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REPRESENTATION

PETITION Of the Representatives cleded by the Freemen of the TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

To the honorable the Senate, and the hoof the United States, in Congress as-

sembled. their respective distr .'s in the District of October, 1800.

of Louisiana, humbly shew, (Concluded from our last.)

those given already, and which appear to them grounded upon justice, ip order to determine your honorable Houses immedistely to repeal that part of the act providing for the government of the D'strict of Louisiana, which places this district to do justice to the request of your petiti- | conceive, to grant lands in its name until

determined to appeal. contemplated by the fourteenth section of | at a considerable distance can be in t the bill crecting Louisiana into two terri- | greater hurry to take steps by which i tories, may, in the opinion of Congres, have been rendered necessary by circum- try, than the government which has just oners to determine. Were those measures only severe, we should oppose to ty acknowledged there, and that ten them, only the articles of compact beple of the north western territory. Arshall in any manner whatever, interfere | may have yet more than one year to compreviously formed."

than residents."

that they even go so far as to provide that | since the first day of October, 1800? be taxed higher than residents.

are speaking.

pgrecably to the laws, usages and cus- ing the language of their neighbors; dis fums of Spain, to have actually taken pirce three years were granted by the Spenish guyernment, after having obtained's full or an inciplent grant, for making a settlement; thereon. There may be, and there are American emigrants, who sume time previously to the Suth day of December, 1803, may have bought fremi the original proprietor, or rather bolder of thet incipient tile, his zeright to sad linds. There may be, and there are ome. who have obtained those incipient titles in their own name, and whos ignorant as they must have been, Den law not unacled at the time, and tak-Handit for & Miled. That Congress would allow the same space of time, which was all wed by the Spanish government, for making a settlement upon lands obtsined from the Spanish government, may bire re'urned to the eastern part of the United States, in order to prepare every of March, 1804, that the United States taing decessary for their temoval, and the and intention of coming back to Louisians in the following spring, to setalle appone those lands they had bought bona fide and without fraud-But per-Haps Congress, who in the beginning of The 1416 section had declared null and quent to the treaty of St. Ildefonso, made | does, persist in his claim, after the first the first of October 1800; of what— dey of October next, condemn to a fine have the failles, towards lie up aining any line exceeding one thousand dollars, and grant tille, or glaim to speh lande, and to suffer an inprisonment not exceeding moder what wer worthority transacted or one year, any man who shall have at pratended, be, and thave been lions the lempted a settlement on lands to which the many void and of no effect in the may not have obtained as yet a comthe plant in a the lines the plets title, if he has made or a tempted a povereign of the lands of Lorisiana, settlement any time posterior to the 20th masseled in the United States the first day of December, 1803, that is more der of October, 1800 ; and since more | than three months before the law which then three years clapsed from the first condemns him wes enacled; and of your dey of October 1800 to the 20th day of honorable Houses reflich that the act e-December 1803 ibry have un question | tecling Louisisma into two territories, is ably weight to expet from the lands they only to take place on the first day of Oc-

tie might have obtained on the 20th day | Place more than nine months subsequentof December, 1803; and as Congress by according of the law strell, before the being pleased to confirm such in itself an | provision of that lew can be enforced, and insufficient title to any schue: settler, it that too, in the very face of the third oris a fevour which they may or may not | ticle of the ninth section of the constitugrant, without binding themselves to ex- Iton of the United States, which declares tend it to the representative of the origi. " That no hill of attainder or thest facto e peal of the act ere ling Louisiana into two nal holder, unless the express condition | ' law shall be russed " of an imprevement has been, fulfilled, But il your honorable Houses give leave at your petitioners to remind you, that | ing the President of the United States by the first article of the treaty of St. Ildefonso .- " His catholic majesty pro mises and engages on his part, to cede | " Missinsippi, and residing thereon, for to the French Republic, s x months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and sipulations berein relative to his royal highness the Dake of Par- | "shalt remove and settle thereon." ma, the colony or province of Louisianai with the same extent that it has now in porable the House of Renresentatives | the hands of Spain, and that it had when | earth, every inhabitant of Louisiana, your France possessed it." It will be mar :- petitioners do not conceive, that they fest to your honorable Houses, that the | could have taken a more effectual step to-The Remonstrance and Petition of the Re- king of Spain did not renousce his sove | wards the fulfilment of the engagement. presentatives, elected by the Freemen of reignty over Louisians, on the first day than the measures contemplated by the

At what period of time an absolute renunciation of Louisiana was made by the Your petitioners cannot consider it as I king of Spain, your petitioners cannot asnecessary to add any other reasons to certain; but they humbly conceive that the sovereignty of the United States in Louisianz did not begin previously to that absolute and unconditional rehunciation | berties and properties; and we hear at on the part of the king of Spain.

