by that dissent until afterwards, he may be accurate; because, altho' the letter was intended to be sent by him, in which case its contents would have been known to him, he left Annapolis so early on the morning of his departure that I had not an opportunity of seeing him notwithstanding I was at his lodgings soon after sunrise. It was then sent by the first mail. If he meant generally that he had not heard of my disapprobation of the paragraph, I shall readily believe that the fact has escaped his memory.—But I could not lose a moment in adding, Dine on the subject, and I have stated such circumstances to him, relative to it, that I am persuaded must bring the fact within his recollection. Whether he should recollect it or not, the fact is undoubtedly true that the paragraph alluded to, had not my approbation. The paragraph is that which is contained in the reasoning introductory to the opinion of the court on the third point, which states "Mr. Whittington's right to the office to be during the continuance of the act under which he was commissioned, and that the act of 1801, is an infraction of his right, and incompatible with the principles of justice, and does not accord with sound legislation."

The court had taken time to consider the case, and their opinion, with the reasons at large, was agreed on late in the session of the general court on the Western Shore, *without the recited paragraph*. The next day when the opinion was copied ready for the signature of the Judges, and when they were sitting in court, it was proposed to insert this paragraph. I was opposed to it and assigned my reasons; but the other two judges concurring as to its propriety, it was inserted of course. By me it was considered, with deference to my brother Judges, as erroneous and extrajudicial. Viewing it in this light, and that it formed no part of the judgment of the court on the points before them, it was not of sufficient importance to induce me to withhold my signature. By fixing my signature to the judgment of the court on the points made in the cause, it does not follow, of necessity, that every observation, (and least of all, one of an extrajudicial nature) suggested as prefatory to the opinion of the court, has my assent, and it is not stated to be the *unanimous* act of the court. The signature of the three judges is conclusive evidence that a majority must have concurred in the whole, as well as in every part. My dissent to this paragraph would have been stated at the time of signing, but for the circumstance of its being interlined when the court was engaged in other business. It was afterwards done by letter. Viewing it in the light in which it appeared to me, it was a matter of but little moment which mode was adopted, after the objections which I had made to it. The letter was written solely with a view to perpetuate the fact that the recited paragraph had not my approbation. Its sole object was truth.

The suggestion that it was written from "popular motives," and "for electioneering purposes" is unworthy of remark; as it is a fact well known, that, as an individual, I have never hesitated to express my disapprobation of the repealing act.—The idea that I could have a wish to conceal from the judges, a letter written to their clerk, to be filed in the court where they sit, for general inspection, is too ridiculous for animadversion, and too remote from probability to be seriously suggested by any man of common sense.

I care little about the motives which are imputed to me by unprincipled anonymous scribblers.—Their praise is censure, and their censure praise.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. DUVALL.

Mr. Thomas Perrin Smith, *Editor of the Republican Star, Easton.*

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occaquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, poplar and hickory timber—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the the premises.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb. 21st. tf.

Three Dollars Reward.

Lost about ten days ago.

A bay horse about 15 hands high. He has a star in his forehead, and appears to be about nine or ten year old. He was but lately shod all around. It is not recollected that he has any other natural marks than the one above mentioned. Whoever will deliver this horse to the Messenger of the Secretary of States office, shall receive the above reward.

May 15.

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. tf

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, March 26.

According to letters from the Hague, several couriers have successively arrived in that city from Paris, bearing dispatches relative to the present posture of affairs. Military preparations and dispositions are going to be carried on from the mouth of the Meuse to the Texel. In case of a rupture with England, there will be assembled on that point of the Dutch coast, a large body of troops. Strong hopes are however entertained that there will be no necessity of coming to these extremities.

Letters from Luxemburgh state, that the different corps now in garrison, of the 25th and 26th military division, are immediately to march to join the 24th division. These troops will form a part of the camp which is to be formed in the neighbourhood of Brussels.

