From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

To the politeness of a friend we are indebted for the "Moniteur de la Louisiana" of the 2d of April, from which is taken the following account of the reception of Citizen Laussat, Colonial Prefect at the city of New-Orleans. The Consular Arret, defining the powers of the Captain General, Colonial Prefect and Commissary of Justice, clearly proves the cession of the Province of Louisiana by the Kingdom of Spain to the French Republic. Citizen Laussat, in his capacity of Colonial Prefect, has virtually taken possession of the province. How far the recent order of the Court of Spain to reinstate the United States in their right of Deposit at New-Orleans, will be respected by Prefect Laussat, will soon be demonstrated. The Prefect's proclamation, which has lately appeared in the public prints, has also been received. The translation of this vaunting proclamation, as already published, is *in substance* perfectly correct.

By private correspondence we understand that the Prefect has declared that his Court had no knowledge of the *exclusion* of the port of New-Orleans; on the contrary, had he arrived before this event, it should not have taken place. It is presumed that every facility to an amicable intercourse with the upper settlements, will be extended by the Prefect.

Reception of Citizen Laussat, Colonial Prefect of the French Colony of Louisiana, at New Orleans.

Translated for the *Daily Advertiser*, from the supplement to the *Moniteur de la Louisiana.*

New Orleans, Saturday, 2d of April, 1803.

The Governor of Louisiana dispatched his eldest son, Captain Don Manuel, and M. Calderson, sub-lieutenant, to meet Citizen Laussat, Colonial Prefect. The Intendant, on his part, sent Don Raphael Ramos, Commissary of War, in the Custom House tender. Citizen Laussat ascended the river in the Government Bark, and entered the city on Saturday last, the 26th of March, at 4 o clock in the afternoon. He landed at the Governor's, under a discharge of the artillery of the fort.

The Colonial Prefect was attended by his etat-major the officers of the garrison and of the place, together with the principal civil and ecclesiastical characters.

From thence the Prefect went to the house of M. Bernard, which had been prepared for his reception.

Shortly after, the Governor, attended by a large retinue, waited on him.

On Sunday and for several succeeding days, the Prefect received the visits of the public officers and principal inhabitants.

He testified on all occasions, the decisive intention of the French government to promote the prosperity and happiness of the colony, to support good order, to maintain in full force the laws respecting the condition of individuals, to protect religious worship without any change in its establishments, *to respect every treaty with neighbouring powers*, and to carefully cherish with them the ties of amity and confidence.

He announced that the Captain General, with the troops of the expedition had, in all probability, sailed from Batavia, about the last of January, and that they would arrive in this colony about the middle of April. He spoke of the character and views of the Captain General in such a light as to render his arrival most ardently expected.

The Colonial Prefect spent the rest of the week in visiting the public edifices and magazines, and in making, in concert with the Governor, the necessary preparations for the support and lodging of the expected forces.

The Government and Custom House dispatch boats returning to the Detour Anglois (English Turn) to bring Madame Laussat and her daughters; who arrived at the Prefecture on Sunday evening.

The Intendant united his exertions with those of the Governor to afford Citizen Laussat, the Colonial Prefect, a reception due to the Government which sent him from the Government which received him.

Next follow the Prefect's proclamation, which has already appeared in the Daily Advertiser, of the 5th instant.

The Moniteur also contains the following Arret.

EXTRACT

From the Register of the Deliberations of the Consuls of the Republic.

Paris, 24th Fructidor,

Year 10 of the Republic one and indivisible.

The Consuls of the Republic, on the report of the Marine and Colonies, decree as follows:

Louisiana shall be governed by three magistrates; viz. a Captain General, a Colonial Prefect, and a Commissary of Justice.

TITLE I.

Of the Captain General.

Art. 1. The Captain General has under his immediate orders the land and marine forces, the national guards, and the *gendarmerie.* He is exclusively charged with the internal defence of Louisiana.

2. He provides, provisionally, for every military employment, according to the order of gradual advance, as high as chief of battalion or squadron, exclusively, and proposes to the Minister all the changes to be made in the superior grades.

3. He delivers all passports at Louisiana. He ordains every thing relative to military subjects. He communicates, in behalf of the colony, with the governments of neutral countries, allies and enemies, *on the continent of America and the Antilles.*

He determines and ordains every year, with the Colonial Prefect, the necessary works and repairs of fortifications, the opening of new roads or communications with old ones. He decrees, in conjunction with the Prefect, the state of all the expences to be incurred in the course of the year, conformably to public exigencies, to be forwarded to the Minister with a sketch of the receipts necessary to defray the same. He exercises, in short, all the power heretofore attributed to the Governors General of colonies, saving always the exceptions in the present arret.

4. The Captain General cannot infringe directly nor indirectly the functions of the Colonial Prefect, of the Commissary of Justice, nor of the Tribunals; but he is at full liberty to exact from them every intelligence he shall deem necessary to demand, and which they shall be obliged to furnish, with respect to departments of public service whatsoever.