And if your honorable Houses consider moreover, that time sufficient must be under the administration of the governor, allowed for the Spanish government to secretary, and judges of the Indiana ter- make known its final treaty with the ritory. To say more on the subject, | French Republic to its agents in Louisimight appear to doubt your disposition | and, (authorised, your petitioners humbiy oners, and to your justice alone they are they received official notice of the treaty mean time depredations and assassinations 7th. That congress would acknowledge which ceded Louisiana to France) and by the Indians, have already begun: It the principle of our being entitled in How far the extraordinary measures | that it is not probable that a government divests itself of the sovereignty of a counstances, it does not belong to your petiti- | acquired that country, and which is our the spot, has taken to have its sovereignmonths and ten days elapsed after the tween the original states, and the peo- treaty between the United States and the French Republic, before the United ticle 2d of said compact, expressly de. States took possession of Louisiana, your clares, "That in the just preservation of | honorable Houses must conclude that rights and property, it is understood and | there may have been grants for lands obdeclared, that no law ought to be made, | tained from the Spanish government, as or have force in the said territory, that I to which, those who have obtained them, with, or effect private contracts or en- ply with the laws, usages, and customs gagements, bona side and without fraud, of the Spanish govenment. But your petitioners (we mean the few who have In the 4th article of the same compact, any knowledge at all of the law respectit is povided, " That non resident pro- ing Louisiana enacted during the last sesprietors, shall in no case, be taxed higher | sion of your honorable Houses) find themselves placed between the necessity Here Congress not only acknowledge | either of not complying with the condithat they have no right to make a law in- tions on which they received lands from terisfing with, or affecting private con- the Spanish government, or of acting in traffe or engagements, bona fide & with- | direct contradiction to a law enacted by out fraud previously formed; but so ten- your honorab'e Houses; and yet what do der are they, of the right of property, those granis amount to which were given non resident proprietors shall in no case your honorable Houses will be pleased to call upon your officets in Louisiana for How different is the condition of the | a correct statement of the quantity of Louisianisms! Congress, in the 14th sec- land given since that epoch, by the officers tion of the act erecting Louisiana into of the Spanish governme: t, your honortwo territories, seems to acknowledge the | able Houses will be salisfied that there validity of some incipient titles to land, has been but a very inconsiderable quanfor what else can mean these words "Or | tity of land thus disposed of, and disposto make mill and void, any bone fide act | ed of chiefly in favor of hard laboring or proceedings, to obtain a grant for lands | men, who, owing to the various rumors, done by an actual settler, agreeably to which ran all over the country ever since the laws, usages and customs of the the cession of France was spoken of, the Spanish government?" Act or proceed. country belonging sometimes to Spain, ings campit certainly mean any thing sometimes to France, sometimes to the else, then the incipient titles of which we United States, sometimes to Spain again; ing in number (if such a number could be at an immense distance from every source | found) to twice or perhaps three times Now suppose such act or proceeding, of information, very often not understand your own population, & to vomit them on couraged at first from exhausting their view of your petitioners does not allow whole in making improyements on lands | them to see any, the least difference beto which they had obtained an incipient | tween the conduct of the powers of Eutitle, from what they conceived the p e- | rope in that case, and your conduct with cariousness of those titles, likely to result respect to us; except that in one case from the interference of such or such a the powers of Europe are not bound by power to which they were told Louisiana any treaty to protect you, and the gobelonged, prevented by your law from camplying with the conditions of Spain, when they had not it any lorger in their power to doubt that the country was uitimesely to remain to the United States, and who at the very moment their confidence had begun to revive, find themselves whatever they may do, l'able to be nunished, by a free and enlightened nation, for having listened to the diclates of prui'ence and placed coulid nes in the United States.

