WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, March 18, 1803.

By the following letter we poſſeſs the IMPORTANT fact that the *Dey of Algiers* has declared war againſt France.

Malaga, 1st February, 1803.

SIR,

I profit of two veſſels on the departure for Philadelphia, and Salem, to acquaint you, that the French commercial agent in this place, has juſt received advice, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war againſt France. This intelligence is tranſmitted to him by his colleague in Barcelona, where a veſſel had arrived with the news, and diſpatched for the French government, which were immediately ſent on by expreſs. I haſten to communicate to you this important information, and am with much reſpect and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

The following order has been publiſhed at the Havannah :

Don Salvados Joseph de Mura y Salazar, Marquis of Somerueles, Marshal de camp of the Royal armies, Governor of the Fortress of Havannah, Captain General of the Island of Cuba and of the Provinces of Louisiana and the two Floridas, Inspector of the Royal corps of Artillery, &c. &c.

Whereas I have received information, that the proclamations publiſhed by me and my predeceſſors, importing that no perſon, either Spaniard or foreigner ſhould embark without the paſſport of the government, that every veſſel ſhould export the foreigners ſhe brought with her, and laſtly that every foreigner ſhould depart from this iſland, who might be therein without a paſſport, and particularly thoſe who are engaged in trade, though they might have obtained one under a different title or pretext :

Art. 1ſt. Wherefore I decree and order, that every perſon who ſhall embark himſelf without a paſſport, ſhall incur a fine of two hundred dollars, and the maſter of the veſſel of other two hundred dollars, to be equally divided between the Chamber and the informer or perſon making the arreſt, in failure of an information ; excepting where the perſon who ſhall thus embark himſelf ſhall be a ſlave ; in which caſe the ſaid maſter ſhall be put to the public works for four months, under irons and diſcipline.

Art. 2d. That the foreigner who ſhall not re-embark in the ſame veſſel in which he came, ſhall incur the ſame penalty of two hundred dollars, to be divided as above, unleſs he ſhall have obtained the licence of the government on account of ſickneſs or other juſt cauſe ; and in like manner the ſame penalty ſhall be incurred by the maſter of the veſſel and the keeper of the houſe in which he ſhall have been lodged, unleſs they ſhall give information in writing immediately to the Commiſſary of the diſtrict, in order that he may communicate it to the government.

Art. 3d. That every foreigner who ſhall engage himſelf in commerce with or without a ſhop, ſhall be put under arreſt, and all his effects ſeized by any officer of juſtice, giving me previous information thereof, to the end that his goods may be confiſcated, applying a fifth part thereof to the uſe of the informer, and the reſt as is ordained by the laws ; and in caſe of his keeping a ſhop for trade, or if he ſhall not be engaged in another honeſt occupation in ſome branch of agriculture or the arts, a fine of two hundred dollars ſhall be exacted from the reſpective Commiſſary of the diſtrict or captain of the ward, to be alſo divided between the Chamber and informer, and the pretence of ignorance ſhall not avail for its remiſſion.

Art. 4th. That in like manner every Spaniard ſhall be put under arreſt and his goods ſeized, who ſhall ſerve as a cover for any foreigner to carry on commerce in his name, and five hundred dollars ſhall be thereafter levied as a fine to be divided between the Chamber and the informer, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may take place according to law.

Art. 5th. The introduction into this iſland of negroes who are not immediately from the coaſt of Africa, being prohibited by proclamation of the 25th Feb. 1796, under the penalty of 100 dollars for each for the firſt offence, of 200 for the ſecond, and 300 for the third, and in this laſt caſe that the importer ſhould be baniſhed from the iſland, in like manner every individual ſhall be put under arreſt, and his goods ſeized, in whoſe poſſeſſion negroes of the ſaid prohibited claſs ſhall be found, and he ſhall pay a fine of 200 dollars to be divided as expreſſed in the preceding article.

I charge all magiſtrates, the captain of the port, and the adjutants of to apply in the part which concerns them, the greateſt zeal for the fulfilment of this edict.

And that it may come to the knowledge of all, it ſhall be poſted up at the Mole, and in the public places which are moſt frequented, and it ſhall be announced in the periodical paper.

Havanna, 17 Feb. 1803.

The Marquis of SOMERUELOS.

By order of his lordſhip,

MIGUEL MENDEZ.

