of his failing, the public mind had regained tranquility.

According to the repreſentation of Capt. Rielly, arrived yeſterday from Corunna, it appears, that the apprehenſions of war with the United States, created a great panic in the Spaniſh court. While he lay there, an expreſs arrived at Madrid with diſpatches, to be put on board a faſt failing king's veſſel, with orders to ſail immediately, for any port in the United States. In leſs than half an hour, a Spaniſh brig was under way. This circumſtance excited much conſternation; and the general impreſſion was, that a war could only be averted by the ſpeedy tranſmiſſion of conciliatory diſpatches.

It will be recollected, that this brig arrived ſome time ſince at Baltimore, and that the contents of her diſpatches were—*aſſurances* of a *continuation* of the right of depoſit at New-Orleans.

Extract of a Reſolution of the Batavian Eaſt India company concerning the trade to India, communicated for publication.

"Navigation and trade from the weſt of this country to Batavia is declared free for citizens of this Republic.

By the Weſt of India is underſtood the Weſt coaſt from Sumatra, and all the places weſtward and Southward of Malacca to the Cape of Good Hope.

From thence to thoſe places all kinds of goods may be exported, ammunition and opium excepted.

Importation of all kind of produce from the weſt of India, ſugar from Java included, and tea only excepted, is free in Dutch and foreign bottoms, ſubject to the uſual duties.

With reſpect to the importation from Batavia, only ſugar ſhall be admitted for private trade, but it is left at the deciſion of the government of India, where it is required by circumſtances to ſell the Dutch merchants ſuch produce which they want to diſpoſe of, or to charter their ſhips for trading in India from one port to the other, or for home cargoes.

The Dutch merchants have liberty to trade in India from one place to another, on the ſame conditions as is permitted to perſons who have their reſidence in the India ſettlements.

Ships coming from the Dutch eſtabliſhments at Bengal the coaſt of Cormandel and Malabar pay no duty there on clearing out for this republic.

Ships and cargoes are ſubject to confiſcation, if it is proved, that after having cleared out in India for this country, the voyage is altered, or part of the cargo is landed elſewhere, for which bail is to be given.

Private ſhips going from here to India, are to admit as paſſengers a proportionable number of ſoldiers or other perſons ordered hither by this government who ſhall pay for their paſſage."

From the Aurora.

Tench Coxe, vs. *Edward Pennington.*

This was an amicable action, on a feigned iſſue, to try the queſtion, whether a duty was payable on ſugar, refined within the United States before the 30th of June, 1802, but not removed from the manufactory till after that day?

The argument was conducted, for the United States, by Mr Dallas, on the general ground, that the repeal of the internal taxes, did not affect any duty which *accrued* and was *outſtanding*, on the 30 of June, 1802, that the duty on ſugar *accrued* as ſoon as it was *refined*; but that it muſt remain *outſtanding*, until it was removed from the manufactory in complying with pre-exiſting arrangements, for accommodating the refiners, in the time and terms of payment. The duty, under ſuch circumſtances, was to be conſidered as *debitum in praeſenti, ſolvendum in futuro.*

The argument for the refiners proceeded upon the general ground, that the law contemplated the concurrence of two contingencies, before the duty could be ſaid to *accrue*; viz. the act of refining, and, alſo, the act of removal; and that unleſs the duty had ſo *accrued*, it could not be deſcribed as *outſtanding*, ſo as to be embraced by the terms of the proviſo in the repealing act.

Waſhington, Juſtice, delivered the opinion of the Court at large, in which he adopted the conſtruction of the diſtrict attorney; and judgement was, accordingly rendered for the plaintiff.

From the Conſtitutional Conſervator.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, dated March 11.

