WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1803.

Letter from Mr. Pichon, Charge des Affaires of the French Republic, to the Governor of his Catholic Majesty in Louisiana —

(Communicated to the Secretary of State)

George-town, near Washington City, 11th March, 1803.

Sir,

The Marquis d' Yrujo has communicated to me the contents of the dispatches, which he has just received from your Excellency, and from the Intendant of his Catholic Majesty in the province under your command, in answer to those which he wrote to you in relation to the late suspension of the right of deposit conceded to the United States at New Orleans.

The Marquis d' Yrujo finds himself necessitated, again to remonstrate to your Excellency on that subject. I avail myself of the opportunity, to beg of you, Sir, in the name of the French government, whose interests are implicated in this case, maturely to consider the alarming consequences which may result, if the Intendant should persist in his measures. The intelligence which has been transmitted to the Marquis d' Yrujo has, at last, made it appear indubitable that the measure alluded to was exclusively grounded on the personal opinions of this officer; and supported by no order from his Catholic Majesty, or any intimation from the French government. This information, while it screens from suspicion the dispositions of both governments, and lays entirely on the Intendant the consequences of the present state of things, does not however remove the apprehensions which that state is calculated to excite. These advices, Sir, give an additional force to the remonstrances, which, for my part, and in the anticipated conviction which I entertained that these measures had a cause merely local, I had no hesitation, lately, to address to the authorities, hourly expected, of the French Republic at New-Orleans, under cover to the Intendant. So pressing are the circumstances, that I deem it my duty to renew these remonstrances, and to intreat your Excellency to exert your superior authority, to prevent the consequences which the prolongation of the present order of things may produce.

It will not escape your notice, Sir, that France now being notoriously the proprietor of Louisiana, and the authorities of his Catholic Majesty exercising in this colony, at present, only an intermediary power, any measure having a tendency to commit France, on whom the odium and the consequences of what has been done visibly fall, ought, were its justice and its lawfulness doubtful only, to be suspended; otherwise France may find herself committed, and her relations with the United States materially changed without her consent. I enter into no farther details with your Excellency, being satisfied that they would be superfluous; your Excellency will be aware that the present is a most critical moment. In the collision of two authorities, one of which undertakes to initiate a construction of treaties, which may lead to war, it fortunately happens, that the paramount authority, which is eminently entrusted with the preservation and safety of the colony, is of an opinion calculated to maintain peace. In such an alternative, Sir, your Excellency ought to hesitate no longer in using your powers to preserve this peace: If it should be disturbed, the responsibility of the event must inevitably lie on your Excellency. His Catholic Majesty, who is in some measure guarantee to France for Louisiana, until France shall have occupied it, would have to blame you for not having taken the measures necessary to fulfil that guarantee towards his ally.

The contents of this letter, Sir, will, I am confident, be fully justified to your Excellency by the existing circumstances, which the Marquis d'Yrujo, in behalf of his court, will doubtless make known to you more particularly. It only remains for me therefore, to pray your Excellency to accept the assurance of my respect and high consideration.

(Signed)

L. A. PICHON.

His Excellency the Governor of his Catholic Majesty in the province of Louisiana.

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Mr. MUNROE sailed from New-York in the ship Richmond, on the 9th instant.

There is reason to believe that the rights and interests of this country will be successfully vindicated and ably promoted by our envoy to France and Spain. His intimate knowledge of whatever relates to the subject on which he is sent, the industry and fidelity with which he invariably discharges every duty assigned him by his country, the uniform sentiments which he has ever entertained respecting the Mississippi, and the zeal with which he is animated on a subject worthy of his talents and his best exertions, unite to render him one of the fittest, if not the fittest individual, that could have been selected for the purpose. When, too, it is considered that the objects of our government are fair and honorable, founded on right, and such as we must obtain; and that they are also such as it is no less the interest than the duty of other nations to yield; we can entertain but little doubt of the successful issue of the mission.—The infraction of our rights on the Mississippi has certainly arisen *either* from the unauthorised acts of subordinate agents, *or* from a mistaken sense of interest on the part of the principals. The new facts, every day presented, offer the highest presumptive proof of the former, and it would seem to require a degree of scepticism bordering on lunacy not to yield to the clear and decided evidence contained in the Spanish Minister's letter to the Secretary of State inserted in our last paper, and to the corroborating and additional evidence furnished in the letter of Mr. Pichon, inserted this day. But granting that it is *possible* (and surely this is all that can be rationally asked or ceded)—granting that it is *possible* that these solemn and official declarations spring either from ignorance or a worse source;—still it can, and we presume it will be demonstrated to Spain and France, that the interests of both those countries would be deeply injured by the necessary, the inevitable effect of a deliberative invasion of our rights on the Mississippi. On this point it is unnecessary to dilate—There is, and can be but one opinion in America; and there is but one sentiment. The spirit that exists on the Atlantic is as indignant as that beyond the mountains; and if negociation should fail; if moderate means should not avail; there is an appeal which the undissenting suffrage of America would call for, and which her united strength would render successful.

