in battle by our anceſtors, at the expence of their valor and their blood, and you will not convert that liberty to a ſhadow, by perſevering farther in the execution of a meaſure which has been carried to great lengths already, and againſt which we proteſt with all our might. If in the mean time againſt all expectation, you refuſe to give ear to this juſt and well founded proteſt, we ſolemnly and energetically implore you, that the goods and property of our fellow citizens, already ſeized and placed in ſecurity, may not be tranſported elſewhere; at leaſt, that the ſacred right of property be ſo long reſpected, till both the governments ſhall have treated and determined as to the deſtiny of ſo many inhabitants, whoſe welfare and exiſtence alone depend on the preſervation of their property and poſſeſſions.

We have the honor to be,

With reſpect,

Preſident and Members

Of the Departmental government of Zealand.

Middleburg, Feb. 8, 1804.

J. W. SCHORER, *Preſident.*

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Our readers will perceive, by an advertiſement, in this day's paper, that propoſals are offered for erecting a commodious HOTEL in the vicinity of the Capitol. For this purpoſe Meſſrs. Carroll and Law have, with a generoſity that does them honor, preſented the contemplated company with a large lot on the beſt ground, either for elevation or local poſition, in the city. No meaſure could be better timed—The diſpoſition among our citizens is univerſal to afford a better accommodation ſtrangers than they have heretofore commanded; and we do not entertain a doubt of the ſucceſs of this plan. The terms of ſubſcription are within the reach of a large number of the citizens; and intereſt, no leſs than public ſpirit will, we are convinced, inſure the active co-operation of all deſcriptions of individuals.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to Mr. Cathcart, dated fourth January, 1804, in the harbor of Syracuſe.

"I have juſt returned from a cruiſe off Tripoli, where on the 23d December I captured a veſſel with the Baſhaw's preſents to the Grand Signior, accompanied by ſeveral officers of diſtinction. I truſt this capture will give us conſiderable advantages in negociating a peace."

The following ſtatement, derived from a reſpectable ſource, though it may not place on a footing of certainty the election of the republican candidate as governor of New Hampſhire, demonſtrates the vaſt acceſſion of republican votes gained in one year, and ſhews the probability of an early triumph of republicaniſm in that ſtate.

In 171 *towns aſcertained:*

	Langdon.	Gilman.
In 1803	9,083	11,938
In 1804	11,973	11,633

In the remaining 28 towns not aſcertained:

In 1803	493	626

Allowing the votes of the towns not aſcertained to be the ſame this year as the laſt, Mr. Langdon will be elected by a majority of 207 votes, thus—

	Langdon.	*Gilman.*
Aſcertained	11,973	11,633
To be returned	493	626
	12,466	12,259
	12,259	
Majority	207	

Calculating on the ſame change in the votes of the towns from which returns have not been received, as has taken place in the 171 towns heard from, Mr. Langdon will command a majority of about 350.

NEW SERIES OF FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The notices of "Federal Miſrepreſentations," originally taken in this paper were ſome time ſince ſuſpended, under the hope that after ſo emphatic a deciſion of public ſentiment as had been indicated throughout the union in favor of republican principles and republican men, their opponents would perceive the policy of abandoning that violence of denunciation and wantonneſs of reproach which had been ſo unſucceſsfully uſed. It was ſincerely believed that the common intereſts of our country dictated moderation and decorum; and it was hoped that thoſe who had ſo unproductively violated theſe eſtimable traits would at laſt become ſenſible of the *policy* of purſuing a different courſe. In this hope, as in ſome others, which we have entertained, we have been diſappointed. The ſame courſe is ſtill purſued by the opponents of the adminiſtration. There is no talent, however ſolid or ſplendid, not invidiouſly depreciated, and no worth, however pure, not reviled. The national character, in the eſtimation of the civiliſed world, is tarniſhed by the coarſe ribalry of our public prints. However the virtuous part of ſociety may regret this abuſe of a free preſs, nothing but time will, in our opinion, cure it. The public ſentiment is not, we truſt, ſo deeply and deplorably corrupted, as not ultimately to condemn and puniſh thoſe diſturbers of the peace of ſociety and tranſgreſſors of decency, who at preſent attempt to lead it. With a view to the gradual production of an effect ſo deſirable, and to expoſe, in the mean time, in ſome degree, ſome of the falſehoods which originate in this depraved ſpirit, we ſhall occaſionally notice the ſlanders of party violence.

