brethren, and has unequivocally recommended a dismemberment of the Union. At a period like the present, when the administration, by measures the most prompt and judicious, has evinced a tender respect for our violated rights; and when our fellow-citizens in every part of America have vied with each other in expressing their feels of the infraction of our rights, and the injuries so unprecedented in that publication, deserves and receives the hearty execration of every good citizen. Imperfect will it be, if that the author was a proper subject for judicial interposition, the attorney general has required his name, which has been furnished by the editor. It is the province of a court to decide on the criminality of the publication, and on that point, it would be improper, in prudence, to hazard a fugle remark. We carefully regard that our fellow-citizens of the Eastern States very strongly have manifested, that we repute entire confidence to our administration, are grateful for the sensibility manifested in asserting our rights, and are nearly unanimous in sentiments of indissoluble attachment to the Union."

We recommend to prudent the following paper, taken from the Gazette paper. That it be left entire to those who have it carefully expedite the sentiments of the people of Kentucky.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

AT a time when the violation of the treaty which secures our rights to the navigation of the Mississippi justly engrosses the whole public attention—when the sovereignty of the nation is aspersed to the highest degree, it is more than ever expedient to a wrong impulse, to the dupe of sinister claims to think for himself, and without being lulled into fopine supineness, or hurried away by prejudice, determine upon the proper conduct which we ought to pursue. That our rights will be secured from nations, and are moreover formally acknowledged to compulsion, or to be voluntarily relinquished, all will agree: That the infraction of the treaty is to be redressed, is equally unanimous: But whether this shall be effected by an immediate appeal to arms, or, before resorting to that extremity, we shall attempt negotiation, is a question of the last magnitude. The nature of this subject, without professing to judge for or dissuade to one, or the other, is the opinion of a right influential from every freeman, to offer to the public his humble opinion, and to the publication is his prerogative.

In determining upon this question a fabulous or empty prefer is entirely out of the notice. In the denial of a deposit dictated by Spain itself, or at the unauthorized order of the intendant at New-Orleans! No doubt whether the case or the claim, our right to redress, satisfaction, and if withheld, to take it, is equally unanimous. The responsibility of each government for the conduct of its agents towards other nations is undeniable. But then we should not impute an unjust action by a petty officer, to his nation, which has always expressed a sincere cultivate our friendship, without the most convincing proof. It is certain that if the measure had been determined upon by Spain, no hint of it has been communicated to our minister, or by her, to Europe. The prompt limitation of the intendant bears no evidence of having proceeded from high king—it on the contrary appears to have been dictated by himself. Its publication is not necessary to accompany by information that it was by opposite to the opinion and wishes of the governor; that he debated whether he would or not refuse it; and the opinion, would a petty officer, who has upon his head the responsibility of hazarding the peace of his nation; is not more unreliable than conjecture—Will a petty governor dare oppose the known wishes of his king? Is Spain unfaithful, who according to the general practice of nations, is the proper organ through whom our government communicates, when applied to upon this subject, disavows the measure as not in her power to have it corrected. But had Spain taken such a step, I ask those who ardently wishing affection to her, what motive did she have for concerning her design? We have fees that she is liable to repay any damage we may sustain, even if it were unauthorized. That the world have been adopted to have done, and has act been openly and avowedly her own. If she should not have been the cause, it is to would produce war. But war is equally inevitable, if sanctioning the violation of her intendant, the nation is inflant refuse, (is that whether the measure be his or her intendant) the consequences are precisely the same—Satisfaction for the injury or war.

These reasons, with others, which shall readily occur, will lately the candid that we cannot pronounce with absolute certainty that Spain has herself, although the is unfavorable for it, wantonly violated her engagements with us. I am willing to admit they are not conclusive. But, conceding to the force of argument, that it is the result of a deliberate system of policy, let us then enquire whether it is so clear duty to attempt a friendly adjustment, before we resort to the greatest of all human evils.

I will by nothing with respect to that confiscation of the treaty which many of our own enlightened citizens, intimate, in a contrary interpretation, are of opinion, that it is not, without the consent of America, have offered their respect in the infraction of our rights. Reasoning in the wisdom of our administration, and obeying the dictates of prudence, let us hope, that Spain, if she has acted unjustly the objects of his million. Let us not permit dispiriting ones, anxious to foment difficulties, and that their sole object we draw our affections from the profess ed friends, to lead us, during, or up to, the gulf expedients distinguishable to our love and dangerous to our country. Let us reflect that we are a people, and that that great expectation, which, prepared to the world, the eyes of the world, and liberty, is overwhelmed, if disposed, ready to indicate blow which will let it fall upon those, that through ignorance, or misguided, America acts with vigor and effect.

A KENTUCKIAN.

There have been several arrivals lately from Cape Francois. The Ann and Hannah, Captain Gardner, left the 24 of March. By her we learn of the arrival of another French squadron of five sail, which, in company of which was not known. The government of Cuba was short manoeuvring, to the great sure and healthy politics. The blacks were daily becoming more troublesome. In the last engagement, which, unless, belonging to the brigand army, were taken from them, and, when it is considered, it is expected, that if the blacks, on this occasion could have got their guns to employ, it is probable, that the consequences, of that defeat would have been inevitable.

At the Tortugas, the multitude of the others had been all unsuccessful.

