WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, March 11, 1803.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs, to his friend in the district of Columbia.

"I am ſorry for the diſſatiſfaction of ſome of your neighbours, becauſe they did not get every thing they aſked, from Congreſs. Conſiderate men will reflect, that Congreſs had to legiſlate for the whole United States, as well as for the diſtrict of Columbia; that moſt of the members were entirely ignorant of your local affairs:—but above all, that there was ſeldom any thing like unanimity among yourſelves, on the ſubject of your wants. There was a diſpoſition in Congreſs to grant you every thing you could reaſonably expect, and it need not be doubted, that this diſpoſition will always prevail. On your part, you ſhould take care never to aſk, what Congreſs ought not to grant, and it ſhould be the object of your reſpectable citizens to diſcourage frivolous and trifling applications. You are the children of Congreſs, not their ſlaves—but you muſt not wiſh to be treated as ſpoilt children, or expect that Congreſs will conſider you entitled to this privilege, which would only tend to your own injury.

"Having always been a friend, and a ſincere one, to the city of Waſhington, as well from partiality to its founder, and the name it bears, as from conviction, that the permanent ſeat of the government, was rightfully and wiſely fixed in that central poſition. I have lamented that ſuch prejudices or jealouſies ſhould have prevailed againſt it, as to retard its growth—but ſuch things were natural enough, and ought not to ſurprize us. Philadelphia was offended at loſing the government—and other large towns, poſſeſſing an influence over the monied capital of the country, and firſt receiving foreigners, who come to ſettle in our country, and therefore able to make the firſt impreſſions on their minds, have feared, or fancied they ſaw their own intereſts in diſcouraging ſettlements in Waſhington;—hence the doubts ſo induſtriouſly inculcated, whether Congreſs ever would ſit in Waſhington, before the removal—and hence too, the miſchievous rumours that have been propagated about the probability of a removal, ſince the government took up its reſidence in that city.

"This queſtion muſt now be for ever ſettled—none will hereafter be ſo credulous as to liſten to tales of a removal—few will have impudence enough to attempt to circulate them. To put an end to ſuch idle apprehenſions, and to quiet and fix the public mind, members from all quarters of the union, have ſubſtantially declared in their places, a removal to be out of the power of Congreſs, ſome on the ground that Congreſs could not violate the public faith, pledged to thoſe who granted their lands for the uſe of government, and to thoſe who under the faith of government, have acquired property in the city—others on the ground of the conſtitution—and as the ſtrongeſt evidence of their determination to make the city a comfortable reſidence, they voted a large ſum for another wing of the Capitol, and ſmaller ſums, for ſmaller objects in the city.

"If after this, your city does not fill ſo faſt as your reaſonable expectation, the fact cannot be charged to Congreſs, but muſt be ſought for in the want of energy and enterprize in your citizens."

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile houſe in New-Orleans, dated 10th Jan. 1803.

"One hundred and fifty veſſels for Europe, the Weſt-Indies and United States, have cleared from hence ſince the 1ſt of February laſt;—and we compute our ware houſes now to contain cargoes for eighty veſſels of two hundred tons each—beſides what may come down the Miſſiſſippi hereafter, which will be conſiderable."

20th Jan. 1803.

"Several of us here have endeavoured to make an eſtimate of the quantity of tonnage neceſſary to remove the American produce arriving here annually, and the reſult of our enquiry and calculations are, that two hundred veſſels of two hundred and fifty tons are requiſite."

SANGUINARY.

New-York, March 3.

Captain William Brooks, of the ſhip Sally, from Havanna, informs us that he ſailed in company with a ſhip bound to Cape-Francois, having on board TWO HUNDRED BLOOD HOUNDS, *to hunt the negroes!!!*

Philadelphia, March 7, 1803.

Friday the 4th of March the officers of the city brigade agreeably to a previous reſolution entered into, celebrated the anniverſary of the republican triumph attained in the election of Thomas Jefferſon to the preſidency of the U. States—the officers accompanied by a number of reſpectable citizens, who were invited, partook of a ſumptuous dinner provided at the Franklin Hotel, at which mirth and good cheer enlivened the occaſion—the following toaſts were given intermixed with ſongs and ſentiments.