No. I.

From Coleman's Evening Poſt.

"*The man of the people.*—A fellow who had been excommunicated by the Methodiſts, and ſo got into favor with the Preſident and was made chief baker to the navy, took it into his head to compliment his patron, and for this purpoſe on Monday, the day before congreſs roſe, formed a proceſſion conſiſting of a ſuitable number of the ſovereign people, preceded by all the bakers in Waſhington, dreſſed in clean white frocks and aprons, and bearing ſomething covered with a white cloth on a bier. This was actually carried into the capitol, and laid out in ſtate in the large committee room, ſeparated from that where the Senate was ſitting by a paſſage way, and on a level with the Senate gallery. Being uncovered, it appeared to be a *Mammoth Loaf of bread*, about 12 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth, and of a ſuitable height. Accompanying the Mammoth Loaf was a huge cold roaſted ſirloin, and two quarter caſks, one containing wine, and the other the more republican liquor cyder. The bakers arranged themſelves on each ſide ready to do the honors of the table. The mobility were not, at once, admitted into the room; they therefore ſoon became very clamorous for their equal rights, and loud and authoritative knocks were repeated at the door; means, however, were found to ſooth and reſtrain them till the Preſident ſhould appear and take the firſt cut. In the mean time the Houſe of Repreſentatives (1) adjourned for two hours that gentlemen might regale themſelves with a ſight and taſte. Some of them were witneſſes to what we relate, but who thought it moſt prudent for them to leave the room ſoon after the entrance of the great perſonage. At length about 12 o'clock the Preſident of the United States ſauntered in among them, in the unceremonious ſtyle of a true republican. After he had exchanged a few careleſs nods with one and another, the chief baker advanced and aſked him if he would take a luncheon? He put his hand deliberately in his pocket, pulled out a jack knife and advancing to the loaf he cut off a large piece—[In this particular we are concerned to ſtate, our informants are not preciſely agreed whether the piece of bread was cut by the Preſident or the baker; on the whole we let the circumſtance remain as it ſtood yeſterday and proceed]—then turning to the ſirloin he very handſomely cut off a ſlice from that, after which he put up his knife, and taking his bread and his meat in his fingers, he eat with apparent hunger, ever and anon dipping his meat in the ſalt and muſtard alternately, the hand all the while playing *Jefferſon's March!* By this time as many of the ſovereign people had got in as the room could contain, conſiſting principally of the "unhappy fugitives from juſtice," with a ſuitable mixture of "our Indian neighbors," negro brethren and ſeveral *ladies of faſhion* as the the lateſt and moſt polite London prints term them as a ſubſtitute for the vulgar phraſe of *ladies of the town.*—(This circumſtance was omitted yeſterday through the extreme haſte in which the article was drawn up, but we aſſure the reader it is one in which all our informants, to the amount of half a dozen gentlemen, agree.)—The wine was plentifully diſtributed to ſuch as preferred it, but "*our beloved Preſident*" it is admitted on all hands, contented himſelf with cyder, as being more congenial with the ſpirit of "*genuine* republicaniſm." While this was going on in the committee room above, care had been taken to provide (2) a barrel of whiſkey, and another of cyder in the great area below, which was ſold out by the gill to thoſe of the leſs favoured of the croud who could not get admittance above. By which means a ſuitable and correſponding degree of *enthuſiaſm* was kept up throughout all the citizens aſſembled on this occaſion. When matters had been ſufficiently prepared, and the ſovereign people were quite ripe and mellow, an (3) Iriſhman advanced and paſted up on the door a caricature of Mr. Senator Wright from Maryland, carrying off the capitol on his back, with a label iſſuing from his mouth, containing the words "I can't move it," alluding to Mr. Wright's motion then pending before the Senate to remove the ſeat of government to Baltimore: the next ſtep was to (4) burn Mr. Wright and eight other ſenators, who voted with him, in effigy, and preparations were making accordingly. "the band all the while playing *Jefferſon's march,*" but, alas! like all human ſchemes for happineſs, the duration of this preſidential jubilee was but of ſhort continuance.