Letters from Bourdeaux of the 17th mention, that on the two preceding days, very considerable purchases of coffee, sugar, and cotton, had been there made. From the eagerness of the demand for those commodities, it was naturally supposed that it might be occasioned by some very particular reason not generally known. On the 17th, therefore, several houses refused to make any further sales till they should be better informed of the reason of such a sudden urgency of demand.

We have received the following intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 15th of February—"The Commandant of the Ottoman troops in Egypt has acquainted the Porte, that Gen. Stuart had communicated to him an order from his court stating, that as soon as the differences with the Beys were settled, he should evacuate Egypt and repair to Malta with his troops—as in the interval, Lord Elgin has settled those differences it is believed, that Egypt is entirely evacuated at this moment.

"The arrival of the French Ambassador was the signal for rejoicing. A vast crowd was assembled wherever he passed.

"The Grand Seignor repaired in his *kiosh* to see the Ambassador and his suite pass. The Reis Effendi and the captain Pacha complimented him; and all the French in Constantinople welcomed him on his entrance into the Palace of France. In the arrival of the Ambassador of the Republic, and in that of the Commissaries of Commercial Relations, destined for the several ports of the Black Sea and of the Levant, they beheld the pledge of the fulfilment of their hopes.

"The first interview between the French Ambassadors and the Ottoman Ministers, have been sufficient to restore to France the honorable rank which she ought to hold in the Levant. The Latin church is again placed under the protection of the Republic, of which it had been deprived during the war. Confidence is reviving between the inhabitants and the French, and the residence of the Ambassador will soon have all the advantages which can be hoped for from peace.

"The Count de Marcoff having acceded in the name of his government to the convention concluded at Paris, between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany, on the 5th Nivose 1st, [Dec. 26] and the Emperor of Russia having ratified the accession of his minister plenipotentiary, the exchange of the respective ratifications between France and Russia took place at Petersburgh on the 3d Ventose [Feb. 21] and the official notes which accompanied this exchange, the high Chancellor of Russia Count Alexander de Woronzoff announced 'the great satisfaction which his majesty the Emperor had experienced at the conclusion of this arrangement," and declared, that 'setting the higher value upon the happy effect of the cares and solicitude of the mediating powers, as his majesty sees in this with pleasure the removal of the last obstacles which still opposed the final conclusion of the plan of indemnities and the re-establishment of the peace and tranquility of Germany, his majesty made no doubt that the Imperial sanction would immediately put the seal to all the other arrangements agreed upon, and which must fix henceforth the fate and the existence of the Germanic body."

All the letters from Germany agree in stating that the conclusum would be passed on the 1st and 2d Germinal [March 22 or 23.]

Thus every germ of contention is extinguished on the continent; political order has been re-established; every thing is terminated to the satisfaction of the different powers, and the alarming reports which have been spread are entirely without foundation. Men of sense ought to be on their guard at the present moment against such fabricated intelligence. It is above all proper to request the Journalists to appreciate a little better what they draw from foreign papers. How could the Editors of the PUBLICISTE, who generally afford no ground to question their discernment, repeat from an English Journal, that France wished to get possession of the Crimea, in order to have a military position in Turkey? With a small portion of geographical knowledge, these Journalists would not make such blunders.

We doubt not that other continental Journals will soon copy a pretended letter from the Chief Consul to the King of England written in the gin shop style, adopted by the English papers. To what miserable arts men resort for the purpose of alarming and misleading the multitude. [*Moniteur*.

The Dey of Algiers having received 80,000 piastres from Spain, and very considerable presents from Denmark, sent for citizen Thainville, and said to him, That all the world sent him money, and that the Chief Consul alone sent him nothing; that nevertheless, France in all time past had been in the habit of making him presents. Citizen Thainville shewed him the passage in the letter to the Chief Consul and carried by Adjutant General Hullin, by which the Dey had disclaimed all pretensions to presents—This answer put the Dey in a furious passion, and he returned a threatening answer.