1. The 4th of March 1801 that gave to us a federal chief magiſtrate, pre-eminent for wiſdom and virtue—17 cheers.

2. The commander in chief of the militia of Pennſylvania, whoſe firmneſs in diſmiſſing the enemies of republicaniſm from office, merits him the approbation of the people—9 cheers.

3. The immortal memory of Franklin and Waſhington.

4. The immortal memory of Warren, Montgomery, Wooſter and Mercer, who fell in defence of their country.

5. The American Eagle, ſhe extends her wings to the ſupport of thoſe whom ſhe is bound to protect—6 cheers.

6. The republic of America, full of wiſdom and juſtice, may ſhe ſerve for a model and example to all nations—6 cheers.

7. The militia of Pennſylvania, may diſcipline and order be the characteriſtics of its members—6 cheers.

8. Commerce, agriculture and manufactures—under the influence of a free government, their advancement is certain—3 cheers.

9. The revolution of 1776, and that of 1800—the firſt diſcarded a tyrant, the laſt an adminiſtration unfitted for free minds—17 cheers.

10. The conſtitution of the U. States, fairly conſtructed, faithfully adminiſtered and firmly ſupported—9 cheers.

11. The republican youth of Pennſylvania, may they deſerve and enjoy the glorious inheritance prepared for them—liberty and independence—9. cheers.

12. The general election, the paſs of Thermopylæ for the Spartan band—3 cheers.

13. The cauſe for which Hampden died in the field, and Sidney on the ſcaffold.

14. The heads of departments, may they no longer diſcourage republican exertions, or reward its enemies by retaining in office men oppoſed to republican principles—12 cheers.

15. Our political enemies, may we forgive but never forget them, may they be well treated but no longer truſted.

16. The improvement of our country. May our legiſlators encourage the facilitating the communication to market by means of canals and turnpike roads—3 cheers.

17. The American fair, may they love merit, and merit love.

VOLUNTEER—By General Barker.

Major Simes, who commanded the Queen's Rangers—May the ſpirits of thoſe he murdered on the 19th of March 1778, at Hancock's bridge in Jerſey, haunt him to his grave.

After the aſſembling of the company, the 4th troop of the city cavalry attended by deputation to congratulate them upon the cauſe of the feſtival, an exchange of ſentiments and civilities took place between this and other companies aſſembled upon the occaſion.

Natchez, Jan. 8.

On the 1ſt inſtant a dinner was given to his excellency William C. C Claiborne, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Miſſiſſippi territory, at Ellicotville, by the officers of the 1ſt battalion of the 2d regiment of militia.

His Excellency and ſuit were met a few miles from the town by colonel Kirkland, major Thomas and ſeveral reſpectable citizens of Jefferſon county.

On his entry into town he was received by the platoon officers of the battalion, and captain Stewart's company under arms. The company was reviewed by the Governor, who expreſſed his approbation at their military appearance.

After partaking of a ſumptuous dinner, the following toaſts were drank.

1. The militia of the Miſſiſſippi territory.

2. Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States, the unalterable friend of his country, and a grateful people.

3. The memory of the illuſtrious Waſhington, who did as much for the cauſe of liberty as any of the ſons of Adam.

4. The Congreſs of 76.

5. The Congreſs of 1801.

6. The preſent Congreſs of the U. States, may they ſupport the intereſts of the people, with the ſame zeal that the Congreſs of 1801, did the Preſidential election.

7. The heads of departments.

8. The patriots of 76, who were republicans in 1802.

9. The legiſlature of the Miſſiſſippi territory.

10. The COMMERCE of the MISSISSIPPI, and DESTRUCTION TO THE POWER THAT MOLESTS IT.

11. The farmers of the Miſſiſſippi territory—we venerate the plough.

12. Cincinnatus.

13. The ſtate of Ohio, may its firſt repreſentation entitle it to rank with the republican ſtates of the union.

14. The memory of the venerable patriot Benjamin Franklin.

15. The heroes of 76.

16. The fair of the Miſſiſſippi territory.

VOLUNTEER,

(By Major Thomas, who preſided, after the Governor had retired.)

William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Miſſiſſippi territory, the well known friend of his country and people.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the THEATRE in the City of Waſhington, are requeſted to meet at Mr. *Lovell's* Hotel, on Saturday morning next 10 o'clock, for the purpoſe of making arrangements for forwarding that object.

March 11.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subſcribers of Waſhington County in the Diſtrict of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince Georges county, in Maryland, letters of Adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOSEPH COOK, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subſcribers, at or before the twentieth day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.

