WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, May 23.

The following frigates have failed from the Eastern Branch :

The President,

The Congress,

The Essex,

The John Adams.

In a few days the frigate Constellation will follow.

They will all rendezvous at Hampton-roads, and will fail thence in squadron.

On their arrival in the Mediterranean our force will be :

The President of 44 guns, Commodore S. Barron.

Constitution 44—capt. Preble.

Congress 36—capt. Rodgers.

Constellation 36—capt. Campbell.

Essex 32—capt J. Barron.

John Adams armed en flute—capt. Chauncey

Argus, Siren, Enterprise, Nautilus, Vixen } Sloops of War.

The gallant conduct of our seamen in the Mediterranean, we had hoped would have produced one common feeling throughout the land. On such an occasion we expected that from those who wanted patriotism pride would have extorted approbation. But because our tars have dared to manifest under the administration of Mr. Jefferson a bravery and enterprise, certainly unsurpassed, and it might perhaps be correctly added unrivalled in naval annals, the measure of applause is either denied by federalists, or is dealt out with a niggardly hand. Every thing is to be condemned, done by or under the republican administration; whether it be the secure possession of the navigation of the Mississippi, so inestimably important to the peace of the whole nation, and to the prosperity of our western brethren, or the assertion of the national character from the aggressions of the pirates of the Mediterranean. For abandoning the line of conduct pursued by the last administration they are denounced, and when a similar course is pursued, all merit, even that of pure motives, is denied them.

It is happy for the peace and happiness of this nation, that those entrusted with its public concerns, are not to be shaken from the strong ground they have taken by the indiscriminate and vehement censure of their opponents. Too often we have had the misfortune to witness the best men driven from the straight line of duty into rash and unadvised measures of retaliation—Too often men of warm temperaments, conscious of the purity of their motives, and supported by the affections of a nation, have suffered feelings of resentment against their revilers and opponents, to mingle themselves with the discharge of their public duty ; and thus by abandoning the ground originally taken under the guidance of a dispassionate judgment, they have exposed themselves to all the dangers involved in a departure from principle.

It must be a source of peculiar felicitation to every friend of republican institutions, to perceive in the measures of our government a steady development of principle, uninfluenced by personal considerations. For however the trifling concerns of a small district may be managed without material mischief, under the control of other motives, we do not hesitate to say that the great affairs of a nation can never be conducted with glory to the government, or utility to the people, without a strict and unintermitted regard of principle.

These remarks apply forcibly on the subject of a navy. The men now in power never were friendly to naval establishments on a great scale ; they always declared them an engine of state fraught with great danger ; one which while it might in its moderate use, be beneficial, could not fail, in its rapid extension, to hazard the peace and liberties of the country.

These were their professions ; and with these professions, their conduct has strictly coincided. They have maintained a navy within prudent limits ; and by introducing various economical reforms, have rendered it less an object of popular jealousy.

Out of power they declared that, while averse to a resort to force on light occasions, they would not hesitate to unfold the energies of the nation to repel great and unprovoked wrongs. In power, their actions are the best commentary on their principles. For, while they have invigorated every sentiment of friendship with the governments of Europe, and removed many grounds of dissatisfaction, subsisting at the period of their induction into office, they have notwithstanding the pressure of the Louisiana purchase, come forward with promptness and spirit to vindicate our violated rights and interests in the Mediterranean. Let those, who, from just jealousy, or prejudice, indulge an habitual distrust of professions, not forget that actions never deceive.

The publication of a republican print, entitled "The Inquirer," has recently been commenced at Richmond, which from the few specimens exhibited promises to be a distinguished advocate of liberty.

The following is extracted from an anonymous Poem on the acquisition of Louisiana, lately published at Charleston. When our readers are informed that this Poem is the production of a young man between sixteen and seventeen years of age, they will naturally expect at some future day the fruit of such promising blossoms.

"Ye friends of liberty, of virtue, raise
To that wise Being songs of grateful praise,
Who from th'impending grasp of tyrant pow'r,
Snatch'd your torn country in an evil hour.
O, bless that day when heaven-born Virtue rose,
To quell proud Faction and fair Freedom's foes,
When foul Ambition learn'd to check her reign,
And holy Freedom bless'd our rights again.
Yes, much-lov'd maid, tho' banish'd for a while,
Once more we hear thy voice, we see thee smile ;
Once more we own thy influence, confess'd
In the mild transports of each honest breast—
Confess'd in wisdom's counsels and in peace,
In Virtue's progress and in wealth's increase.
Exhaustless source ! whence all our blessings flow,
Which first has taught my youthful heart to glow,
More dear than all this clod of earth can boast,
The first respected as respected most.
If honest feeling makes the praise men give
Worth thy attention, sure thou wilt receive
Devotion's humble tribute, e'en tho' mine,
With conscious rev'rence offered at thy shrine."