This news being received at Paris, the Minister of the marine dispatched two frigates la Corneille and le Rhin to Algiers. Citizen Gourdon, who had the command of the division, was ordered to bring home to France the Commissary General and his family, to inform the Dey, that if war was once declared, it might not always be in his power to make peace, and to tell him that we know when and in what manner war begins, but that we do not know always when and in what manner it will end.

The division arrived at Algiers in the month of Ventose. Immediately the grandees and the people of the regency ran in crowds to the Dey's palace, to represent to him what calamities threatened their country. The Dey sent for the commissary general, and asked him for what purpose the frigates came there? Citizen Thainville announced that the commander had orders to carry him back to France. "You wish then (said the Dey) to be at war with *me*?"—"No (replied Citizen Thainville,) but the Chief Consul is too powerful to be your tributary." After some altercation the Dey added.—"Let him pay nothing then—I wish to be at peace with him. Write to him that I recede from any demand."

The point was thus terminated at once. The Commissary General was led back amidst the acclamations of the mob that had gathered round the Dey's palace, and manifested the strongest desire to remain at peace with France. He keeps his situation, and the frigates have returned to France.

ib.

March 27.

We learn from Tunis, that this spring there will be a camp in the department of Marengo. The preparations necessary for its establishment are carrying on with activity in every part of the service to which they belong.

Letter from Bordeaux, dated March 22, says the eagerness with which coffee, and cottons were bought up 8 days ago, has been succeeded by most perfect stagnation. The exchange the day before yesterday was remarkable for the inactivity of the demand, in regard to articles which, twenty four hours before were bought up in large quantities; the prices also seemed to decline. It appears that the ardour of speculation has a little cooled, and every thing proves to day that it was our political situation with England that occasioned here a bustle, with the cause of which no one was acquainted.

LEYDEN, March 24.

After having had gloomy intelligence to communicate to our readers, we rejoice that we can now present them with information of better omen, and equally certain. The French troops will not enter this country, at least not unless hostilities shall commence. Their march is suspended. Every thing proves that the First Consul wishes to add to the various kinds of glory he has acquired that of the most extreme moderation; and that he is resolved to let the blame of provocation fall entirely on others. This intelligence, by dispelling the inquietude of the moment, revives the hope that we may see governments have recourse with success to the means of negotiation and conciliation which they are at present employing.

VIENNA, March 14.

Though the letters from Constantinople of February 15th, insinuate that the evacuation of Egypt by the English has taken place, there is some reason for believing, that it has not yet been effected and that lord Elgin before his departure did not complete the reconciliation of the Porte with the Beys. It is presumed with some degree of probability, that some incident has occurred to change the determination of the court of London in this respect, and produced the sudden departure of lord Elgin, on the arrival of general Brune.—In support of this opinion, a circumstance is mentioned, which seems clearly to indicate that the English minister was not very well satisfied with the Porte.—We mean the salute or rather fright, which he gave to the inhabitants of Constantinople in the night, when the frigate on board which he took his passage sailed from the harbour. Lord Elgin was well aware that it was contrary to usuage, and contrary even to the will of the Porte, expressed by the Reis Effendi. Would he thus have braved that will, had he been satisfied with the issue of the negotiations?

LONDON, March 21st. (*evening*.)

Still are we without any positive information upon the subject of Peace or War, and the public is still deluged with rumours. It was reported yesterday, that intelligence had been received of a widely spread conspiracy in Ireland supported by France. To such a report not the slightest credit is due. It was then affirmed that war was inevitable, because all French military and naval officers now in England, had received orders from Gen. Andreossi to repair to the corps and ships without delay! The former are to join their regiments where they are quartered or cantoned; the latter to appear at Brest and the minor ports opposite to England, particularly Flushing, where, it is said, a great number of flat-bottomed boats are in readiness.

It was natural to expect that all French officers would be ordered to join their respective corps.—Such an order has for some time issued to English officers; but that there is any number of flat bottomed boats at Flushing, we do not believe.—Another rumour was, that the correspondence between this country and France had been ordered to be fairly copied out, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament in the event of a rupture, and that Mr. Addington and Lord Hawkesbury had been employed for two days in arranging the papers. Whether they have been so employed, we know not. They were not in the house either yesterday or the day before.