Your pelitioners beg leave to observe faither, that it was only on the 10th day' tock passession of the district of Louisiann, it should seem of course that the inhabittata of Louisiana could not be bound by any law of the United States, previ ously at least to that epoch ! Yet your honorbie Houser, by a law approved by the President, on the 26th day of March, .1804, deprive of his property, and if he

The 15 h section of the law erecting Louisiana into two territories, authoris-. To stipulate with any Indian tribes, " owning lands on the east side of the en exchange of lands, the property of the United States, on the west side of " the Mississippi, in case the said tribes Had the United States bound them-

selves to exterminate from the face of the 15th section of the law, respecting the district of Louisiana. But by the treaty with the French republic, the U. States have engaged to maintain and protect us in the free enjoyment of our liberty and property. - Great God! a colony of Indians, to maintain and protect us in our lithe same time, that troops have been ordered from some parts of this district of Louisiana ; and at this moment, the garrilon at New Madrid, is reduced (not from death or sickness, from which they have kept entirely free; but in virtue of orders received, from the commanding of- jointly with the governor, form legislative Acer at fort Maisac.) to 15 men. In the council of said district of Louisiana. is not a week 'fince your petitioners re- virtue of the treaty, to the free possession sassinated three men. A week before, we under such restrictions as to congress in heard of another set, on the river St. their wisdom will appear necessary. dations; killing his cattle of every de- from the seat of the general government. the house, throwing all the rest into the fire. What a time have your honorable Houses chosen, for the exchange in contemplation! A plan wearing the most threatening aspect to our lives and properties, a plan not only alarming in its immediate effects, but pregnant with evils of a most dangerous nature in its remote con-

lequences.

Your petitioners humbly conceive, that the tribes of Indians living in your popu- county, and for the building of a seminalous states, cannot possibly prove, at any time, dangerous to their white inhabi... tants, principally disperfed and scattered, as they are, upon an immense, and in many parts very thickly inhabited territory: but your konorable Houses must be sensible that it would be far otherwise with respect to any habitual residence, those now scattered Indians could make on the west side of the Mississippi. The Indians will be by the measures contemplated, connected together, and our white settlers must for a very considerable time to come, remain dispersed at an immense distauce from each other; an easy and defenceless prey to the bloody rage of the merciless tomahawk .- Is this protection? Is this justice? Is this equity? Would your honorable houses acknowledge in all the powers of Europe, the right to collect in one body all their convicts amountyour shoals? The narrow and limited vernment of the United States is bound to protect us. Your petitioners might add that convicts might possibly be reclaimed, but experience teaches us that the Indians when conscious of their strength, the neurer they approach to civilization, the more inclined they feel to resume at the brit opportunity, their naturally cruel and

savage disposition. Your petitioners do not doubt but that some grand political ends were expected to be answered by the provingnt in the fif. teenth section of the bill, creeting Louis ana into two territories, but were those ends as advantageous as in the humble origion of your petit oners, they are disastrous. " Nothing, (said Aristides to the Athenians,) " could be more advantageous than the proposition of Memistocles, but nothing could be more unjust." You't honorable houses are well acquainted with the determination of the Athenian peo-

Your petitioners have thus gone through the painful, yet they conceive indispensable duty of remonstrating against grievances in compliance with the duty they dwed to their country, to themselves, and to pofterity. Your pegitionefs ate sensible that in the discussion of interests of such magnitude, involving their descell rights, they may perhaps have deviated a little sither in some of their conclusions or expressions. frem the respect they hever intended to refuse to the highest apphority of their country: but let your kondrable houses remember that your pentioners feel them-

cale, you y urfelves would not confider them worthy to be admitted into t portion of the inheritance of the heroes, who fought and bled for the independence of America.

Your petitioners alk, first For the reterritories, and providing for the tempurary government thereef.

2ndly. That legal steps should be immediately taken for the permanent division of Louisiana

3dly. That a governor, secretary, and judges should be appointed by the president, who shall reside in the district of Louisiana, and hold property therein to the same amount as is prescribed by the ordinance respecting the territory north J. S. J. Banvais, west of the river Ohio.