Although the above order is a ſevere one, and will probably be carried into effect with more rigor than has been uſual on like occaſions, letters received from the Havannah, worthy of entire confidence, announce that in its intention as well as letter, the order may be conſidered as general in its application to all foreigners, and that ſo far as relates to any manifeſtation of the diſpoſition of the government of that place, it had been pointedly friendly to the United States.

The following information, copied form the New-York Commercial Advertiſer, being ſubſtantially, as to its moſt important contents, derived from two arrivals at different ports, may from that circumſtance perhaps gain ſome credit, if ſuffered to paſs without animadverſion. It is very important that the alleged fact ſhould, if true, be known ; and equally important, if falſe, that it ſhould be contradicted, that no undue impreſſion may be made on the public mind.

The lateſt diſpatches do not, we learn, in the leaſt countenance the information, and we repeat it, that there is good reaſon to believe that the meaſures alluded to, and which from being verbally, are probably incorrectly ſtated, have entirely ariſen from quarantine regulations, known to be at preſent unuſually ſevere in the ports of Spain.

The frigate Conſtellation arrived here on Tueſday direct from Gibraltar, after a paſſage of 39 days. The advices ſhe brings are as late as the end of January, and are perfectly ſilent on the ſubject ; as is the letter of Mr. Kirkpatrick, our Conſul at Malaga, which is dated February the 1ſt, and which probably contains the lateſt intelligence from Spain. Under theſe circumſtances there is no reaſon to credit the report.

Laſt evening arrived at this port the ſhip American Hero, Capt. Maſters, in 38 days from Gibraltar. Captain M. informs, that on the 28th January, three days previous to his ſailing, information was received there from Cadiz, that all American veſſels had been ordered by the Spaniſh government to depart immediately from Cadiz, and that no more would be permitted to enter. The cauſe of this interdiction was not publicly known. Twelve ſail were driven aſhore in a heavy gale at Cadiz ; one of them the ſhip William and Henry, belonging to Mr. Wm. Gray of Salem.

Whilſt Capt. M. lay at Gibraltar ſeveral very ſevere gales of wind were experienced, in which many outward and inward-bound veſſels were totally loſt, amongſt which we are ſorry to number the fine new ſhip Cora, capt Bourne, (belonging to the Meſſ. Snell, Stagg, and Co. of this city) on her paſſage from Gibraltar to Cadiz ; the principal part of her cargo, conſiſting of ſtaves, will be preſerved. In the ſame ſtorm the United States frigate Conſtellation loſt one of her anchors, and drifted to ſea.—She narrowly eſcaped being driven on ſhore, as ſhe lay in only five fathoms of water at the time of the accident.

The frigate Adams was at Gibraltar, watching the motions of the Tripolitan brig, which ſtill continued there.

It was currently reported that five Tripolitan Corſairs were out on a cruize againſt American veſſels, but no account of their ſucceſs had reached Gibraltar.

Price of Proviſions at Gibraltar and up the Straits ; beef 18 dollars, pork 25, flour 9 1-2.

Captain Swain, arrived at Boſton, in 32 days from Bayonne, informs, that the Spaniards will not admit veſſels from any part of the United States to enter their ports—one or two which have attempted to enter have been fired upon. A ſhip belonging to one of the ſouthern ſtates entered the port of St. Sebaſtians in a gale of wind, was immediately ordered off again, which ſhe complied with, and on endeavouring to make Bourdeax, was loſt on the Corduvan—accounts had been received at Bayonne, that ſhe had a number of paſſengers on board, which with the crew were all loſt.—Orders had been received from Madrid, not to admit any veſſel until they had received advices from their Miniſters in America.—Very ſevere gales of wind have been experienced in the Bay of Biſcay ; accounts had been received at Bayonne, of from 29 to 30 ſail having been loſt, within a month previous to his ſailing.

On the firſt of March the legiſlature of the new ſtate OHIO convened at Chillicothe ; when Nathaniel Maſſie was choſen Preſident of the Senate, and Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

On the 3d inſt. the votes for Governor were counted, and EDWARD TIFFIN declared to be elected.