Under these circumstances, and a thousand others, which it may at this moment be prudent rather to reflect on, than express, we hope, and our hope is rational, that in a short time our rights will be fully restored, our character vindicated, and a new sanction given to the superiority of those principles which control the measures of our government, over those which prevail too frequently in the councils of other nations.

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Arrived in this city the United States frigate CONSTELLATION, in 40 days from Gibraltar.

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Arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th inst. the French National Brig, the Cerf, capt. Drouault, in 22 days from the Havannah, previously from Cape Francois in 50 days—bringing dispatches from General Rochambeau to Mr. Pichon.

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Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Philadelphia, March 12.

"The Philosophical society gave an elegant dinner last Saturday to Dr. PRIESTLEY in token of their personal regard, as well as respect for his Philosophical discoveries, and useful labours in the application of them. The toasts drank were appropriate to the object in view, and appeared to have the good fortune of being unexceptionable. It was pleasing to see all distinctions of religious sects and political opinion buried in the pleasing sentiments of fraternal esteem."

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The Evening Post, and many other federal prints, continue to propagate the fabricated account that Kentucky is in arms, on the sole authority of the alleged report of an arrival of an express in this city on the 2d of March. We have this day received the Kentucky Herald of the 1st of March, printed at Lexington, which so far from furnishing the slightest evidence in corroboration of the report, is perfectly silent on the measures at New-Orleans. So deep rooted, however, is the spirit of misrepresentation, that we shall not be surprized if the federal prints shall still continue to circulate the story.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Langdon is the republican, and *Mr. Gilman* the federal candidate.

	Langdon	*Gilman*
Portsmouth	547	233
Kingston	48	66
Concord	137	142
Dunbarton	50	83
Boscawen	120	96
	902	620
	620	

Republican majority 282.

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Accounts from George-Town, says the Charleston Courier, which may be relied on, state that Mr. Huger is re-elected member of Congress from that district, by a majority of 25 votes.

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From the New-York Chronicle.

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"By Capt. Masters, of the ship American Hero, from Gibraltar, we have information, that accounts had been received there of the Spaniards having ordered all American vessels immediately to leave the port of Cadiz. These orders have been probably occasioned by their conduct at New-Orleans, and from an expectation that the arbitrary measures adopted by Spain towards the United States, would produce a rupture between the two nations. It also gives strength to the belief (if any is still necessary) that the conduct of the Spanish Intendant is not unauthorised, but that all his acts have been predicated in the court of Spain, or by a power to which Spain is subservient, and which is inimical to the interests of the United States. The above account, also, (if it is correct) evinces a disposition averse to accommodation, and rather inclined to widen the breach as much as possible.

"Reposing full confidence in the wisdom of our executive, we trust such measures will be pursued as will best secure the interests and dignity of our country."

We cannot but express our surprise and regret that so precipitate a credit should be given to a mere report, founded on verbal information, and unconnected with any corroborating circumstances. Before the inferences contained in the above paragraph were drawn, there should have been some small time allowed to investigate the accuracy of the fact. It is scarcely conceivable that respecting a measure so injurious our government would not have received immediate intimation; and it might have been relied on that when received it would not have been concealed. We make this remark to inculcate more caution. No such intimation, we are well informed, has been received; and it is to be presumed that the rumour has entirely arisen from the recent quarantine regulations adopted in the Spanish ports.

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From the Aurora.

Extract of a letter from a near relation of Mr. Brown, senator from Kentucky in congress, to his friend in this city, dated February 4th.

"Since your departure nothing new of a political nature has occured. The question of the Mississippi has excited some anxiety, but the confidence we feel in the good dispositions of the general government has suspended the violence of popular clamor, and suggested a general disposition to await the result of diplomatic exertions."