"Mr. Clark is arrived; he ſtates, that on his departure from France, the troops (4500, under Gen. Victor) were on the wing, and will doubtleſs be here in a few weeks; he ſaw and converſed with the Prefect on the ſubject of the government of this province—indeed he has brought all the neceſſary and poſſible information ſummed up in a number of articles, I wiſh I could ſend them to you—as I cannot, take what follows;—The province will be governed by a military chief, a prefect and a commiſſary of juſtice; the departments are diſtinct, ſay that the governor can at any time do away the acts of the prefect, and commiſſary of juſtice, on taking the reſponſibility on himſelf; all monied buſineſs of the nation will be attached to the office of prefect, ſomething like the preſent intendant, and civil juſtice will be adminiſtered by the commiſſary, who has under him a number of magiſtrates or in other words demigogues, ſomething like the preſent Alcaldes of the Spaniſh government. A confidential friend to the prefect has been here ſome days, it is ſuppoſed he has come forward to hear ſomething of the people who are and are not qualified to fill offices under the approaching government. Not a doubt remains but a large contribution will be exacted of the citizens of this place very ſoon after their arrival.

"No flour can now be exported, when once landed it cannot be taken away—a decree of the intendant to this effect will be publiſhed to-morrow; proviſions, you know, muſt be *comeatable* for the French troops.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated March 29, received via Baltimore.

"The prefect arrived in town on Saturday, (26th) and uſhered into New-Orleans with a ſalute of 21 guns from our principal fort; the ſhipping in the harbour, to the number 120, made a moſt beautiful diſplay of their colours, which being intermixed, French, Spaniſh and American, afforded a pleaſing ſight to the unintereſted ſpectators. There were ſeveral armed veſſels which continued firing after the fort ceaſed. The coaches, in which he and his ſuit (conſiſting of the Adjutant General and Engineer General) drove up to the Government Houſe, where were aſſembled to meet him, the heads of al the departments he ſtaid about five minutes at government houſe, when he took leave, mounting his coach, and drove to the houſe engaged for his reception: on returning whence, he was again ſaluted by a Spaniſh merchantman lying oppoſite his houſe. Immediately after his leaving government houſe, the governor, attended by the different corps, aſſembled there to receive him, waited on him at his own houſe, and thus ended the feſtival. The next day being Sunday, he was attended with all New-Orleans at maſs. His lady arrived the evening after him, and ſince then the whole town has been buſy offering her their congratulations on her ſafe arrival. It is ſuppoſed the Captain-General is at or near Baliſe—great preparations are making for his reception."

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by the ſhip Cotton Planter, in 35 days from Liverpool.

London, March 23.

Downing ſtreet, March 22.

By diſpatches received this morning from the Earl of Elgin, his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary at Conſtantinople, dated Jan. 15, 1803, it appears that the differences which had ſubſiſted between the ſublime Porte and the Beys of Egypt, have been ſatiſfactorily arranged through the mediation of his majeſty's ambaſſador. Lon. Gaz.

Our preparations have produced the effect of ſtopping the Louiſiana expedition, and of the ſquadron, under vice admiral Hartſink. On Friday laſt a courier arrived at the French ambaſſador's at the Hague, with orders that the ſquadron for Louiſiana ſhould remain in port, and that the troops ſhould be cantoned at Helvoet till further orders. The expedition was to have failed to day.

Vice admiral Hartſink's ſquadron was to have failed at the ſame time for the Mediterranean, to relieve admiral De Winter. But the Dutch government wiſh to wait the iſſue of the negociations between this country and France.

The Dutch funds continue falling.

It has been rumored that in conſequence of the firſt conſul's behaviour to lord Whitworth, at the audience on Sunday ſe'nnight, his lordſhip has intimated to the miniſter for foreign affairs, that he ſhall not attend the conſular levees, without a proper explanation of the events of that day. His lordſhip acts with proper ſpirit.—An inſult to our ambaſſador is an inſult to the Britiſh nation, and an ample apology ought to be demaded for it.

A cabinet council ſat ſeveral hours yeſterday upon the diſpatces received from France.

