which they had when France poſſeſſed them, and ceded them to the Royal Crown of Spain, and ſuch as they ought to be after the treaties which may have ſucceſſively been made between theſe ſtates of his C. M. and thoſe of other powers, in order that they may henceforth appertain to the French Republic, and be governed and adminiſtered by its officers or governors, in the manner which may ſuit her intereſt; and accordingly they have ſolemnly delivered to him the keys of this place; hereby declaring that they releaſe from the oath of allegiance towards his ſaid Majeſty, all the inhabitants who ſhall chuſe to remain in the ſervice and under the authority of the French Republic; and in order that this ſolemn act may appear forever, the underſigned have affixed to theſe preſents, written in the French and Spaniſh languages, their names and their ſeals, and they have cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by the ſecretaries of the reſpective commiſſioners the ſame day, month and year as above mentioned.

(Signed) LAUSSAT.

By the Colonial Prefect, Commiſſioner of the French government. DANGEROT.

(L. S.) MANUEL de SALCEDO, EL MARQUIS de CASA CALVO.

ANDRES LOPES ARMATTO, *Secretary de la Commiſſion.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.

DETAILS

Relative to the taking poſſeſſion of Louiſiana by the authorities of the United States.

On the 30th of April laſt a treaty and convention between France and the United States was ſigned, by which the province of Louiſiana was ceded to the American government: and on the 19th of October laſt it received the ratification of the Senate of the United States. On the 31ſt of the ſame month a law of congreſs paſſed empowering the preſident of the United States to take poſſeſſion of and occupy the ceded territory: and on the ſame day his excellency William C. C. Claiborne, governor of the Miſſiſſippi territory, and general James Wilkinſon, commander of the troops of the United States, were appointed by the Preſident, Commiſſioners to receive poſſeſſion of the province of Louiſiana.

Governor Claiborne received on the 18th of November his appointment and inſtructions from the Secretary of State. Volunteers from the militia of the Miſſiſſippi territory were immediately invited to rally around the ſtandard of the United States, for the purpoſe of joining the regular troops and taking poſſeſſion of Louiſiana. The alacrity with which a detachment was made and organized, does equal credit to the patriotiſm of the militia, and the zeal of the governor; who, having appointed a general rendezvous at Loftus's Heights, was there, prepared with the volunteer corps, for embarkation *on* the 10th of December.

General Wilkinſon had been engaged on public ſervice, aſcertaining the boundary line between the Creek nation of Indians and the lands ſold to the United States, and paſſing through Penſacola and Mobile, he arrived here on his return to the ſtates, on the evening of the 25th of November, and then firſt received information of his appointment as joint commiſſioner with governor Claiborne to receive this province. He departed in the night of the 26th for Loftus's Heights, by way of Bayou St. John's and Lake Pontchartrain, landed the following day at Chifuncte, and taking the moſt direct route acroſs the country, arrived at break of day on the 3d of December at the Heights. Every poſſible exertion immediately took place for the prompt embarkation of the troops, which could not be fully accompliſhed until the morning of the 10th inſtant. The governor and his ſuite embarked on board of a ſchooner, and the general hoiſted his flag on a flat boat, which in company with fifteen others of the ſame deſcription, and two large barges, carrying all the military force of the expedition, departed at 11 o'clock. The ſchooner ſoon followed, and at 5 o'clock paſſed the flotilla. The Weather became tempeſtuous, and the troops who had the misfortune to be embarked on board of boats which were leaky in the roof were much incommoded by heavy rains—the general ſuffered great inconvenience on this account.—On the morning of the 11th the ſchooner was ahead of the flotilla, but before noon it paſſed her, near the mouth of Bayou Tunica. The flotilla having failed all the night of the 11th, were on the morning of the 12 off Point Coupe. It paſſed on the morning of the 13th the garriſon of Baton Rouge, with which it exchanged a ſalute. Having failed all the night of the 13th, the general found himſelf on the morning of the 14th two leagues above La Fourche, and 26 leagues from New-Orleans, and on the evening of the 15th he made a partial landing at Pacan Point, within three leagues of town. The front flag of the flotilla hove in ſight of the town on the morning of the 16th, a landing of the troops was effected, and an encampment formed within half a league of the city.