"Ambition's course is stopp'd, her reign now past,
Restor'd with Virtue, Freedom comes at last ;
In peace once more our farmer tills the soil,
Nor fears to lose the harvest of his toil ;
With bright anticipation beaming eyes,
He views his little crops successful rise.
No tyrant now shall in his hut intrude,
To rob his little family of food ;
Nor makes him for Oppression's blessings pay,
A power by which he tears the whole away.
For him alone his fragrant orchards bloom ;
For him alone his trees their fruits assume ;
For him alone Spring scatters seed around,
And tott'ring Autumn hails his parent ground.
And while he views his toil by Fortune blest,
The gen'rous hope illumes his anxious breast,
That yet his offspring may the fruits enjoy
Of all the toils which now his hours employ.
While envying no one's bliss and envy'd not
Peace should in competence smile o'er his cot.
Without the curse of standing armies more,
To fright the peaceful native from our shore ;
While strutting round in gaudy blue and red,
It eats in idleness the poor man's bread,
And shews, in all the servile pomp of state,
What meanness we can stoop to imitate.
Freed from that tyranny which dared restrain
The vilest slave's just priv'lege—to complain ;
Freed from that policy which long suppress'd
The indignation of each honest breast,
At length to execrate th' ambition free
Which dar'd profane the Ark of Liberty."

"Ye foes of Freedom, honest Virtue's shame,
Hence to th' ignoble climes from whence ye came—
Hence to vile slaves who condescend to wear
Oppression's goading chain, and rule them there—
Hence to those fools, who vilely bending down,
Adore the idle glitter of a crown ;
To that base wretch who could his heart defile
With loath'ome flatt'ry, beg a tyrant's smile,
And for remission of his smarting rod,
Bow to foul passion's tool, and spurn his God.
You should have made us slaves to make us fear,
And both ere you could plant dominion here.
Honor should wither at your fierce command,
And exil'd Virtue fly our happy land.
Those wrongs should agitate the soul no more
Which our afflicted predecessors bore,
Till banish'd from their homes, compell'd to brave
The stormy terrors of Atlanta's wave
To seek in unknown forests dark recess
Religious freedom, peace and happiness,
Ere vile oppression's standard was unfurl'd
In horrid splendor o'er the Western world.

"No here we cease that freedom to revere,
Which our brave Ancestors esteem'd so dear,
For which so long they Europe's power defy'd,
In war contested and victorious died,
Time, hist'ry's brightest archives shall decay,
And tear the record of their deeds away ;
The vet'ran for his babes shall cease to tell
What heroes conquer'd, and what numbers fell ;
A parent's valour cease t' inspire the son,
And virtue's name be lost with WASHINGTON.

"Great Chief, who o'er our councils dost preside,
With wisdom govern and with virtue guide,
To sing thy praise, whom all the good admire,
All the bad envy, nobler thoughts aspire.
More sweet the transport which thy deeds bestow ;
More sweet that praise which from good actions flow
Than all the transient joy vain splendor brings
To the cloy'd bosoms of polluted kings ;
More sweet the songs a grateful people raise
Than all the trash of mercenary praise ;
As honest minds more thrilling joys pervade
To obey just laws than be by laws obey'd.
How faint the glories which round monarchs shine,
Compar'd, illustrious JEFFERSON, with thine—
That high pre-eminence thy merit gain'd,
By fraud or tyranny was their's obtain'd ;
While they derive their glory from a throne
Thou seek'st thy dignity from worth alone ;
While grov'ling slaves obey their pride's decree
Thy wisdom rules a people safely free.
Thank Heav'n, of dang'rous pow'r that thine is less,
But still as much as good men need possess.
For its true end it does to thee belong ;
To them unlimited for right or wrong—
Indefinite for good is thine, but none for ill ;
Their's for caprice and passion—what they will—
Thy judgment acts beneath wise laws' control,
Their's, by the dictates of a slavish soul.
Heavens ! what dread horrors wait the wretched land
Which owns the pow'r of tyranny's command,
Nor king nor people can true freedom boast,
Whose pow'r is greatest is enslav'd the most
His fell caprice enslave the people here,
Himself, his passions, conscience, crimes and fear.