4thly. That the governor, secretary, and judges, to be thus appoint d, for the distrift of Louisiana, should, in preserence, be chosen frem among those who speak both the English and French languages.

5th. That the records of each county, and the proceedings of the courts of jullice in the diffrict of Louisiana thould be kept, and had as it is the case in a neighboring country, under a monarchical government; and acquired by conquest.

6thly. That supposing the district of Louisiana to be divided into five counties, ten members, two from each county shall be elected by the people, having a right to vote in each county, according to the rules prescribed by the ordinance respecting the north western territory, every two years or fuch another number as congrets may appoint, which said members shall

ceived the news, that within forty miles of of our slaves, and to the rights of importthis place, the Indians had wantonly as- ing slaves into the district of Louisiana,

Francis who committed against one of sthly. That congress taking into conour scattered settlers, every sort of depre- sideration to the distance at which we live scription, deliroying all his property of which does not allow the general goevery kind, stripping him and all his fami- | vernment to be informed with respect to ly entirely naked, and after glutting them | the true interest of this country, but selves with what provisions they sound in sthrough the agents of that same government, congreis should enact a law authoriling this district of Louisiana, to fend an agent or delegate to congress, whose powers as to speaking and voting in the house, congress muy circumscribe as to them may feem proper.

> Ithly. That funds thould be appropriated for the support, and lands set apart or bought for the building and maintaining of a French and English school in each ry of learning, where not only the Frenchk English languages, but likewise the dead languages, mathematics, mechanics, natural and moral philosophy, and the princtples of the constitution of the United States should be taught; independent of the obligation of spreading knowledge, upon which alone a free government can stand in a country, till now unacquainted with your laws and language, a powerful additional interest will result in the opinion of Congress, from the teaching principally of mathematics and natural philolophy, when your honorable Houses restect that Louisiana abounds with mines of every description, which can never be worked to any advantage, with out the powerful engines supplied by these two sciences.

10thly. That every private engagement conformable to the laws of Spain, entered into during the time Louiliana was ruled by the laws of Spain, shall be maintain-

11thly. That any judgment which was considered as final, according to the Spanish law, shall not be revised by any of the tribunals to be established in Louisiana, by the United States.

12thly. That any judgment from which an appeal might be had, according to the Spanish law, to any superior tribunal may be appealed from, to a tribunil of equal dignity within this territory, or the United States, and that a final judgment be had, conformably to the laws of Louisiana, at the time the futts were first brought iuto court.

And now your petitioners trust their remonstrances and petition to the justice of your honorable. Houses, and they do not entertain the least doubt, but that a nation, who in their declaration of independence, has proclaimed that the governois were intended for the governed, and not the governed for the governors, nation who complained so loudly of their right of representation, a right, mellimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only, being violated; a nation who presquard it to the world, as one of their. reasons of Separation from England, that the king of England had endeavoured to prevent the population of their Rates nation who waged war against their mother country, for impoling taxes on them, without their content. A nation who Oiles the Indians, The mercileis Indian flavages, whole-known rule of warfare. s is an undislinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions, will not be deaf to their just complaints, and by redreffing their grievences, will deferve forerer, the most unbounded assession of the ansiliuod do this district of Louisiana.

Elzsed with these hopes; your petitioners conceive, that they cannot end their prefent remonstrance and petition, in i more suitable manner, than by renewing to your the oath they had administered to. claim, any man who ascording to the tober, 1804, it will result that a man may felves, injured, deeply injured — Could them, on the first day of their meeting—
conditions of the Sp. nish government, be guilty by doing an act indifferent in they tamely submit, could they even, together in general allembly, by the first man man man man man felves, injured.—Could them, on the first day of their meeting—
conditions of the Sp. nish government, be guilty by doing an act indifferent in they tamely submit, could they even, together in general allembly, by the first
has made no improvement on the lands itself, in virtue of a law which is to take represent with more mederation in such as together in general allembly, by the first

civil commandant of this Lift-19 of Louis

And we all swear " to be faithful to the United Stites, to maintain with all our power the constitution of the said flates, and to obey the laws mide, and to be made by Congress for the Dillrist of Louifiana."

Signed at St. Louis, the twenty-nin-h day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sour, and of the American independence the twenty-ninth.