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PLAN OF THE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

1. *Of the Stock.*

1. The capital to consist of 2,000,000 dollars, divided into shares of 60 dollars each; but the capital may be extended by the corporation to 5,000,000 dollars.

2. The subscriptions to the capital to be made in the following manner.

(*a*) Thirty thousand shares, or 1500,000 dollars to be subscribed for by the citizens of Pennsylvania, who have associated, or may join the association.

(*b*) Ten thousand shares, or 500,000 dollars, to be reserved for, and taken by the state.

3. The subscription to be paid in the following manner:

(*a*) Individual subscribers to pay 10 per cent. down, and 5 per cent. in monthly instalments.

(*b*) The state to be allowed a credit, free of interest till the 1st September, 1804, and to pay an interest equal to the amount of the dividends, or any sum, from time to time remaining unpaid.—The payments to be made in cash, in public stock, or bank stock at the market price.

2. *Of the Management.*

1. There are to be 25 directors, citizens, residents and stockholders, six to be chosen by the legislature, and nineteen to be chosen by the stockholders.

2. The directors and stockholders have power to employ all necessary agents.

3. Each stockholder to have a vote, and no more.

4. All books, &c. (not of a private nature) open to inspection of the legislature or a committee.

3. *Of the monied operations.*

1. They are to extend to insurance, discounts, &c.

2. They are to be carried on in Philadelphia, and other parts of the state.

4. *Of the improvement operations.*

1. They are to extend to roads, bridges, canals, &c.

2. The plans must first be submitted to the governor for his approbation, with an appeal from his rejection to the legislature.

3. The necessary powers are given to enter and take materials, &c. making just compensation.

4. The first improvement to be the establishment of a road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

5. When roads, bridges, and canals are effected, tolls to be allowed.

5. *Of the disposition of the profits.*

1. There shall be a dividend of 3 per cent. half yearly, among the Stockholders of the profits on the pecuniary capital.

2. The surplus of profit on the pecuniary capital to be applied to improvements; but not less than 30,000 dollars to be so applied yearly, after the third year of the incorporation.

The profits arising from tolls to be divided, either half yearly, or to be applied to further improvements; but the legislature on paying the principal expended in making any improvements may discharge the tolls.

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We assert, and we wish the Printers through the state to republish, that in 1788, the State of Connecticut owed One Million Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars and had not a Cent in the Treasury.

In 1802, the State of Connecticut owed no debt and had in her Treasury Four Hundred Seventeen Thousand Dollars and Thirty-Four Cents in the Funded Debt of the United States—of which there is

	Dolls.	Cts.
In 5 per Cent Stock	219,855	37
In Deferred Do.	153 511	8
In three per Cent Do.	43 927	89
Total,	417,294	34

There is also for the School Fund One Million Two Hundred Forty Two Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-Four Dollars and Twenty-Four Cents, and Cash in the Treasury Thirty Six Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety Six Dollars and Ninety Six Cents

Con. Cour.

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From the New-York Morning Chronicle.

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On Friday the 4th of March, the anniversary of Mr. Jefferson's election to the presidency, which formed a new æra in the political affairs of this country, and transferred the reins of government from a federal to a republican administration, was celebrated with much festivity at Albany. The day was ushered in with a salute of artillery and the ringing of bells. In the afternoon the republican members of both houses, and a number of citizens, dined at Tontine Coffee-house—the president of the senate sitting as president, and the speaker of the house of assembly as vice.

The utmost hilarity prevailed, and the following toasts were drank, accompanied with discharges of artillery.

1. The 4th of March, 1801—May it be held in lasting remembrance by all genuine republicans.

2. The people of the United States—a bright example of the practicability of self-government.

3. The president of the United States, a tried patriot of 1776—his character has never been assailed by the enemies of freedom and republicanism.

4. The Congress of the United States—The wisdom of their measures will defeat the machinations of our enemies.

5. The elective franchise—a barrier against the encroachments of aristocracy.

6. The governor of the state of New York—the unshaken friend of his country.

7. The memory of George Washington, and the other departed worthies of the revolution.

8. The heads of departments—May the government of the United States always have the aid of such talents and virtue.

9. James Munroe—His mission will secure the continuance of peace, or produce a union of exertion that will maintain our national rights.