The ſchooner on board of which governor Claiborne had embarked, had the misfortune to be driven aſhore off Point Coupe on the evening of the 12th.—After ſome ineffectual efforts to remove her, his excellency, anxious that the public ſervice ſhould not ſuffer by his delay, went on board of a barge, in which he proceeded day and night till he arrived at the camp of his colleague in the afternoon of the 17th. The animating hum of joy on the approach of the authorities of the United States, which ran through the city and ſurrounded the camp, could not but diſſipate every remembrance of fatigue and ſuffering, and render the duties of our commiſſioners in the higheſt degree gratifying: proud indeed and enviable is their office; deputed by a nation already extenſive, to receive an acceſſion of territory more than equal to its former poſſeſſions.—They waited on the Prefect on the 18th and he returned their viſit at the camp on the day following, accompanied by the municipal body, and eſcorted by the officers of the militia of New-Orleans.

The neceſſary arrangements having been made, it was agreed by citizen Lauſſat, Colonial Prefect and Commiſſary of the French government, that formal poſſeſſion ſhould be given to the Commiſſioners of the United States, on the 20th of December at noon. Accordingly on the morning of that auſpicious day, which will ever hold a proud ſtation in the annals of America, the commiſſioners made preparations to approach the town at the head of their troops. At 11 o'clock the militia of the city were paraded in front of the city hall. At 12 o'clock the commiſſioners entered the town with the troops, who occupied the oppoſite ſide of the public ſquare from the city hall and facing the militia.

The prefect with his ſecretary proceeded under a ſalute from a French national veſſel, to the grand Salle of the city hall, where they were ſoon joined by the commiſſioners of the United States, and attended by the municipal body and many reſpectable citizens.—The proceſs verbal being finiſhed, the prefect delivered the keys of the city of New Orleans and poſſeſſion of the province of Louiſiana to the commiſſioners of the United States. The hoiſting of our national flag was accompanied by a federal ſalute from the artillery, peals of acclamations from the ſurrounding citizens, and the tune of "Jefferſon and Liberty," by the band of muſic. Thus was happily conſummated an event that has for the laſt few months awakened the pride of every worthy American citizen, greatly agitated the political world, and perhaps excited the jealouſy of nations.

The promptneſs with which our firſt treaty with the Chief Conſul of France has been executed, and the amity which ſubſiſts between his agents and thoſe of the United States, are happy preſages of a future permanent friendſhip between the two republics.

Broad indeed is the field that now preſents itſelf to the civilian; here is an extenſive province inhabited by an opulent people, accuſtomed to an arbitrary government, who require laws and political maxims ſuited to their circumſtances. For the continuance of order and the immediate protection of the country, and to enable the government to diſpenſe with the further ſervices of thoſe patriotic citizens of the Miſſiſſippi Territory who have volunteered in this expedition, it becomes neceſſary that a perfect organization of the militia ſhould take place, conformable to the principles and agreeably to the reſtrictions of the permanent law of Congreſs on that ſubject; and we are happy in being able to ſtate that the governor general has already turned his attention to that important and arduous taſk.

When we reflect on the private diſtreſs and the public evils that have too often reſulted from the diſcord of rulers, we cannot but congratulate our fellow citizens on the harmony and concord that ſubſiſts, not only between the commiſſioners of the United States, but between them and the late conſtituted authorities.

House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, January 24.

Mr. Dawſon preſented the petitions of Ann Alricks and Judith Crow, both of the Diſtrict of Columbia praying to be freed from their matrimonial obligations. After the reading of which, Mr. Dawſon ſtated that although he was not acquainted with either of the petitioners, he had reaſon to believe that they were perſons of the moſt reputable connections and great propriety of conduct—that the petition of the firſt lady was ſupported by one from ſome of the firſt characters in the town of Alexandria—he moved the reference of them to a committee formerly appointed on the petition of Marcella Stanton, which was done, and Mr. Dawſon and Mr. Smilie added to that committee.

WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1804.