Immortal Chief ! long mayst thou live to crown
With years of peace a life of true renown,
And after all thy useful labors past,
Enjoy their fruits in quietness at last ;
At last, secluded from this scene of strife,
In milder studies spend declining life ;
That life with strict philosophy compare,
Look up to Heav'n, and be an Angel there.
While future ages, competition o'er,
Shall not disdain to estimate thee more ;
While time discloses all those maxims true
Whose bless'd effects our forsight cannot view.

If this be adulation, tell me why
Such shouts of admiration rend the sky ?
Whence those bright beams of joy, which round us pour
From Mississippi's to the Ocean's shore ?
Why do our wide extended people raise
These universal notes of grateful praise ?
Why do we sit in peace and view afar
Commingling nations rush to bloody war ?
While foul ambition lays all Europe waste,
Why do we here the joys of union taste ?
While they are slaves to passion and caprice,
Why boast we riches, liberty and peace ?
Why, even now, with loftier thoughts inspir'd,
Boast we whole nations gain'd—a world acquir'd
Why towards the desart turn our anxious eyes
To see 'mong forest statelier cities rise ?
Where the wild beast now hold his gloomy den
To see shine forth the bless'd abodes of men ?
On Mississippi's flow revolving tide
To view in state more costly burdens ride ?
The rugged native civiliz'd to see
Enjoying social rights with liberty ?"

Philadelphia, May 23.

Accounts from New-Orleans to the 15th April, state that the army of Louisiana had left that place three days previous for Pensacola. The late Prefect, Mr. L'Aussat, was on the eve of departing. His destination was unknown. He was to fail in the brig Natchez, some said for Guadaloupe, others for Charleston. He took a formal leave of the American commissioners on the 12th, and was received at the government house with great respect and ceremony. The American inhabitants intended giving a sumptuous entertainment to the commissioners, previous to the departure of governor Wilkinson.

New-Orleans, April 18.

We are authorised to state that the President of the United States, has extended his pardon to all persons who had deserted from the army of the United States, and taken refuge in the territory of Louisiana, previous to the twentieth day of December last, and were on that day inhabitants of said territory. A proclamation to that effect will appear in a future number of this paper.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

On Monday the Court of Appeals, having given their decision on the Glebe Case, terminated their session. The Court was divided on this cause : Judges Roane and Tucker being for the sale of the Glebes ; Judges Lyons and Carrington against it. In the 19th section of the law for establishing the Court of Appeals (late Revised Code, ch. 68) it is provided that the judgment of the inferior Courts shall be affirmed on those cases where the voices on both sides shall be equal. The Chancellor's decision that the the Glebe lands should be sold, is consequently affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, May 28.

It is with much satisfaction we announce the ratification of the AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION respecting the election of President and Vice President by the Legislature of South Carolina. We last evening received letters from Columbia, stating that the amendment was agreed to in the Senate on the 14th instant, Ayes 22—Noes 9 ; and on the ensuing day in the House of Representatives, Ayes 65—Noes 25.

The Legislature of Georgia convened on the 14th instant. No doubt is entertained of their agreeing to the amendment.

In our list of the officers who accompanied Lieutenant Decatur, the name of Jonathan Thom *is incorrect—It should have been* Jonathan Thorn.

COMMUNICATION.

As the period is fast approaching when the citizens of Washington will be again called on to give their suffrages for EIGHTEEN councilmen, to regulate their local concerns, it may not be deemed unimportant to point out such characters as will it is conceived best promote their interests : with that view the subjoined list is submitted by a

LEGAL VOTER.

1 Cornelius Cunningham.
2 Thomas H. Gillis,
2 Joseph Hodgson,
1 Nicholas King,
1 John P. Van Ness,
2 John Hewitt,
2 James Hoban,
2 Samuel H. Smith,
1 Peter Lenox,
2 William Brent,
2 Daniel Carrol of Duddington,
1 Daniel Rapine,
1 John T. Frost,
2 Henry Ingle,
2 Thomas Tingey,
1 Alexander M'Cormick,
1 Benjamin Moore,
1 James Barry.

MR. SMITH,

I have seen a nomination in your paper, for city Councilmen, but wishing the people to have a more general choice, you are requested to insert the following ticket, which I have selected from the several wards, viz.

Cornelius Cunningham,
Nicholas King,
Samuel H. Smith,
William Woodward,
George Andrews,
Thomas Carpenter,
Samuel N. Smallwood,
J. Bromley,
Alexander M'Cormick,
George Blagden,
Benjamin Minifie,
Nicholas Voss,
William Brent,
Henry Herford,
John Sinclair.

☞ It is a most desirable thing, to have a good Council elected, therefore, if any citizen thinks, there are any other persons, more proper than any of those nominated in either of the foregoing tickets, it is hoped that they will hold them out to the public view as quick as possible.