At one o'clock of the ſame day the Governor, in the preſence of the two houſes, took the oath of office, and made the following addreſs :

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the
House of Representatives,

In obedience to the call of my fellow citizens, communicated to me through your joint committee, I have attended to take and ſubſcribe the neceſſary oaths required by the conſtitution, preparatory to adminiſtering the government of this ſtate. I cannot, on this occaſion, but expreſs to them, through their repreſentatives, the high ſenſe I entertain of the obligations I am under for their partiality towards me, in the unanimity which they have manifeſted at the late elections, and to aſſure you and them, that ſo far as my very limited talents and experience will enable, it ſhall be my ſtudy and care to keep the public weal conſtantly in view, and uniformly to endeavor to evidence that the confidence repoſed in me has not been miſplaced.

In order to divert as little of your time as poſſible from the important duties aſſigned you, and to avoid that unneceſſary parade which has too often been made on occaſions of this kind, I will, while I am here, obſerve, that tomorrow, at eleven o'clock, I will make a communication to the legiſlature on the ſtate of the government, by meſſage.

The number of votes for Mr. Tiffin is 5373 ; thoſe given for other individuals do not app[illegible], but are very ſmall.

We cannot ſuffer this occaſion to paſs unimproved, without congratulating our weſtern brethren on the Ohio on this practical enjoyment of the precious right of ſelf government. The ſpectacle of a new ſtate, riſing under the protecting arm of the union, viewed as a developement of the diſtinctive and peculiar principles of American policy, muſt be intereſting to every friend of liberty. Nor can the entrance of this ſtate into the union under circumſtances at once auſpicious to its proſperity and the general good, be too highly appreciated. The almoſt unanimous election of a republican Governor, and the election of a vaſt majority of republican members in the legiſlature, is an unequivocal evidence of the confidence of the citizens in the meaſures of the general government. May this confidence, while the meaſures of both governments remain republican, long continue.

The following is an authentic ſtatement of the aſcertained votes in ſix out of eight election diſtricts in South Carolina.

For Charleſton diſtrict.

Thomas Lowndes,	422
Robert Marion,	385

For the election diſtrict, comprehending the diſtricts of Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Darlington and Marlborough.

Benjamin Huger,	488
Lemuel Benton,	471

For the election diſtrict, comprehending the diſtricts of Sumter, Kerſhaw, Lancaſter, Fairfield and Cheſterfield.

General Winn,	296
John Kerſhaw,	272

For the election diſtrict, comprehending the diſtricts of Abbeville, Laurens, and Newberry.

General Caſey,	436
Mr. Colhoun,	299
Robert Creſwell,	141
James Saxon,	103
Benjamin Herndon,	24

For the election diſtrict, comprehending the diſtricts of Cheſter, Spartanburgh, Union and York.

Thomas Moore,	694
William Hill,	296
William Smith,	158

For the election diſtrict, comprehending the diſtricts of Orangeburgh, Colleton and Richland.

Wade Hampton,	381
John Taylor,	367

Of the above ſix gentlemen elected, three are republican, two federal, and the politics of one, General Caſey, unknown to us.

Though not aſcertained, we believe there is no doubt of the re-election of General Butler, who is republican.

The following is an extract of a letter from his Britannic Majeſty's Charge d'Affaire at Waſhington, to John Hamilton, Eſqr. Britiſh Conſul at Norfolk, intended for general publicity.

Washington, 20th Jan. 1803.

" In a letter which I wrote to Mr. Morgan a few poſts ago, I begged him to inform you that I had received directions from Lord Hawkeſbury to tranſmit to England, all the papers and documents in the hand of the general agent ; and I mentioned the probability of Mr. Smith's accompanying them to England. He is now in this place. We are agreed that he ſhall embark with them by the March Packet, which will but barely give him time to put them all in order, and make his own preparations. He will alſo have by this means an opportunity of touching at Halifax. I give you this early intimation that you may have time to prepare every thing which you may think proper to tranſmit by him, although I preſume he will write to parties concerned in Virginia, &c. perhaps you may as well mention it within the circle of your acquaintance."

It is with pleaſure we inſert the following extract from the Palladium, a reſpectable print publiſhed at Frankfort, Kentucky, not ſo much on account of the facts it contains, which are already ſubſtantially known to our readers, as on account of the concluding remarks, which, we believe, truly delineate the feelings of the citizens of Kentucky.

Frankfort, March 3.