Mr. Nicholſon, from the committee on the memorial of the City Council of Waſhington, reported a bill ſupplementary to the act incorporating the inhabitants of the city.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholſon, from the ſame committee, reported a bill for laying out a public road, &c. in the county of Waſhington, diſtrict of Columbia.

Referred in like manner.

Mr. Lattimore, from the committee on the memorial of the Miſſiſſippi Legiſlature, and a petition from ſundry individuals, made a report, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for fixing the ſalaries of certain executive officers.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Dr. Mitchill, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made a very detailed report (which ſhall be ſoon publiſhed) on various petitions from citizens of New-York and Philadelphia, relative to the encouragement of their trades and arts.

The report, after an elaborate train of reaſoning, recommends an increaſe or diminution of the duties at preſent laid on ſome articles, and an entire exemption of others from duty.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on the report of the committee of Ways and Means on the amendments of the Senate to the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States in Louiſiana.

The committee of Ways and Means recommend a diſagreement to the *firſt* amendment of the Senate, providing for a *port of entry at Natchez.*

On concurring with this part of the report, a debate of ſeveral hours enſued, on the expediency of conſtituting Natchez a port of entry; when the queſtion being taken, the committee of the whole voted a diſagreement to the report of the committee of Ways and Means, only 35 members riſing in favor of it. It will be perceived that this deciſion is a virtual agreement to the amendment of the Senate, for conſtituting a port of entry at Natchez.

Having made progreſs in the amendments the committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

The Speaker communicated a letter received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, with a ſtatement of the exports of the United States for the paſt year.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of George-Town on Wedneſday, the 25th inſtant, at John H. Barney's Tavern, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, meaſures proper to be adopted by the proprietors and inhabitants of ſaid Town, reſpecting the petitions now before Congreſs, relative to building a bridge over the Potomak.

Daniel Reintzel Mayor of the Town, was called to the chair.

William O. Sprigg, was appointed Secretary.

Meſſrs. John Maſon, Benjamin Stoddert, John T. Maſon, Thomas S. Lee, Daniel Reintzel, and William O. Sprigg were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congreſs, ſtating the belief of the citizens of this town, that their rights would be invaded & their intereſts injured by the erection of a bridge at the place propoſed.

Meſſrs. John Threlkeld, John Peter, Adam King, Abner Ritchie, Thomas Corcoran and William Stewart appointed to receive ſignatures to the memorial.

Meſſrs. John T. Maſon, and John Maſon were appointed to preſent the memorial, and to attend, if neceſſary, Congreſs, or any Committee of Congreſs on the ſubject.

From a late London paper.

DR. JENNER TO THE PUBLIC,

Cheltenham, Oct. 26.

Some reports having gone abroad, that the Cow-pox has been found to ſecure the conſtitution from the plague in Conſtantinople and ſome other parts of European Turkey, Dr. Jenner begs leave to lay before the public the evidence which he has received of this important fact. He does not deem the point clearly aſcertained, but cannot forbear thinking, that every reader will ſee a conſiderable preſumption in its favour in the following

Extract of a letter from Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, to Dr. Jenner.

"Your diſcovery has already produced ſome conſequences which you ſurely were very far from foreſeeing when you made it known to the world. I believe that I once mentioned to you that a French phyſician, Monſieur LA FONT, thought he had obſerved, that vaccinated people were not attacked with the plague. He deſcribed to me the facts which raiſed the ſuſpicion; they were few and not very concluſive, but he ſpoke of his new obſervations with modeſty and prudence, and thought only that the ſubject deſerved his future attention. Another phyſician of Conſtantinople, Monſieur Auban, who never had any communication with M. La Font, who is of Salonica, wrote to me about a year ago, that he had alſo ſome ſuſpicion of the Cow pox being a preſervative againſt the plague—did not mention facts, but ſaid, that ſeveral people had obſerved the ſame, and many vaccinated themſelves as a ſecurity againſt the plague. Gueſs what was my aſtoniſhment, when a few days ago I received, through the French Ambaſſador at Vienna, a packet of Dr. Auban, who begins his letter with theſe words—"What I had the honor of mentioning to you long ago, concerning the Cow-pox being a ſecurity againſt the plague, as a probability, I can now, after many experiments, ſpeak of almoſt to a certainty." He deſcribes the facts ſummarily in his letter, and adds two *proces verbeaux*, ſigned by him and ſeveral witneſſes, deſiring Citizen Champagny and myſelf to give them every poſſible publicity. The proofs are—

1ſt. Of 6000 vaccinated at Conſtantinople, not one has taken the plague.