MR. SMITH,

Seeing my name in your paper of yesterday, proposed as a member of the city council at the approaching election, I think it proper to observe without delay, that I am not a candidate.

I remain,
With respect,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD FORREST.

Thursday, May 24th.

NOTICE.

The Battalion Court of Enquiry for the first Battalion of the first Legion of Militia of the district of Columbia, appointed for this day, for the assesment of fines, is adjourned till Thursday next the 31st inst. to be held at Mr. Rhodes's Tavern, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time and place all concerned are desired to attend.

Returns from the commanding officers of companies will be expected to be made on the above day, according to the act of Congress concerning the MILITIA of the District. May 28.

The Committee appointed

by the Washington Building Company wishes to contract for materials and workmanship for the erection of a brick building adjoining Wm. Woodward's on Pennsylvania avenue, the plan and particulars may be seen with C. Stevenson, and the proposals must be brought forward on Friday next.

CLOTWORTHY STEVENSON,
JOSEPH HUDDLESTON, &
ORLANDO COOK,
Com. of the W. B. Co.

May 28—3t

TAKE NOTICE.

THE sale of those lands, lots, and houses in the city of Washington and district of Columbia on which the direct tax and cost has not been paid is postponed until Monday the 11th of June next, and will commence at 10 o'clock A. M and continue from day to day until the whole are sold—any person wishing to examine the list of the property may by calling on the subscriber living in George Town.

GEORGE MAGRUDER, Collector
6th collection district.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, intituled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Represntatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act intituled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia," except so much of the same as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby continued in force for and during the term of fifteen years from the end of the next session of congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the council of the city of Washington, from and after the period for which the members of the present council have been elected, shall consist of two chambers, each of which shall be composed of nine members, to be chosen by distinct ballots, according to the directions of the act to which this is a supplement ; a majority of each chamber shall constitute a quorum to do business ; In case vacancies shall occur in the council, the chamber in which the same may happen shall supply the same by an election, by ballot from the three persons next highest on the list, to those elected at the preceding election ; and a majority of the whole number of the chamber in which such vacancy may happen, shall be necessary to make an election.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the council shall have power to establish and regulate the inspection of flour, tobacco and salted provisions, the guaging of casks and liquors, the storage of gunpowder, and all naval and military stores, not the property of the United States, to regulate the weight and quality of bread ; to tax and licence hawkers and pedlars, to restrain or prohibit tipling houses, lotteries, and all kinds of gaming ; to superintend the health of the city ; to preserve the navigation of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, adjoining the city ; to erect, repair and regulate public wharves, and to deepen docks and basons ; to provide for the establishment and superintendance of public schools ; to licence and regulate, exclusively, hackney coaches ; ordinary keepers, retailers and feries—to provide for the appointment of inspectors, constables, and such other officers as may be necessary to execute the laws of the corporation ; and to give such compensation to the mayor of of the city as they may deem fit.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the levy court of the county of Washington shall not hereafter possess the power of imposing any tax on the inhabitants of the city of Washington.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN BROWN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 24, 1804.

APPROVED,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

—NOTICE.—

THE voters in the city of Washington are hereby informed that an election will be held on the first Monday in June next, at such place in each ward as the judges of the election may prescribe, for the purpose of electing members for the next City Council—the council to consist of two chambers, the First Chamber composed of 9 members, and the Second Chamber composed of 9 members, to be chosen by distinct ballots, according to the directions of the foregoing act, and of the act to which it is a supplement.

By order of the Mayor,
THOMAS HERTY, Reg.
of the city of Washington.

May 18—tJun6

—NOTICE.—

THE legal voters in the city of Washington are hereby informed that the ballots for the City Council will be received as follows :

For the first division or ward, comprehending all that part of the city south, including the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, and west, including the west side of Sixth street west, at Morin's tavern Pennsylvania avenue.

For the second division or ward all that part of the city north, including the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, and west, including the west side, of Sixth street west, at Rhodes's Hotel.

For the third division or ward, all that part of the city east, including the east side, of Sixth street west, at Steele's Hotel.

The polls will be open on the first Monday in June next, precisely at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
CORNL. CUNNINGHAM,
BENJAMIN MORE.

May 18—

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the last will and testament of Anthony Holmead deceased, will sell at private sale about forty acres of Land adjoining the city of Washington at the northern extremity of 20th street west. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest situations near the city, having a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole of the city of Washington, Alexandria and George Town, and any person inclinable to purchase this valuable property, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by application to the subscriber near the premises.

JOHN HOLMEAD.