5. He can moreover, in case of urgent necessity, and of his own responsibility, supercede in whole or part the execution of the laws and regulations, after having on all occasions deliberated with the Colonial Prefect or the Commissary of Justice, without being prevented by their opinion to the contrary: for this purpose he shall keep a register of deliberations, in which the motives shall be transcribed and signed, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Minister.

6. Every three months a formal duplicate of all the deliberations held in common shall be likewise addressed to the Minister.

7. The power of granting the vacant lands of Louisiana belongs to the Captain General, in concurrence with the Colonial Prefect, conforming to the established regulations; in case of a difference of sentiment, the voice of the Captain General shall preponderate, the whole subject to the approbation of government.

8. The Captain General nominates, after the delay of ten days, *ad interim*, to all vacancies in all parts of the administration and of the judiciary order, on the respective presentations of the Colonial Prefect or of the Commissary of Justice, each as concerns himself.—This presentation refers only to places to which government nominates directly in France, and not to inferior employments.

9. All the nominations thus made by the captain general in the military department, in the administration and judiciary orders, shall not be definitive until confirmed by the First Consul.

10. No place in the different departments of the service can be created but by a decree of the consuls.

11. All commands, orders and proclamations, emanating from the immediate authority of the captain general, shall always be prefaced with these words. *In the name of the French republic.*

12. The captain general, in case of death, or absence out of the colony, shall, *ad interim*, be replaced by the colonial prefect. In case both are at the same time absent, the second general commandant in Louisiana shall have the authority of captain general.

Title II

Of the Colonial Prefect.

Art. 13. The colonial prefect has under his direction the administration of the finances, the general accounts, and the destination of all the officers of the administration in Louisiana.

14. The Colonial prefect is exclusively charged in Louisiana, with the civil administration and the superior police of the Colony; with all that comprehends the levy of contributions, receipts, expences, accounts, customs, the pay and maintenance of the troops, the appointments of the different establishments, magazines, supplies, consumptions, leases and rents, sales and purchases, hospitals, baths, salaries of workmen, public labours, ferries and ferry boats, national domains, affairs concerning emigrants, the distribution of waters, maritime inscriptions, the police of navigation, agriculture and commerce, verification of goods, suppression of contraband trade, division of prizes, the marine invalids, the government of the blacks, public instruction, public worship, privileges of the press; and generally whatever has heretofore been attributed to the intendants or Magistrates in particular, or that has been assigned to them, in common with the governor general; so far, nevertheless, as is not derogatory to the present arret.

15. The accountants and all the civil employments of the administration are under the orders of the colonial Prefect of Louisiana.

16. The officers of administration, exercise, under his authority, the functions of sub-prefects and commissaries of the marine and war, in the departments (arrondissements, of the colony) assigned to them.

17. With regard to the assessment of the contributions which shall be levied by the government, the Prefect cannot proceed therein, until after having consulted three principal inhabitants and three principal merchants of the colony, who, nevertheless, shall only have a deliberative voice. A process-verbal of their opinion shall be prepared to be forwarded to the minister.

18. The colonial Prefect, the Sub prefects and heads of administration, may require the military force gendarmerie—to execute their mandates; indeed, more ample force if necessary, which cannot be refused.

Title III.

Of the Commissary of Justice.

23. The commissary of justice shall have the superintendence of the tribunals of Louisiana and that of the ministerial officers established by them. He shall take care that strict account of their proceedings shall be rendered to him, by the Presidents of the tribunals, and by the commissaries of government.

24. He shall exercise the greatest care towards a prompt distribution of justice, as well in civil as criminal cases; he shall likewise provide for the safety and salubrity of the public prisons.

25. He shall preside in the tribunals whenever he may think proper, and shall have a deliberative voice.

26. He shall direct the safe keeping of the records and deposits of the civil acts, and superintend the execution of the laws, tariffs and regulations. He shall receive all claims respecting the administration of justice, and give the necessary consequential orders.

27. Within the first ten days of every month, he shall cause to be made out a statement inspected by the President of each tribunal, and signed by the clerk, as well of the proceedings adjudged in the preceding month, as of those still undecided and in train of process, to be remitted to the captain general, who is to render an account thereof to the minister.

28. The commissary of justice has alone the right to make provisional regulations on the subject of process, without departing from the laws, and to publish the said regulations under the forms prescribed in the 11th article of Title 1st, when they shall have been assented to by the captain general. He shall have them registered in the offices of the tribunals, by his own authority.

29. The agents of government cannot be prosecuted for faults committed in their functions, without the previous authority of the commissary of justice.

30. No citizen not attached to public service, can be arrested extra judicially, but by a *Visa* of the commissary of justice; who shall render an account thereof to the minister.

31. The commissary of justice shall prepare such laws as he shall judge best adapted to compose the future civil and criminal code of the colony he superintends. His plans shall be communicated to the captain general, and forwarded to the minister, with the process-verbal of their deliberations and respective opinions.

32. He is specially charged with the police respecting vagrants and vagabonds, the disturbers of public tranquillity, against whom he shall issue his mandate of arrest, on condition of prosecuting them before the competent tribunals.