"(5) The mutual congratulations of each other and of the *Man of the People*, became ſo enthuſiaſtic and ſo noiſy, that the Senate, in their chamber, found it impoſſible to proceed in their debates, which had not been a moment ſuſpended on the occaſion. Mr. Franklin, therefore, preſident pro tem. ſent a meſſenger to deſire the people aſſembled to depart. He ſoon returned with the information that they abſolutely refuſed, and threatened the meſſenger with perſonal violence. On this ſeveral members expreſſed their opinion that the chair ought to be ſupported, and at the unanimous deſire of all preſent, Mr. Franklin ſent the ſergeant at arms, Mr. Matthews, to diſperſe them, at all events. The ſergeant at arms entered with much importance, and in a loud voice addreſſed them with "What's here? you noiſy, good for nothing raſcals, I command you all, in the name of the Senate, to depart inſtantly, and remove thoſe tables, and thoſe barrels of liquor." While he was in the act of executing this duty, what was his conſternation to encounter the Preſident himſelf in the crowd, and as buſy and jovial as any of them! Awe-ſtruck he inſtantly retreated. Perceiving him to look extremely pale and agitated as he entered the Senate chamber, ſome gentlemen enquired with anxiety, what was the matter or what he had ſeen?—All the anſwer he could make at firſt was, "*he'e there, he'e there*" 'Who's there," "Mr. Jefferſon—the Preſident himſelf is there!" The reader is left to gueſs at the confuſion that enſued. The report ſpread among the members and for ſome minutes buſineſs was nearly interrupted.

The gallery of the ſenate chamber was ſoon perceived to be crowded with the merry makers, who becoming a little noiſy even there, the ſenate adjourned. In the afternoon the ſame audience returned, which being perceived, General Jackſon roſe and made a ſpeech in behalf of *privilege*; in the courſe of which he expreſſed great warmth at the unworthy treatment Mr. Wright had met with in the forenoon. Turning directly to the gallery, and ſtretching forth his arm, he addreſſed them at ſome length, concluding with "Columbians! let me conjure you never to be guilty of ſuch conduct in future; if you do, rely upon it we ſhall never tamely ſubmit to it; we will, if neceſſary, call the army and the navy to our aſſiſtance, and—*put you all to death!*" This terrible menace was heard in the moſt profound ſilence, nor was the general either interrupted or inſulted. But Mr. Wright entertained ſuch ſerious apprehenſions for his perſonal ſafety, that when he went to the ſenate chamber the next morning, he thought it prudent to go armed, and accordingly entered the room with a pair of large loaded horſe-piſtols.

"Here ends the ſtory itſelf—remarks will not be indulged; every reader is left to make his own. All we ſhall ſay is, that we have not a doubt that this mob proceſſion was framed, if not originally at the deſire, at leaſt with the connivance of the preſident himſelf, that thus he might have a fair opportunity before he left Waſhington to ſhew that he was in reality and practically *the Man of the people*".

