard, in the curse of twenty-four hours, of five deaths!! three of whom were heads of families. Death is making hasty strides in this once healthy county. The dry season, joined to a large number of mill-ponds in this county, accounts for this in retality-Private in erest is two commonly the bane of public and private happiness."

GEORGETOWN, S. C. Sept 12. On Saturday last we experienced a most severe tornado, which, for violence and duration, exceeded any within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants of this place. It commenced between three and four A. M. with the wind at N. E. and blew from thence with increasing fury until twelve at night, when the wind shifted to S. S. E. but abated very little before the night following. The rain descended in torrents, with little intermission, the chief part of the

The tide rose suddenly to a height hitherto unparalleled, covering several parts of the bay in such a manner as to render it impassable, unless in boats, or other vehicles. Several stores on the wharves, and at some distance from them, had two and three feet water therein; in consequence of which great quantities of corn, sait, &c. were de-

The schooner Perseverance, from this port for Charleston, belonging to Thomas Shubrick, esq. of the latter place, was blown ashore on South Island; the people were saved, but it is feared the vessel will be entirely lost.

Two negroes, attempting to cross Samdit river in a canoe, were overset, and fortunately saved themselves by swimming—two others, in a similar attemp', were drowned.

Several merchants and others here have suffered very much; the injury the planters have sustained, is incalculeble. Many crops of rice ready to Le gathered, are parily lost; and the destruction of banks, trunks, &c. is very considerable.

Great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of persons residing at North Inlet; the dwelling houses of Mesers. Allston, Thurston and Crolls were blown down; kitchens and out houses swept sway by the impetuosity of the wind and tide; but although the situation of the inhabitants was tru-y distressing, and their lives in most in:minest danger, we are happy to state that none were lost.

The water in our streets was quite brackish, and sea turtle, teraquins, &c. were driven up to the town; one of which was caught by a negro feiluw in a new brick store on the bay.

The subscriber RETURNING to town in the course of the Enauing Impath, proposes again to Heynte turn hours every evening to the tuitles of Fig. French and Spanish languages 10 10 HM 1178