33. He may require the military force, or even more adequate force, if necessary, as well for the execution of his own orders or ordonances, as those of the judgment of the tribunals; which force cannot be refused.

34 The commissary of justice, in case of death, or absence out of the colony, shall be replaced provisionally, by the commissary of government, attached to the tribunal of appeals, and the latter by the first of his substitutes.

(Signed) BONAPARTE,
First Consul.

By the First Consul.

(Signed) HUGUES B. MARET,
Secretary of State.

Copy conformable with original.

[Signed] DEGRES,
Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

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. "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 courts 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.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public at large, that he intends commencing the practice of Medicine, and has situated himself on Pennsylvania Avenue opposite Mr. Duane's book store, where a constant attendance will be given, and every attention paid to those whose cases may be committed to his care.

JOHN WILLIS.

Washington May 4.

ep6t.

All persons having claims or demands of any nature against the subscriber, are requested to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Esqrs. of the city of Washington, who are authorised, in my name, to adjust and settle the same; and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

WANTED,

One or two Boys to learn the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING Business—Apply to *JOHN CROOKSHANK.*

George-Town, Jan. 19, 1803. tf.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Or on ground rent between the President's house and the Navy-Yard, the price moderate and payments easy.—Apply to

W. M. DUNCANSON.

WASHINGTON CITY:

MONDAY, MAY 16.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

As the indications of approaching war in Europe may terminate in that event, we wish to call the attention of the citizens of the United States, and particularly the seamen, to such measures as are calculated for their security abroad, and which are customary in time of war. Should it happen, we hope we shall not witness as one of its consequences a repetition of that indiscriminate scene of impressment, of which, during the last, our sea-faring citizens were so often the victims.

But before going to sea at such a precarious time as the present, it behoves the seamen to provide themselves with the passport or protection directed to be issued at the collector's offices by the act of Congress, and to be careful not to confide in any others, such as those issued by notaries public, justices of the peace, &c. The distinction may be found to be of much consequence; for should a seaman claim exemption from impressment by virtue of a protection of the latter unauthorised kind, he would probably be told that as he had not followed the laws of his own country in taking it from the collector, he was entitled to no favor and that he could not be considered as an American. This caution is more particularly addressed to the seamen themselves, but its observance must depend in a great degree upon the vigilance of the merchants and masters of vessels in seeing it strictly attended to by the former.

The following SONG, sung on the 4th of MARCH, at an entertainment given by the American Consul at the Hotel in London, has merit, which entitles it to high rank among our popular airs.

TUNE—ANACHREON IN HEAVEN.

WELL met, fellow freemen! let's cheerfully greet
The return of THIS DAY, with a copious libation:
For Freedom this day in her chosen retreat,
Hail'd her favorite JEFFERSON Chief of our nation.
A Chief, in whose mind
Republicans find,
Wisdom, probity, honour and firmness combin'd.
Let our wine sparkle high, whilst we gratefully give,
The health of our Sachem, & long may he live

II

Political frenzy how'd wild o'er the earth,
Ambition and rapine with blood ting'd the ocean;
While JEFFERSON sipping sage systems for birth,
Found the peaceful legitimate path to promotion.
With reason his guide,
At WASHINGTON's side,
His virtues and talents full often were tried.
Now he's Chief in command let the universe see,
How happy a nation of freemen can be!

III

Whilst Europe's proud Chiefs wie'd the sword or the pen,
By force or by fraud to acquire new possessions;
Our rulers speak 'peace and good will towards men'—
And their practice accords with their cordial professions:
But should foreign foes
Their rancour disclose,
And by discord or arms dare disturb our repose,
Let our Chief give the word, and he safely may trust,
That those haughty disturbers shall soon "bite the dust."

IV

May JEFFERSON's genius sublimely controul,
The carpings of envy, the frenzy of faction;
At his bidding let union attune each free soul,
And Godlike philanthropy spring into action:
Thus blessing and blest,
By his country caress'd,
Sweet peace shall forever illumine his breast!
Admiring his virtues, again let us give,
The health of our Sachem, and long may he live.

A sage *federal* print of New-York announces the arrival of the President of the U. S. at Charleston! and then puts these witty questions:

'Is Mr. Jefferson travelling for the sake of his health? Or does he wish to exhibit himself to his southern friends? Or is he on his way to take New-Orleans? Or is he jealous of the intrigues of Mr Burr who set out before him?'

ANSWER—Mr. Jefferson's health is excellent without the aid of travelling. His actions exhibit him in the best light to his enemies as well as friends—He has by wise measures secured our rights at New Orleans and preserved peace.—He stands too firmly in the affections of his fellow citizens to fear the intrigues of Mr. Burr, or any other man.

The republicans of New-Jersey, from the local elections recently held in that state, appear to have gained considerable ground. Let them enlighten the great body of the people, and their triumph at the next general election is certain. Every thing depends on this.

The additional returns daily received from New-York develope a rapid increase of republican sentiments. In no