"By letters from Frankfort of the 10th of March we are informed," ſay the Paris papers which we received yeſterday, "that the Engliſh merchants in Germany diſcover the utmoſt jealouſy and uneaſineſs in regard to the endeavors of the French to revive their trade with that country. They view with indignation the new trading eſtabliſhments in different ports. They blame France for the care with which Spain now endeavors to protect her manufactories, by prohibiting the exportation of Spaniſh wool. They ſee, with all the feelings of malicious envy, the vigorous meaſures taken on the Scheldt and the Rhine to prevent the importation of Engliſh manufactures; the encouragement given to thoſe who attempt a ſmuggling trade into England, and the declaration of Cherburgh to be a free port for liquors and brandy, which is likewiſe to produce a large exportation of theſe articles to the oppoſite coaſts of England and Ireland. The eſtabliſhment, too, of chambers, and of a general council of commerce in France, has given much food for Engliſh envy. They are ſtill in alarm in regard to colonel Sebaſtiani, and they talk of the ceſſion of the port of Tetuan, and of the fortifications of Turnhout, at the mouth of the Scheldt, to France. They will ſuppoſe, that a ſquadron of two ſhips of war, and ſeveral tranſports, has failed to take poſſeſſion of Macao, ceded to France by Portugal."

FIRST LEGION.

ATTENTION!

AT a Legionary Court of Enquiry, held on the 15th day of March laſt, in obedience to a law paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, intituled, "An act more effectually to provide for the organization of the Militia of the Diſtrict of Columbia," ordered that the following be the Uniform to be worn by all non-commiſſioned officers and privates belonging to the battalion companies of the firſt Legion while on duty, viz. A DARK BLUE COAT of ordinary length, WHITE VEST, WHITE BREECHES and WHITE STOCKINGS, or WHITE PANTALOONS and WHITE STOCKINGS, or WHITE OVERALLS, with SHOES and ROUND BLACK HAT: which Uniform having been approved by the Brigadier General, is now publiſhed by order of the ſaid court.

Wm. D. BEALL, Clerk of L. C. E.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That all non commiſſioned officers and privates, belonging to battalion companies, ſhall appear while on duty, uniformly clothed, the color and faſhion of which uniforms to be determined on for the reſpective legions, by the firſt legionary court of enquiry which ſhall be held, and to be approved of by the Brigadier General; provided the expenſe of the ſame, additional to that of uſual, ordinary, and cheap clothing, does not exceed five dollars for each perſon, and every ſuch non-commiſſioned officer, or drummer, or fifer, or private, appearing at any muſter held after three months from the time that ſuch uniform ſhall have been determined on, and the order relative thereto ſhall have been publiſhed, in ſome newſpaper within the legionary diſtrict, and not wearing the ſame, ſhall be fined five dollars for each offence, unleſs he can make it appear to the ſatiſfaction of the court of enquiry of the battalion to which he may belong, that he was unable to equip himſelf.

Lots for ſale.

IN eligible ſituations, and upon very advantageous terms—A plan of the ſeveral ſquares in which they are contained may be ſeen and terms thereon by applying to,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.
Attorney at law and conveyancer,
30 tf

NOTICE.

It is mutually agreed by the ſubſcribers, that from and after this date the partnerſhip that has heretofore ſubſiſted between us, be diſſolved.

ROBERT MILLER,
JOHN DOUGLAS.

April 13

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. He won at Glouceſter another purſe, and laſtly was run by Colonel Hoſkins at Hanover Town, and won as I heard, with much credit, the four mile heats. His owner then died, and he has not run ſince, but has been kept as a ſtud.

William Johnston.

I certify that I ſaw Wild Medley run at Urbanna, and in the two mile heats double-diſtance ſeven of the beſt horſes in the country, the firſt heat, although he carried fifteen pounds over weight, and his rider kept him back as much as laid in his power.

Ralph Wormeley, Jun.

March, 1803.

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 Cormoran; 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 Robeſon, 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.

March 14 law.

WANTED.

A man ſervant to hire by the month or year in a ſmall family, he muſt be a good houſe ſervant—and underſtand driving a carriage, to ſuch perſon with good recommendation (and none elſe need apply) very liberal wages will be given, apply at this office.