The following very important information was obligingly communicated to us this morning by the hon. John Brown, who arrived from Waſhington City on Tueſday evening ;—two days before he left the ſeat of government (which was on the 14th ult.) diſpatches had been received from Mr. Livingſton, our Ambaſſador at Paris, in which it is ſtated, that in conſequence of a diplomatic note preſented by him on the ſubject of the late irregular proceeding at New-Orleans, he received aſſurances from the French Miniſter of foreign affairs, that France would reſpect the rights of America—that ſhe had received Louiſiana from Spain, ſubject to ſuch ſtipulations as are contained in our treaties with that power,—and that ſhe wiſhed to cultivate, with the Americans, a ſpirit of harmony and good will. The French Miniſter further aſſured Mr. Livingſton, that as ſoon as the Firſt Conſul arrived (who was expected in Paris the next day) an official note, containing theſe ſentiments, ſhould be delivered to him to forward to his government.

No doubt can be entertained of the authenticity of this intelligence, as Mr. Brown received it from the Preſident himſelf, and has authorized us to make it public. Mr. Jefferſon further obſerved that altho' the re-eſtabliſhment of things on their former footing, was all we had a right to demand—experience had ſhewn it would not be ſufficient to enſure the protection of the weſtern commerce, or to reſtore confidence to the minds of our citizens—the government would therefore make every exertion in its power to obtain one entire ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi.

Of the probable success of such a negociation, all are at liberty to form their own conjectures—but uncandid must be that mind, and depraved the heart, that could propose to raise the standard of revolt against a government, which has not lost a moment to endeavour to redress the grievances of which we justly complain.

Pittsburgh, March 12.

The enemies of the adminiſtration and of peace, appear determined to leave no ſtone unturned, nor miſrepreſentation omitted that can involve the country in confuſion. The following extract of a letter will ſhew to what lengths they will go, and what meaſures they will purſue to promote their views. The citizens of this country who know the diſpoſition of the people to ſupport the adminiſtration, will bluſh at the depravity of thoſe incendiaries, who could wantonly fabricate the following falſhood ; and thoſe of the eaſten part of the union will be leſs credulous in believing reports, that have not the ſhadow of truth attached to them.

Lancaster, 26th Feb. 1803.

The governor has lately received an official letter from the Secretary of ſtate of the United States, which ſtates that the Spaniſh Miniſter had repreſented to the Preſident of the United States, That from certain information which appeared worthy of credit, he was induced to believe a combination exiſted in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania, hoſtile to the intereſts of his Catholic majeſty ; That a body of men was forming, or formed, for the purpoſe of making an invaſion on ſome part of Louiſiana ; and the letter aſſerts, that one Wilſon, a man of deſperate fortune was at the head of this inſurgent party. The ſcene of thoſe meaſures is ſaid to be on the bank of the Ohio.

We have have made every poſſible enquiry concerning this report and find it totally groundleſs.

MECHANICS HALL.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, on the Cauſeway in George-Town, at the ſign of the Golden Square and Compaſs, for the accommodation of travellers and others, entitled the Mechanics Hall.

All thoſe who do not think themſelves above a mechanic, will find it their intereſt to call on him, as he pledges himſelf to the public to be moderate in his charges, and to keep a ſupply of the beſt of every article in his line of buſineſs. Having ſeveral genteel rooms, with fire places in each, parties on buſineſs can have private rooms. Oyſter ſuppers while in ſeaſon will be prepared on the ſhorteſt notice. Beer and porter. Alſo, newſpapers of different politics, regularly filed in the bar room.

He alſo keeps a ſmall aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the beſt quality, which he ſells low. Any favor in either line will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble ſervant,

ANDREW M'DONALD.

☞ A few genteel perſons may be accommodated on moderate terms with boarding by the week, month or year.

A Woman, well acquainted with cooking and of good character, is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.

March 18. 1awtf

In Case of WILLIAM DYER,
BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, founded on the act of Congreſs, entitled " An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded againſt William Dyer, of the city of Waſhington, a trader :—and whereas the major part of the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, have declared the ſaid William Dyer to be bankrupt : he is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the ſaid commiſſioners, or the major part of them on the 22d of March inſtant, and on the 9th and 28th—days of April next, at the hour of 5 o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days at the public goal in Waſhington county, then and there to make a full and true diſcovery & diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their claims, at the ſecond ſitting, to chooſe aſſignees, and at the third to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate—all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his eſtate or effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to him, but give notice thereof to

JOHN C. DENT,
Secr. to the Commiſſioners.

March 18th [illegible]

THE Waſhington Troop of Cavalry are requeſted to meet on the plain oppoſite to, and on the north ſide of, the Preſident's Houſe, on *Saturday* next at three o'clock P. M. The Troopers are to appear completely equipped.