2d. That infants previouſly vaccinated, have ſucked without injury, the milk of nurſes infected with the plague.

3d. That an Italian phyſician, Dr. Valli who went to Conſtantinople to ſtudy the plague, was ſo perſuaded of the truth of the new diſcovery, that upon the ſole ſecurity of having been vaccinated, he ſhut himſelf up in a Lazaretto, and had, with people attacked with carbuncles and buboes, various mode of contact, without any effect.

4th. That the ſame Dr. Valli inſerted into his own hand, a mixture of various and peſtilential virus, and having felt no effect from that trial, he meant the following week to inſert peſtilential virus alone.

5th. That Dr. Auban, having been informed that in ſome villages near Conſtantinople, the cows were ſubject to ſome eruptions on their udders; he, with ſeveral gentlemen of the French Embaſſy, went to thoſe villages, and found the cow pox then exiſting. The report of the inhabitants was, that they had never ſeen the plague, or the ſmall pox, among them; though both theſe diſeaſes made dreadful ravage in the vicinity.

Such, my dear Sir, continues Dr. De Carro, are the extraordinary facts which have been communicated to me. I have now and then correſponded with M. M. Lafont and Auban; their correſpondence announces much medical information. The ſecond, acquainting the world with ſuch an important diſcovery, runs certainly a great riſk, if he receives it by falſe and haſty obſervations.

Boston, Jan. 16.

On Saturday laſt, the following Reſolution was moved in the Senate of this Commonwealth, by Mr. Bacon, who ſaid he roſe to invite the attention of the Senate to a mournful ſubject. Since the laſt ſeſſion of the General Court, one of the moſt venerable citizens of this Commonwealth, who had filled a variety of the moſt important offices in the government, had departed this life. This ſolemn event had been reſpectfully noticed in the Congreſs of the United States; and he thought there would be a *ſpecial* propriety in the ſame being done by the Legiſlature of his native ſtate. For this purpoſe he had prepared a reſolution, which he aſked leave to ſubmit to the conſideration of the board. In forming the reſolution, he obſerved, it would be perceived, that he aimed at brevity and plainneſs of ſpeech, rather than a labored and needleſs attempt to add luſtre to a character, which requires only to be known, in order to be revered by all good men. The reſolution is in the following words:—

"*Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.—In Senate January* 14, 1804.—It having pleaſed the Supreme Being, in the courſe of his all wiſe and righteous providence, ſince the laſt ſeſſion of the General Court, to remove, by death, the venerable SAMUEL ADAMS, lately Governor of this Commonwealth, and one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Patriots of the United States.

Reſolved, That in token of ſincere and profound reſpect for the memory and diſtinguiſhed ſervices of that Illuſtrious *Man*, the members of both branches of the Legiſlature wear black crape on their left arms, during the remainder of the preſent ſeſſion of the General Court."—Ordered to lie on the table till Monday.

Philadelphia, January 21.

Since our laſt, capt. Aneſly, of this city, who arrived at Norfolk, from London, has favored us with an additional file of Engliſh prints, one day later than thoſe announced yeſterday, which brings our accounts up to the 17th November, from thence we have made copious extracts for this day's Gazette. Capt. A. left the Downs the 19th of November.

The following is copied from one of our lateſt London papers:

"A cabinet council was held on Friday and Saturday, which laſted for ſeveral hours each day. The ſubject of deliberation was ſuppoſed to be the diſcuſſions pending between this country and America, relative to the conſtruction of the 12th article of the treaty of commerce concluded between his majeſty and the U. States in 1794. By this article the Americans are reſtricted from trading to any of our ports or ſettlements in veſſels above the burthen of 70 tons. They now ſtrongly remonſtrate againſt any reſtriction or limitation whatever, and it is ſaid they hold very lofty language reſpecting their pretenſions. This ſubject, we underſtand, occupies at preſent much of the attention and anxiety of miniſters. Upon a queſtion of ſuch delicacy and importance, we forbear at preſent to make any comment. It is one, however, which involves, not only the exiſtence of many reſpectable individuals, but even the general commercial intereſts of this country."