April 19, 1803. 3t

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

The Subſcribers to the THEATRE are requeſted, according to a reſolution of the Theatre Committee, to pay the firſt inſtalment of their ſubſcription money (being one fifth or ten dollars on each ſhare,) into the hands of John P. Van Neſs, by the tenth inſt.—Punctuality is expected.

PROPOSALS,

Will be received until the 15th inſt. for ſupplying all the materials, neceſſary for building the Theatre—They muſt be ſealed and directed to Major *John P. Van Neſs*, who will receive them and give information to applicants for contracts of the quantities of each article neceſſary for carrying on the plan.

To Farmers.

WANTED, at the Diſtillery, on Pennſylvania Avenue, near the Centre Market, a large quantity RYE, for which Caſh will be paid on delivery.

Alſo.

Wanted to purchaſe, a NEGRO GIRL, of a good diſpoſition, between 13 and 15 years of age—Apply at the ſaid place.

HERFORD & SON.

Waſhington, May 4. 3t

LEHIGH NAVIGATION.

LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

Five thouſand dollars the higheſt prize!

THIS Lottery will poſitively commence drawing at the city of Philadelphia, on the firſt Monday of September next.

The prizes will be paid thirty days after its concluſion, of which public notice will be given. Such as are not demanded within twelve months ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Navigation.

The Managers depend principally upon the proceeds of this lottery for finiſhing the Navigation of the Lehigh. This will open an intercourſe by water to Philadelphia of above four hundred miles, including only twelve and an half miles portage near its conjunction with the Suſquehanna at Wilkeſbarre, thereby forming a new ſource of trade, affording a plentiful ſupply of coal, lumber, &c. the advantages of which will be immenſe; and an eaſy conveyance to the owners of lands and farms in the vicinity by which they can ſend their produce to market.

Tickets may now be had at five dollars of

George Taylor, jun.	No. 67	Cheſnut Street.
William Blackburn,	117,	
Edward Stow,	73,	
James Greenworth,	34	

March 15, 1803.

SCHEME.

	Doll.
1 Prize of 5000 dolls. viz. Caſh 3000, 20 ſhares ſtock 2000 } is	5000
1 two thouſand dollars	2000
2 one thouſand dollars	2000
6 five hundred dollars	3000
6 three hundred dollars	1800
6 two hundred dollars	1200
15 one hundred dollars	1500
20 fifty dollars	1000
75 twenty dollars	1500
1800 ſix dollars	10800
1ſt drawn number on the eighth day	600
1ſt do. twelfth	600
1ſt do. twentieth	1000
1ſt do. thirtieth	1000
1ſt do. thirty fifth	1000
1ſt do. laſt day	1000
	35,000

1938 prizes,
5062 blanks,

7000 tickets, at five dollars each, is	35000

The prizes ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per centum. 2awtf

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Came to the ſubſcriber's plantation the 23d of March a Bay Horſe about thirteen and a half hands high, appears to be about ſeven years old this Spring, he has ſome white ſpots on his back; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM MULLIKIN.

April 10, 1803. 3t.

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 travelers 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.

☞ 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 Chancery April 20th, 1803.

ORDERED, that the ſales made by John Hewitt, as ſtated in his report this day filed of certain lots in Waſhington, the property of Peter Caſſenave, deceaſed, ſhall be ratified, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, before the end of May next; Provided a copy of this order be thrice inſerted in the newſpaper, in which the ſale was advertiſed before the 22d day of ſaid May.

The ſaid lots were No 23, 24, 25 26, in ſquare 105—And they were ſold for dollars 767—81-2.

True Copy,
Teſt,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
R. C. C.
3t.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL pieces of ELEGANT HISTORICAL &c. TAPESTRY, from deſigns of Le Brun, one of the firſt painters that ever lived in Europe, intended to ornament either a MUSEUM, a COLUMBIA GALLERY OF ARTS, or a School of drawing and painting, for the inſtruction of young and ingenious artiſts, or mechanics, and to gratify the curioſity of all perſons of taſte, reſidents, or travelling in the United States.

March 24, 1803.

N. B. Apply to the owner at Stelle's Hotel, Waſhington City.