Amidst these rumors the stocks continued to fall: yet we continue to think, that no war will take place.

Private letters from Paris state, that at the last Levee, Bonaparte, addressed himself to Lord Whitworth, in a different air from the one assumed at the preceding audience, said "Well, my Lord, you see fine weather has returned, and the clouds have disappeared."

LONDON, March 28.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Hunter, the messenger, arrived at Lord Hawkesbury's office, with dispatches from lord Whitworth. We do not pretend to be acquainted with their contents; but as Mr. Hunter has hitherto been only employed between Calais and Paris, the circumstance of his being sent here with dispatches, inclines us to attach some importance to them. A French messenger arrived at the same time with dispatches for Gen. Andreossy.

Since the receipt of the French papers, mentioned in this paper yesterday, we have received others down to the 28th.—They contain nothing that can give any indication of the probable issue of the present negociation.—The funds, however, continue to decline, the 5 per cents. being at 54 f. 40 c. on Saturday last. On the other hand, colonial produce, which had risen in price at Bordeaux, on the prevailing opinion that war was probable, has again fallen in value.

The differences between France & Algiers have terminated in a manner, which, it cannot be denied, is highly creditable to the government of France. The First Consul, with a becoming spirit, promptly refused to become tributary to the Dey, in consequence of which, the Piratical Chief thought proper to desist from his unjust demand.—France has thus afforded a most admirable example which for the credit of civilized men we hope will be followed by all the maritime powers of Europe.

Courier Office, London, Tuesday March 29.

We stop the press to say, the 3 per cen. Consols have fallen as low as to 61 1-2 and left off at 62. The belief in the city strongly is, that war is inevitable. A bye-boat and messenger arrived, and some decisively hostile news, according to report. It is still most firmly asserted in the city that Mr. Pitt is instantly coming into office.

CHATHAM, March 29.

The people work from five in the morning till half past six in the afternoon, without being suffered to leave the yard for dinner; they are allowed double days and two tides. The whole yard were employed on Sunday last. In consequence of the orders, a great many men have been entered of every class, except ship-wrights, who are much wanted.

PLYMOUTH, March 28.

Last evening arrived in the Sound, his Majesty's ship Dasher, of 18 guns, Capt. Delafons, from Malta with dispatches for government, which were immediately landed and forwarded by express to London; it does not appear that she has brought any news of importance; she had a remarkable quick passage, having been only 25 days from Malta: before she passed the Gut of Gibraltar, she spoke by signal the Belisle, of 74 guns Capt. Whitby, steering for Malta; this ship sailed from this port, under sealed orders, and was supposed to be gone for the West-Indies—it appears that the Maltese are very desirous that the island should remain in possession of the English, and are determined to resist, to the last extremity, any other that may attempt to take possession; it was apprehended at Malta that Egypt was evacuated, and that the troops were on the way to that island.

LONDON, March 29.

This forenoon a Messenger arrived at Lord Hawkesbury's office with dispatches from Lord Whitworth at Paris. The nature of their contents had not transpired when our paper was put to press.

The Paris papers of the 23th instant, are completely barren of intelligence. The Funds are 55. 70.

It is stated by the last Hamburg Mail, that the Hospodar of Wallachia has purchased a suspension of hostilities from Passwan Oglou, by the payment of a very large sum of money.

NOTICE.

ON the petition of John Barber, an insolvent debtor, confined in jail for debt in the county of Washington, praying for relief under the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, it is ordered that notice thereof be given by advertisement to be inserted in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist twice before the 18th day of May instant, requiring the attendance of the creditors of the said Barber at the court-house in the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on that day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place the oath of an insolvent debtor, prescribed by the said act of Congress, will be administered, and a trustee appointed.

By order of William Cranch, Esq. assistant judge of the said district.

URIAH FORREST, Clerk.

May 13. [2]

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.

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 Colombia," 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 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.

e;6t.

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.