Given under our hands this tenth day of March 1803.

ROBERT BROWN, } Admiſtrs.
THOMAS WILSON, }

March 11. 3t.

NOTICE.

The Subſcriber will attend

at his office in the houſe of Meſſrs HUDDLESTON & COOK, Pennſylvania Avenue, near the Centre Market houſe, every day, Sunday excepted, after the 9th inſtant till the 1ſt April next, from the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of ſealing, according to a law paſſed by the Council of this City, all weights and meaſures which may be brought to him. It is hoped that all perſons in the habit of uſing weights and meaſures will be punctual in getting them ſealed in due time as they are no doubt acquainted with the ſtrictneſs of the law.

BENJAMIN BURCH.

March 11. 3t.

Maps, Plans and Charts.

JOHN MARCH,

STATIONER.

George Town, Potomack.

Has Received from England the following Maps, Plans & Charts, viz.

MAPS of South America, South Carolina & Georgia, Province of New-York, St. Domingo, New-Jerſey, Province of New Hampſhire, Newfoundland, Rhode Iſland, Yucatan, and Frontiers of Georgia

Plans of Newport, City of New York, Environs of New York, St. Euſtatius, Fort Royal, and Port Royal.

Charts of Trinidad, Sandy-Hook, Windward Paſſage, Harbour of St. Johns, Tortugas and Florida Kays, and Gulph of St. Lawrence.

The above are by Faden, of London; and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

March 7. 4t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered to morrow, to the higheſt bidder, at the Auction Room in this town, at ten o'clock, A. M.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Viz.

9 Bedſteads, 5 with curtains, to ſuit.
6 Beds with bolſters.
2 Mahogany dining tables, little uſed.
4 ditto. Tea do.
2 Cherry do.
5 Small do.
1 Set of Drawers.
2 and a half dozen of Windſor chairs.
A ſoap jar, containing about 40 gallons.
Carpets, And-irons, and a variety of kitchen furniture, &c.

Sugar, Whiskey, and Currants by the barrel.
Tea, Sugar, and Cheeſe.
Soap, Candles, and Segars by the box.
James River tobacco, in kegs.
Ironmongery, and a few Crates of Earthen Ware.
Chintz, Calico, and hummums by the piece.
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs and ſhawls.
Cloth, caſſimeres and kerſey's.
A large ſupply of new watches.
An eight day clock.
Some Spy Glaſſe,

—And—

A handſome Chariot.

JEREMIAH CONNOR, Auct'r.

N. B. If not ſold to morrow, the ſale of the foregoing articles will be continued every Wedneſday and Saturday, until all is ſold.

George Town, 11th March, 1803. 3t

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Frederick Conrad, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of Bankruptcy under the act of Congreſs, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded againſt Frederick Conrad, of the City and county of Waſhington, merchant and trader—And whereas the major part of the Commiſſioners in ſaid commiſſion named, have declared the ſaid Frederick Conrad, Bankrupt within the meaning of ſaid act of Congreſs—he is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the ſaid commiſſioners in ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them on the ninth day of March next, on the twenty firſt day of ſaid March, and on the tenth day of April next, at the hours of 4 o'clock, P. M. on each of ſaid days, at the Public Gaol of Waſhington County—then and there to make a full and fair diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects—At the ſaid meetings, or any of them, the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt, are required to prove their debts—at the ſecond, to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate—and at the third to aſſent or diſſent from or to his certificate—All perſons holding any of the property of the ſaid bankrupt, or who are indebted to him, are hereby required to pay and deliver the ſame to

J. C. DENT, Sec.

To the Commiſſioners.

February 28th } 1803. } 2aw3w.

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence,

From London Papers to the 21ſt of January, received by the ſhip Eliza, capt. Shaw, arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, January 15.

According to letters from Conſtantinople of the 26th of November, the Plague has begun to manifeſt itſelf; and this horrible ſcourge is the more feared, as it is an uncommon thing to ſee it at this ſeaſon. Several of the Foreign Miniſters have reſolved, under theſe circumſtances, to retire for the winter to Bujukdere, at the diſtance of ſome leagues from Conſtantinople.