Richard Jones Waters, ? Deputies of New Eligius Fromenting Madrid. Chrittopher Hays, L Depuries of Cape Andrew Ramsey, Girardeau. Deputies from P. D. Etcehemendy, St. Genevieve. Charles Gratiot, P. Provenchere, Deputies of St. Augustus Chouteau, Louis and its Richard Caulk, David Musick,

Francis Co tard,

Warren Cottle,

Timothy Kibby,

A. Reynal,

F. Saucier.

Dependencies. Deputies of St.

Charles & its

Dependencies.

NEW-YORK. January 19. Accounts from Gibraltar state, about the 15 November an embargo was laid on vessels not cleared out. A rupture between the United States and the Emperor of Morocco was believed to be near at hand.

The brig Cato, Updike, from Jamaica for New York, with puncheons of rum. to Robert Dickey, got ashore on Wenesday on Racoon Beach. Long-Island. The captain and ma e are the only persons who furvived the inclemency of the seasonthe remainder were frozen to death. The caigo, it is probable, will be preserved.

A letter, received in Boston from Mr. Gavino the American Consul, and dated at Gibinitar on the 8th Nov. last, states, that the disease, which had existed in an alarming degree at that place was greatly abated, and the inhabitants who had fied, were about returning; M Gavino further adds, that he had been feverely attacked with the fever together with his whole family,; and that he had to lament the loss of a brother and fiste; who fell early victims to its ravages, though removed to his cottage at Europer that he had also lost a faithful servant & the person entrusted with the care of his business. On the subject of business. Mr. Gavino remake, that it is to be expected trade will shortly revive, when the article of Rice would be worth 7 dolls. per. Eng. cwtrand Flour 11 dolls, per bul.

Amos Fitch & Co.

HAVE Just received and now opening their fresh assortment of PALL SHOES, of every kind, which are well selected, either for wholesale or retail, and will be sold on very moderate terms. Per forther particulars, please apply at their Fancy Shoe Store, No. 43, Market street, where a sample of the different kinds will be

octaber 17 w Gi

Robt. R. Richardson, TNFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he hath obtained a licence to use an i execute the office and employment of BROKER -and has opened his office at the corner of Liberty and Fatette streets. Any negociation entrusted to his care shall be punchally and diligently attended to; and, if required, the most enviolable secrety observed.

N. B. He will also undertake the settlement of accounts and collection of debts. Cash procured at a reasonable interest for

good notes. Wanted to purchase Union Bank of Maryland Stock. June 22

Government Security!

NEW-YORK LOTTERY,

No. III, FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of LITERATURE Begins Drawing on the Eighth of April next. 25,000 DOLLARS,

10,000 DOLEARS, 5,000 DOLLARS, HIGHEST PRIZES.

The scheme contains 37,000 sickets, of which 9913 are prizes-less than two gad a half blanks to a prize. Deduction 15 per cent, At the session of the Legislature of the state

of New York, on Monday, the 12th of Movember, 1804, a resolution pasced the senate, and was concurred in by the House of the Assembly. that the drawing of the said Lightery be pustponed until the SECOND. MONUAY ID, APRIL next, in consequence of the diffication of the of the managers, and that the Legislaure will GUARANTER ILE PAYMENT OF ALL DA PRIZES in said Lintery.

> TICK ETS. MALVES, QUARTERS AND EL, HTEL are to be basat

G. & R. Waite's PERMANENT LOTTERY OFFICES, Nos. 64, & 38, MAIDEN LAND. "At the following Lricer,

Whole Tickets, dis/7 50 f Quarters. 3 87 | Bightha - 1 18 But, as the tickets and shares have met with

such an ext condinary tapid sale throughout evety part of the United States, they will specify 'advance in price. Distantanturers, by larlosing Book Noise of my description, (but Branch Bank would be preferred), may have tickers forward-

ed them try post to stry part of the Linion, by GCK R. JYATY E. with the perpent pundpalling. and the eathers untiligence avil of their success -CASH advanced for prizes as social distribute beganning warranted wind: awn Tickets exchanged for Prises during the discussion

For the satisfaction of curentmers in Haltimore and its vicinity, the Manager's Official List will be forwarded to the primers of this paper, as soon as possible after the crawing. tehere any gentleman can exemine his even