We ſhould have paſſed over in ſilence the above *trifling* ſtory, but for its implication of ſome circumſtances which, if in the leaſt degree founded, would expoſe thoſe to whom they are aſcribed, to deſerved cenſure. The true circumſtances attending the affair are theſe: Mr. Miller, a reſpectable baker of Waſhington, on the day before the riſing of Congreſs had carried into one of the appartments of the capital a loaf of bread, of probably the above dimenſions, having in the paper of the morning inſerted an advertiſement requeſting the members of Congreſs to attend and partake of it. On that day, as well as the following, the Preſident was at the capitol, for the purpoſe of expediting the examination of laws ſent to him for his approbation. This, however at variance it may be with affected dignity of ſtation, has been his uniform practiſe ever ſince he came into the Preſidency. About one o'clock a conſiderable number of members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, federal as well as republican, entered the room where the loaf was exhibited. This was done without any neglect of duty, as the Houſe were for the two laſt days principally employed in receiving meſſages from the Senate on bills previouſly ſent from the Houſe, and in attending to matters of form. A ſhort time after the Preſident entered, and did, during the ſhort time he ſtayed, appear to be in very good ſpirits. During his ſtay there was not the leaſt diſorder, and when he left the room, he was immediately followed by the members of the legiſlature. A ſhort time afterwards, the remainder of the loaf was taken from the capitol, accompanied by a large number of perſons collected from curioſity.

We ſhall not attempt to enumerate all the falſehoods in the above extract. We have noted by ſucceſſive numbers a few of the moſt miſchievous.

1. The Houſe did not adjourn until ſome time after the exhibition.

2. This is totally falſe.

3. An Iriſhman did paſte up a caricature of Mr. Wright; but he had not the leaſt participation with thoſe who brought the loaf. The act was inſtantly reſented in a becoming manner by the citizens of Waſhington, and the man committed to jail by a magiſtrate.

4. This, with every circumſtance related, is totally falſe.

5. After the Preſident and the members of Congreſs left the room in which the loaf was exhibited, there was a momentary noiſe, we underſtand, which may have diſturbed the Senate, and the Serjeant at Arms was directed to put an end to it, which was immediately done. Every ſyllable ſtated relative to the preſence of Mr. Jefferſon, when Mr. Mathews entered the room, is without foundation.

We ſhall not ſpend more time in refuting the other falſehoods in the extract. They are literally too *contemptible* for notice.

The whole ſcene may have been a whimſical one. However this may be, it certainly originated in the beſt motive, in gratitude, which we only wiſh thoſe who traduce the adminiſtration would feel, when they reflect on the unparalleled proſperity of their country. It was, however, ſufficient for them, that the loaf was called *Mammoth*, that Mr. *Jefferſon* was preſent, and that the ſcene paſſed over with no impreſſions other than thoſe of pleaſure, to tell a tale in which there is more malice than wit. Fallen indeed, muſt be the opponents of the adminiſtration, when they are reduced to the neceſſity of converting a feſtive ſcene, which would not otherwiſe have been remembered for a day, into a fruitful topic of detraction.

Governor Claiborne has iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehenſion of a Spaniard named Coura, charged with having murdered a French ſailor of the name of Cecile, on the night of the 20th of Feb. in the ſtreets of Orleans.

The following is a ſtatement of the quantity of flour, etc. inſpected in the port of Philadelphia, during the laſt year:

534,908	bbls. flour.
6,811	do middlings
14,341	do rye
26,205	1-2 do flour
6,725	hhds. corn meal
16,258	bbls. do.
608,258	Total.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Further to protect the commerce and ſeamen of the United States, againſt the Barbary powers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That for the purpoſe of defraying the expenſes of equipping, officering, manning, and employing ſuch of the armed veſſels of the United States, as may be deemed requiſite by the Preſident of the United States, for protecting the commerce and ſeamen thereof, and for carrying on warlike operations againſt the regency of Tripoli, or any other of the Barbary powers, which may commit hoſtilities againſt the United States, and for the purpoſe alſo of defraying any other expenſes incidental to the intercourſe with the Barbary powers, or which are authoriſed by this act: A duty of two and an half per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties now impoſed by law, ſhall be laid, levied and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandize, paying a duty ad valorem, which ſhall after the thirtieth day of June next, be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place: And an addition of ten per centum ſhall be made to the ſaid additional duty in reſpect to all goods, wares and merchadize imported in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States: and the duties impoſed by this act ſhall be levied and collected in the ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of ſecurity and time of payment reſpectively, as are already preſcribed by law in relation to the duties now in force on the articles on which the ſaid additional duty is laid by this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a diſtinct account ſhall be kept of the duties impoſed by this act, and the proceeds thereof ſhall conſtitute a fund, to be denominated "The Mediterranean Fund," and ſhall be applied ſolely to the purpoſes deſignated by this act: And the ſaid additional duty ſhall ceaſe and be diſcontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the Preſident of the United States, of a treaty of peace with the regency of Tripoli; unleſs the United States ſhould then be at war with any other of the Barbary powers, in which caſe the ſaid additional duty ſhall ceaſe and be diſcontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the Preſident of the United States of a treaty of peace with ſuch powers: *Provided however,* That the ſaid additional duty ſhall be collected on all ſuch goods, wares, and merchandiſe, liable to pay the ſame, as ſhall have been imported previous to the day on which the ſaid duty is to ceaſe.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Preſident of the United States, if he ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall be, and is hereby authoriſed to cauſe to be purchaſed or built, officered, manned and equipped, two veſſels of war, to carry not more than ſixteen guns each, and likewiſe to hire or accept on loan in the Mediterranean ſea, as many gun boats as he may think proper.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That a ſum not exceeding one million of dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated (in addition to the ſum heretofore appropriated for the ſame objects) for the purpoſe of defraying any of the expences authoriſed by this act, which may be incurred during the preſent year: Or if neceſſary the Preſident of the United States is hereby authoriſed to borrow the ſaid ſum, or ſuch part thereof as he may think proper, at a rate of intereſt not exceeding ſix per centum per annum, from the bank of the United States, which is hereby empowered to lend the ſame, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any perſon or perſons: and ſo much of the proceeds of the duties laid by this act, as may be neceſſary, ſhall be and is hereby pledged for replacing in the treaſury, the ſaid ſum of one million of dollars, or ſo much thereof as ſhall have been thus expended, and for paying the principal and intereſt of the ſaid ſum, or ſo much thereof as may be borrowed, purſuant to the authority given in this ſection: And an account of the ſeveral expenditures made under this act ſhall be laid before Congreſs during their next ſeſſion.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

Preſident of the Senate pro tempore.

March 25, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

HOTEL.

A ſpacious corner lot next the capitol on *Square* 687 having been preſented by Daniel Carroll of Duddington, and Thomas Law Eſquires, for the purpoſes of building a commodious HOTEL thereon.

A ſubſcription is now opened, on advantageous terms, for the names of thoſe who wiſh to promote this important work, and may be ſeen in the hands of Daniel C. Brent, George Blagden, James Hoban, Griffith Coombs and Robert Brent, or either of them.

April 11—

Clover Seed.

A quantity of freſh Red Clover Seed for ſale at a reaſonable price by

ANTHONY REINTZEL.

George Town, April 11—3t

Free Maſons Lodge.

THOSE perſons who have ſubſcribed towards the erection of the Maſon's Lodge in this city, are requeſted to pay their ſubſcriptions to Mr. Alexander M'Cormick, or either of the ſubſcribers.

CHARLES JONES,

Chairman to committee.

NICHOLAS KING, Sec.

April 11—tf

In the caſe of CHARLES SHOEMAKER, *an inſolvent debtor.*

Diſtrict of Columbia to wit.

ON the petition of Charles Shoemaker an inſolvent debtor confined in the priſon of Waſhington county for debt. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 16th day of April inſt. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court room in the capital, the oath of an inſolvent debtor will be adminiſtered to the ſaid Charles Shoemaker, agreeably to the act of congreſs now in force againſt inſolvent debtors in the diſtrict of Columbia, and a truſtee appointed, unleſs ſufficient cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary. It is ordered that this notice be publiſhed twice in the National Intelligencer and Waſhington Federaliſt, before that day. By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch Eſq. aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST, Ck.

April 11—2t

TO BE LET

And entered upon immediately, a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE in good repair on Twelfth ſtreet near Pennſylvania Avenue, oppoſite Morin's tavern—The houſe is the property of the Waſhington building Company, and will be rented low apply to THOMAS CARPENTER.

Jan 30 3twtf