By letters from Conſtantinople, intelligence is obtained of the loſs of all the Antiquities &c. collected by Lord Elgin in Greece. The veſſel which contained them put into Cerigo Bay, in ſtreſs of weather, and the pilot letting go the anchor in too deep water, ſhe was driven on the rocks, and ſunk in fifteen fathom. An Engliſh brig has ſailed from Conſtantinople, in the hope of raiſing ſome of the cargo, but with little proſpect of ſucceſs.

January 18.

By a decree of the Conſuls of the Republic, the wife of the Firſt Conſul is to have four ladies in attendance upon her, who are to do the honours of the Palace.

In conſequence of the complete defeat of the Turkiſh troops in Egypt, the Grand Seignior has applied to Paſſwan Oglou to undertake the taſk of reducing the rebellious Beys to obedience; and the ſame account adds, that Paſſwan, eager to prove the ſincerity of his reconciliation with the Porte, has acceded to the propoſal.

Letters from Conſtantinople ſtate, that the Britiſh Miniſter there, has made a demand of 36 millions of piaſters for the expences of the war, declaring at the ſame time, that as ſoon as that ſum was paid, the Engliſh would evacuate Egypt.—This report is evidently untrue, but it will probably afford a ſubject of declamation for the French papers.

Yeſterday His Majeſty came from the Queen's Houſe ſoon after twelve o'clock. About a quarter before one o'clock the Levee commenced. Colonel Barclay was preſented to His Majeſty, on being appointed Conſul-General for the Eaſtern States of America.

The French Government are determined to ſend very large reinforcements to St. Domingo, with all poſſible ſpeed. The Miniſter of War has lately ſent a letter to ſeveral Prefects, informing them that ſix Depots have been eſtabliſhed for the reception of Soldiers and other individuals, who wiſh to ſerve in the Colonies. Such conſcripts as have deſerted, and ſhall have been retaken by the Gendarmerie, are to be ſent to theſe depots.

A Squadron from Toulon ſailed the beginning of this month for the Weſt-Indies, with Troops. It put into Genoa, to take on board the Poliſh Demi-brigade, deſtined for St. Domingo.

A horrible crime was lately committed in the environs of Vienna. A girl who had been in ſervice in that city, and who had ſaved 400 florins, ſet out from thence for the purpoſe of taking the money home to her family. In her way ſhe ſtopped at a public houſe in a village in order to paſs the night, the maſter and miſtreſs of which were her relations.—Having related to her hoſteſs the object of her journey, the latter formed the diabolical project of murdering her for the purpoſe of getting poſſeſſion of the money. In order to execute this horrid crime with the greater facility, ſhe propoſed that the girl ſhould ſleep in her own daughter's bed and that the latter ſhould remove into a cloſet, which was aſſented to. Before they retired to reſt, however, and in the abſence of the mother the two couſins had ſome converſation, and at length agreed that the daughter ſhould ſleep in her own bed, and that the other girl ſhould ſleep in the cloſet, after which they both retired to their reſpective beds as agreed upon between themſelves.—Soon after midnight the mother repaired to the bed where ſhe ſuppoſed her deſtined victim to be aſleep, but where in conſequence of the agreement of which ſhe was ignorant, her own daughter was then lying, and poured boiling fat down her throat. She ſoon however diſcovered her miſtake, and recognizing her daughter by her cries, called loudly for help, but all aſſiſtance was uſeleſs, as the unfortunate girl expired in the moſt dreadful agonies.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AT PARIS.

The public library at Paris is one of the fineſt collections of books in the world—perhaps the fineſt—and is rendered of real ſervice from the facility with which every one may procure the works he may have an occaſion to conſult. Strangers are greatly ſurpriſed to find the tables, appropriated to the public, ſurrounded by ſtudents of all ages and of both ſexes—of all deſcriptions, and of all ranks; fathers teaching their children; profeſſors of law poring over the hidden treaſures of the juriſconſults; hiſtorians quoting authorities, and divines eſtabliſhing the proofs of miracles.

There are more than three hundred thouſand volumes of printed Books collected ſince the time of Charles V. more than four hundred years ago, which occupy three ſides of the building, an extent of about fifteen hundred toiſes.

In one of the galleries is the "French Parnaſſus" or repreſentation, in bronze, of the famous mountain; upon the ſides of which the figures of the moſt celebrated authors, Racine, Corneil, Boſſuet, Voltaire, Rouſſeau, &c. are conſpicuous. A temple is placed at the top of the mount.