By order of the Captain,
N. LUFBOROUGH, *Adjt.*

NOTICE.

The inhabitants of the ſecond and third Diſtricts in the city of Waſhington (which includes all that part of the city eaſt of Sixth ſtreet weſt and north and ſouth of Pennſylvania avenue) and others holding property in ſaid diſtricts, are hereby informed that the ſubſcriber will attend for the purpoſe of receiving their taxes at Mr. Stele's tavern, from Monday the 21ſt of this month, until the 21ſt of next month, every day, Sunday excepted, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. It is hoped early attention will be had to this notice, as the law requires the tax ſhall be paid within one month from the date of notice, otherwiſe their property will be ſubject to diſtreſs and ſale, which muſt be complied with, however diſagreeable to the ſubſcriber. The right of voting for Councilmen for the city alſo depends on the payment of the tax prior to the election, which will take place on the 1ſt Monday in June next.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treasurer of Washington City.

March 18. 2aw3w

The celebrated and beautiful high blooded running horſe

WILD MEDLEY,

WILL ſtand in the city of Waſhington, to be let to mares at twenty five dollars the ſeaſon, which will commence on the 10th of March inſtant, and end on the 10th day of Auguſt next ; but twenty dollars will be received in full diſcharge, if paid within the ſeaſon, and one dollar to the groom in all caſes. Good and extenſive paſturage, well incloſed, at 50 cents per week, near the city ; but, though the utmoſt care will be taken, there will be no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The above horſe is in the higheſt form, and with uncommon powers. He meaſures full fifteen hands three inches high, and is a beautiful deep blood bay. He was lately purchaſed of Mr. Stubblefield of Glouceſter county, Virginia, by W. Thornton.—Enquiries concerning this capital horſe may be made at Mr. Rhodes's, and Mr. Lovell's Tavern.

March 8th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.
(Which cannot be excelled.)

Wild Medley was gotten by the imported horſe old Medley, his dam by Wild-Air, his grand dam by Shandy, his great grand dam was the famous running mare old Sportley, which was gotten by old Janus. The dam of Sportley was purchaſed by General Thomas Nelſon from the Spaniſh Main, and ſold by him to Col. Lewis Burwell of Glouceſter county.

Given under our hands this 14th day of January, 1801.

Meaux Thornton,
Lewis Burwell.

I had the following from good authority.

Wild Medley, (which was foaled the property of Mr. Nuttall of Glouceſter court-houſe) ran at four years old four times, and never was puſhed, but won every race under a hard pull. He won at Urbanna the two mile heats. He won at King William court-houſe the three mile heats. His owner then died, and he has not run ſince, but has been kept as a ſtud.

William Johnston.

I do certify, that I had two foals got by Wild Medley, a filly four years old this ſpring ſold to John Tayloe, Eſquire, of Mount-Airy, for 1200 dollars, and a colt now three years old this ſpring, for which I would not take leſs than 1500 dollars ; and I alſo am acquainted with ſeveral of Wild Medley's colts, which I think as fine as any I know, and I think him as good a foal-getter as any horſe that ever ſtood in theſe parts.

John Wood.

Glouceſter county, March 1, 1803.

Wood's filly won the Urbanna Sweepſtakes laſt June, beating Mr. Hall's horſe ; my filly, by Cormorant ; and col. Kemp's filly, by Americus ; and I think (but am unable to ſay poſitively) ſhe diſtanced the field the ſecond heat. I alſo underſtood ſhe won the ſweepſtakes at Wood's Ordinary in Glouceſter, by diſtancing the field. Both theſe ſweepſtakes were two mile heats.

John Tayloe.

I do certify, that I have ſeen Wood's filly and colt now in training at Mount-Airy, the ſeat of John Tayloe, Eſq. and I think them both elegant ; the colt the fineſt of his age I ever ſaw. I have alſo ſeen Mr. Gibb's colt, and think him fine. I am credibly informed that Mr. Giles Cook, Colonel Thomas Roan, Major Thomas Hartley, Mr. William Robſon, Mr. Joſeph Hall, and ſeveral others, aſk from 500 to 800 dollars for each of their colts by Wild Medley ; and I never heard of a horſe having ſo good a character as a foal-getter, nor ſo much lamented in leaving a place, as Wild Medley in leaving Glouceſter county.

Given under my hand this 4th March, 1803.

William Johnston.