LOUISVILLE, *(Geo.) Dec.* 23.

Circuit Court of the United States.

On Wedneſday the 14th inſtant the circuit court of the United States was opened in this town, by the hon. Wm. Stephens, judge of this diſtrict, which has been ſitting ſince. There being no matters of criminal nature, to continue the grand jury, they were diſcharged on Saturday, after delivering the following preſentments:

We, the grand jury of the ſixth circuit court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Georgia, cannot omit expreſſing our ſatisfaction, that no matter has preſented itſelf requiring official cenſure, which affords the pleaſing inference of a growing improvement and reformation in morality and good order.

While we view with ſenſibility, the out-ſtretched arm of deſolating war abroad, nerved by ambition and fell pride of a few tyrants we muſt felicitate our fellow citizens that theſe calamities are averted from us by Divine Providence, and we feel ourſelves duly impreſſed with gratitude and thankfulneſs to the Author of all good, that through him, we have a national Head, by whoſe wiſdom, temperance and fortitude, we have eſcaped oppreſſion and the horrors of war; and take this opportunity of calling on our fellow citizens to bear in mind the precipice they have eſcaped; and to be watchful in their ſuffrages, that the diſguiſed and inſidious endeavors of the common enemy prevailed not, in obtaining places of truſt.

The glorious and tranſcendent acquiſition of the Louiſiana territory, effected by means ſo wiſe, equitable and juſt, will be a monument of never dying honor to our Chief Magiſtrate, who combines the energy of a Ruler, the wiſdom of a Sage, and the affection of a Parent.

With deference we tender his honor judge Stephens, our reſpects and with pleaſure offer this public expreſſion of the high conſideration we feel for his aſſiduity and prompt attention in the diſcharge of the duties of his ſtation, and recommend this our preſentment to be publiſhed.

JARED IWIN, Foreman (formerly governor of the ſtate, and now a Brigadier General.)

FOR SALE

By LEWIS CLEPHAN East of the Branch bank on F. street City of Washington.

PAINTERS COLORS OF ALL SORTS.

White Lead in kegs and dry,	Red Lead,
	Spruce Ocher,
Stone Ocher of ſuperior quality,	Patent Yellow,
	Gold Litrage,
Turkey Umber,	Pruſſian Blue, 1ſt and 2nd quality,
Vermilion,	
Beſt Carmin drop lack,	Kings Yellow,
Painters Bruſhes of all ſorts,	Linſeed oil and ſpirits of turpentine

Window glaſs 10 by 12—8 by 10, and 7 by 9
Gold and ſilver leaf by the pack or book,
Large ſheet glaſs cut to any ſize.

Gentlemen ſending their Saſhes will have them neatly glazed and on moderate terms. All orders from the country will be carefully attended to.

Auguſt 3. 1awtf

A RUNAWAY.

ABSCONDED on the 26th of December laſt for fear of being ſold. A ſtout, ſtrong, ſquare built, black ſlave called CIMON; well behaved and well looking fellow, about 26 years of age. In ſpeaking to gentlemen he ſhows a ſett of white teeth, appears diffident and even ſomewhat agitated. He carries no ſcar nor mark of any injury—Having worked in a blackſmiths ſhop his hands are very rough; he came from Mrs. Eden's eſtate in St. Mary's county, and was there called Peter; his clothing was new and ſtrong; the jacket and overalls of grey kerſey. He had a long blue broad cloth coat, and a pair of overalls of the ſame kind of cloth; the coat and overalls had yellow metal buttons, with the figure of a ſpread eagle on them. His brother Harry (ſlave to Miſs Grace Stone who has been hired in the city of Waſhington) has a ſtrong reſemblance to Cimon. I offer Ten Dollars reward for delivering Cimon to me, or confining him in any jail. And if found out of the county an additional reward of one quarter of a dollar for every mile he may be brought.

M. I. STONE.

Charles county, Jan. 13——1aw3w