10. The powers of Europe—Enemies in war, in peace friends.

11. The 4th of July, 1776—Let us cherish a remembrance of the day which secured our freedom and independence.

12. Agriculture and Commerce, the great sources of national wealth.

13. Samuel Adams, the inflexible patriot of 1776, and decided republican of 1801.

14. The State of New-York, an important pillar in the federal fabric.

15. Internal Taxes—a long repose to the whole family.

16. The American Fair—virtuous, good and amiable.

17. The State of Ohio—an additional security to republicanism.

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The following commercial regulations have been recently adopted at Martinique:

"All foreign vessels shall pay for all duty at their entry, but two per cent on the value of their imported cargoes, except as hereafter mentioned.

Art. 4. They shall likewise pay two per cent on the value of rum and molasses, they export from hence.

Art. 5. Those who come here with a cargo and go away in ballast, shall pay nine per cent. on the value of the said imported cargo.

Art. 6. All foreign vessels that go from hence without a complete cargo, the amount of which to be equal to the one imported, shall pay the same duty of nine per cent. on the price of the portion of the said cargo imported that shall not be laid out in goods.

Art. 7. Those who shall be fully loaded with Wine, Brandy, Rum or Tafia, shall not pay the duty, although the value of this sort of cargo should be inferior to the value of their imported one.

Signed by the Captain-General, VILLARET, and the Prefect BERTIN, the 11th Nivose, 11th year, 1st of January,

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Subscriber, until the 10th of April next, from the Cabinet makers within the district of Columbia.

FOR making thirty six Mahogany chair frames; and a number of Mahogany tables, for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be delivered at the Capitol at such time as may hereafter be fixed on.

Such persons as incline to offer proposals may see patterns by which they will be enabled to make their estimates, by calling at the Capitol.—The estimates to be made for the first quality of work and the best materials.

THOMAS CLAXTON,
Capitol Hill.

March 16, 1803. tawtf10thA

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, THOMAS WILSON, } Admiftrs.

March 11. 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, Secr.
To the Commissioners.

February 28th, 1803. } 2aw3w.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, as a Stray, a COW, marked with two crops and two forks, black about the head, the rest of her body white, and is supposed to be about five years old. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

AMBROSE MORIARTY.

March 4. 1aw3w

50 Dollars Reward.

Broke Jail on the night of the 23d of February last, James Essex, supposed to be thirty years old and six feet high, he was under two convictments one for debt, the other for horse stealing. Whoever apprehends and brings the said Essex, to me; shall receive the above reward.

NATHAN SMITH, Sheriff.
Calvert County.

March 1st, 1803. 3t.

FOR SALE.

A TRAT of Land on Acquia Creek in the County of Stafford and state of Virginia, containing 105 Acres—it adjoins Mr. Daniel C. Brent's Richland tract, is one mile from Potomac river, 12 from Fredericksburg, and 48 from the City of Washington. The Land is level and the soil of a good quality, it is uncommonly well adapted to the growth of wheat and Indian corn, it has on it an overseer's house, a good barn and some other small houses, a good apple orchard, a free stone quarry on the bank of the creek, from which stone may be conveyed to market at less expence than from any other in that part of the country; eight or ten acres of valuable meadow Land, and several of the best fishing shores on that creek, one of which, and four acres of land are rented for 22 pounds per annum. On the opposite side of the creek are large banks of the richest shell marl, by which the whole of this land might, with little expence, be rendered very fertile, it being nearly surrounded by the creek—the marl might be carried in boats to almost any part of it. The tract is supposed to have a sufficiency of timber on it, but should the purchaser wish it, he may be supplied with any quantity of the proprietor's wood land on the opposite side of the creek, not exceeding fifty acres at a moderate price. The facility of conveying produce to Alexandria and the City of Washington from this farm must render it an advantageous possession to any person residing in either. For terms apply to Mr. PHINEAS JANNEY of Alexandria or to the editor of this paper.

105 acres of land, for 2500 dollars—the payment as follow, viz:

One thousand dollars on the first day of September next, and two equal annual payments for the balance, or two thousand paid on the first day of September next will be received as a full payment, and an indisputable title made when the money is received.

Should the wood land on the opposite side of the creek be required, the price of that will be 20 dollars per acre, to be paid in three equal annual payments. Possession of the whole will be given on the first day of January next.

Feb. 28. 2tw3w.