There are two globes placed in one of the apartments; which were made by the Jeſuit Coronell, for the cardinal d'Etree, in 1683.

The gallery of manuſcripts contains about thirty thouſand, the greater part of which are written upon the hiſtory of France, and particularly ſince the reign of Louis XI. Twenty five thouſand of theſe manuſcripts are in foreign languages.

There are five rooms, the ſecond floor, which contain titles and genealogies in about five thouſand boxes and portfolios.

The cabinets of medals and of antiques are beyond meaſure rich and intereſting; the latter were chiefly collected by the celebrated Caylus.

There are about five thouſand volumes of engravings, divided into twelve claſſes. The portrait of King John is tolerably well preſerved, and ſhewn as the firſt example of painting in France.—

LONDON, December 14.

PARTIES.—The views, and deſigns of all Parties, as we predicated would be the caſe, have been more diſtinctly developed in the courſe of the laſt Parliamentary Debates.—The Greenville *faction* have unqualifiedly demanded a War, or a ſurrender of *Places*, and Lord Fitzwilliam, with all his candid bias for moderation, has through his proxy in the Commons, abetted the requiſition for this extraordinary alternative. Mr. Fox ſtill vows himſelf the advocate for Peace almoſt on any terms; while Mr. Grey keeps aloof from all embarraſſing diſcuſſions, and therefore his *Aid Major,* Mr. Tierney, ſubmits to a temporary reſtraint on his propenſity for diurnal debating. The important declarations, however, have been recently made:—1ſt, by Mr. Addington, "*that he is in perfect political friendſhip with his predeceſſor*, Mr. Pitt;" and, 2dly, by Mr. Sheridan, who, in terms not much leſs unequivocal, has avowed his departure from the councils of Mr. Fox. It was eaſy to foreſee, that the upright Adminiſtration of the country muſt derive additional ſtrength and credit from a variance of opinions evidently ariſing from perſonal motives, more than a regard for the public intereſt. The general opinion, however, has juſtly ſeparated Mr. Sheridian from thoſe who have implicated themſelves in the ſtrange, and crooked policy. He, whoſe public conduct has been miſunderſtood almoſt as much as his private character has been miſrepreſented, again becomes, at a perilous moment, the eloquent defender of his country in her honour, and neareſt intereſts. He, who ſtepped out of the front rank of *Oppoſition*, when the *Mutiny* ſo diſgracefully raged, and aided Adminiſtration in the recovery of our naval empire, and afterwards in their right reſiſtance of the *Northern Confederacy*,—has now, with the ſame diſintereſted patriotiſm, volunteered his ſplendid talents in the ſervice of his country.—He has plainly demonſtrated the relative ſituation at this moment between *Britain* and the *French Republic*, and pourtraying her Conſular Chief in his varied robes of diſſimulation, ſhewn the dignified attitudes in which we ought to view him. It is allowed on all ſides, that no ſpeech was ever delivered in Parliament better adapted to call forth the energies of an empire, or to impreſs with gratitude the public mind. It concluded with theſe animating words—

"I think an important leſſon is to be learnt from the conduct of Bonaparte. He tells us that he is an inſtrument in the hands of Providence, an Envoy of God. He ſays that he is an inſtrument in the hands of Providence to reſtore Switzerland to happineſs, and to elevate Italy to ſplendor and importance. I think he is an inſtrument in the hands of Providence to make the Engliſh love their conſtitution better; to cling to it with more fondneſs, to hang round it with truer affection. Every man feels, when he returns from France, that he is coming from a dungeon to enjoy the light, and life of Britiſh independence! Sir, whatever abuſes exiſt, we ſhall ſtill look with pride and pleaſure upon the ſubſtantial bleſſings we ſtill enjoy. I believe too, that this man is an inſtrument alſo to make us more liberal in our political differences, and to render us determined with one hand and heart to oppoſe any aggreſſion that may be made upon us. If that aggreſſion be made, we ought to meet it with a ſpirit worthy of theſe iſlands; we ought to meet it with a conviction, that Britain, which has atchieved ſuch greatneſs, has no retreat in littleneſs; that if we could be content to abandon every thing, we ſhould find nothing but contempt in poverty; no ſecurity in abject ſubmiſſion. Finally, ſir, that we ought to meet it with a fixed determination to periſh in the ſame grave with the honor and independence of our country."