Jean Rabelais, who, the brigands are clandestine furnish of with ammunition, stations, &c. by some members of the government very. The fortunes has been unconfessed by the fort, that French capitulation, which, in the attempt of the troops from France, have been found, to a considerable amount, on the persons of the brigand officers. Captain Gardner was not allowed, but one or two of the intendant of New-Orleans, have acquaintance with Jean Stevenson was expressly forbidden, and major John Stevenson frequency.

The following resolutions were agreed to:

1st. That a committee to confirm of a proper form to be presented—and have printed—and that circulate printed petitions, for the purpose of procuring signatures—which petitions when printed shall be forwarded to our representative in Congress.

2d. That the committee be instructed concerned with influential characters of the different counties in the state of the mountains, and endeavor to procure the exertions, in obtaining signers to similar petitions.

3d. That A. Baird, J. Simpson, James Allbrack be the committee for the aforesaid purpose.

The committee reported the form of a petition which was read and agreed to as follows.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled.

The remonstrance and petition of undersigned persons, inhabitants of the state of Pennsylvania most of the Allegheny mountain,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners lab-ur under a very serious grievance, by reason of the flooting of the port of New-Orleans, without having any adequate provision made, and affigned them on the Mississippi; that the inhabitants of the western country are entirely checked, and will be destroyed, unless we are secured in the enjoyment of their property, which is certainly thought were guaranteed to us by the treaty with Spain, made in 1795. That our country produces in great abundance an almost infinite variety of articles fit for exportation; and can only by means of bringing them into market, be of any value, or be recognized in the Mississippi—That if this channel of exportation be flopped, or impediments thrown in, high and exorbitant duties, or no place of deposit on its banks, to which any shipping can approach; to its enjoyment, cut off, that the advantage with which a beneficent Providence has bestow as will be rendered useless and of no avail. Such being our situation we pray that you in your wisdom will adopt such measures as shall secure to us the benefits, which we as a portion of your fellow-citizens have a right to expect from a government to which we pay allegiance, and from whom we claim protection. Whatever steps in your wisdom you may please to take in those we pledge our fortunes, lives and our sacred honor to support you.

4th. Resolved, that 100 copies of the petition be printed at the expense of the meeting.

5th. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Telegraph, with a request to other printers on this side the mountains to republish them.

JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN SIMONSON, Secrys.

TO COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers, who have not complied with the fundamental term of this paper, the payment of their annual in advance, are respectfully informed, that unless that shall be soon done, the Editor will be under the disagreeable necessity of ceasing to transmit their papers.

In the case of RICHARD WILLSON, late a Soldier in the Continental service.

IT is ordered that three months from and after the first day of April next, be limited and appointed for the creditors, to bring in and exhibit their claims to the Subscriber, and that a copy of this order be published once in each week, and the first day of July next in the Baltimore Intelligencer, and the Washington Herald.

THOMAS CARPENTER,
Clerk of the Orphans Court of Baltimore County, for the County of Washington.

ALL persons indebted to the above intestate deceased, are notified to pay the same, and all creditors thereon, are desired their claims to

THOMAS CARPENTER,
Trustee to the estate of Richard Willson.
March 21, 1803.

In Case of WILLIAM DYER, Late a MARINER.

WHEREAS application of Bankruptcy, has been made by the said William Dyer, ordered, An ad to establish in uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded against William Dyer, of the city of Washington, in the state of Maryland, and the commissioners of the commissioners of bankruptcy appointed under the said William Dyer to be bankrupt; to be hereby required to bring their debts and effects, or to the use part of them to the commissioners of Mark Isaac, and on the 3rd and 4th days of April next, at the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of the public good in Washington county, then and there to make a full and fair discovery, & discoverer of his debts and effects, when and where the creditors are to prove their debts, & prove their claims, at the second sitting, to chose officers, and at the third to allow of or dissent from the allowance of his certificate—all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, are forbidden to pay or deliver their debts, or any part of them, but are required to give notice to him, but give notice of the same to

JOHN C. DENT,
Sect. to the Commissioners.
March 18th 1803. 10w7w

THEO. HOLT

Has for sale, at his Nursery Garden, near Georgetown,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Which he has imported from Europe, viz.

Flap Sheppherds, or Norfolk, and others
Large Dutch Cabbages
FRAME Peas, very Dwarfed do.
early
Early Charlton do.
Dwarf Marrowfat do.
Large Marrowfat do.
Dwarf Prussian do.
Dwarf Union do.
Dwarf Dutch do.
Limas do.
Sallsdrop do.
Early York Cabbage,
Early Battersea do.
Early Sugarloaf do.
Early Dutch do.
Green Savoy do.
Green Curled do.
Beetch Kale,
Green Curled mixed
Early Cauliflower,
Early do.
Early Dutch Turnip,
Early Red do.
Early Dwarf Peas, very early
Early Blue Cattos,
Early Dwarf Dwarfed do.
Early Prussian do.
Early Dwarf Union do.
Early Dwarf Dutch do.
Early Limas do.
Sallsdrop do.
Early Dutch Cabbage,
Early Battersea do.
Early Sugarloaf do.
Early Dutch do.
Green Savoy do.
Green Curled do.
Beetch Kale,
Green Curled mixed
Early Cauliflower,
Early do.
Early Dutch Turnip,
Early Red do.