WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, March 14, 1803.

(OFFICIAL.)

Translation of a letter from the Marquis de Casa Yrujo to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *March* 10, 1803.

SIR,

When you represented to me towards the end of November last, that the port of New Orleans had been shut against the citizens of the United States, without the assignment of any equivalent place of deposit for their merchandize on the Banks of the Missisippi, according to the stipulation in the 22d article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the King my master and the United States, I did not hesitate to declare to you that I considered this measure, as flowing solely from the mistaken zeal of the Intendant of Louisiana, without the approbation, and even without the knowledge of my court. I well knew the sincere desire of the King, my master, to live in peace and good harmony with the United States; as I also knew well the scrupulous good faith with which the Spanish government fulfills the engagements which it forms, particularly when they are founded on the solemnity of a Treaty.

I have now the satisfaction of informing you that my first opinion has been verified, and of declaring in the most positive terms, that the proclamation of the Intendant is an act purely personal, without the sanction and even without the knowledge of his Catholic Majesty. In reality, if the said proclamation had appeared here in an entire state, no doubt could have taken place as to the source of this proceeding; But the operative part thereof alone has circulated through the United States, the preamble introducing it, having been, probably without design, omitted.

I have therefore the honor to communicate herewith an entire and correct copy of the aforesaid proclamation; and by the expressions which I have underlined, it will be clearly seen that the arrangement is absolutely personal, and has originated in the faculties which the Intendant supposed to be incident to his station.

This assertion is not founded merely on the obvious inference from those expressions: The intendant himself declares it to me in the most direct terms in a letter of January 15th, which I have just received from him; and the Governor of the Province confirms the same thing with the same solemnity in another letter of the same date. Neither the one, nor the other dispute the right of the citizens of the Western States to a place of deposit on the Spanish banks of the Missisippi: but the Intendant thinks, that the term of three years allowed for the purpose at New Orleans, having expired, and much prejudice to the royal interests being experienced from its continuance in that City, it was incumbent on him to suspend the deposit there, without venturing to take upon himself, the assignment of another equivalent place; not because he doubted the right of the inhabitants of the United Sates thereto; but because it appeared to him to be an act exceeding his authority, and which he ought to leave to the royal determination of our Sovereign. The governor of Louisiana saw the subject under a point of view more correct in my judgement, and more favorable to the inhabitants of the United States.

From the whole it results that the suspension of the deposit not being an act of my court, and no person even disputing the right of the American Citizens in the case, I shall now take upon myself to adopt measures which must ensure to the United States, the enjoyment of all the rights stipulated in the 22d article of the Treaty, on the arrival at New Orleans of the dispatches which will be forwarded under this date.

We have great satisfaction in presenting to the public the official communication of the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State; as it completely demonstrates the important fact on which our government proceeded, that the irregular acts at New Orleans were those solely of the Intendant, unauthorized by his court. The unequivocal declaration of the Minister that the Spanish government has no participation in those acts, and his now taking upon himself in consequence of this official acknowledgement of the Intendant himself, to adopt, such measures as shall insure to us the enjoyment of all the rights stipulated in the 22d Article of the Treaty, on the arrival at New Orleans of dispatches already forwarded, while they justify a reliance that our rights on the Missisippi will soon be restored, furnish the highest proof, at this time attainable, of the disposition of the government of Spain faithfully to observe its engagements.

Under these assurances, we need only add, that there is every reason to believe that the measures taken by the Minister are such as will be commensurate to the object, and such as involve the use of means, too decisive, to be ineffectual.

The proclamation of the Intendant, from the official inference of its true construction made by the Spanish Minister, becoming an important document, shall be as early translated, as its length will permit.

From the preceding facts, it will appear that the arguments, made use of in the late debates in the Senate, for involving the country in war, were entirely without foundation.

Those arguments, and the measures to which they would have led, were predicated on the idea, that the conduct of the Intendant was authorised and directed by the government of Spain. Whereas the reverse now conclusively appears; and that, so far from being authorised, it is pointedly disavowed.

We rejoice that other arguments prevailed, and that the peace and prosperity of millions have not been hazarded by rash and precipitate measures.

Gross Federal Misrepresentation.

This department of the National Intelligencer has been, for some time since, but little occupied, from the superior claim to insertion of the proceedings of Congress, and from a conviction that the common tale of detraction has been so often told as to cease to be credited unless by the most credulous partizans.

The following statement, however, is at once so false, and from its connection with a subject of the first importance so likely to produce some ill effect if credited, that it calls for a decided exposure. We will not go into the doubtful enquiry with what individual it originated. It is sufficient for us to be enabled to pronounce the whole of it a gross falsehood; and we believe that every unprejudiced mind will contemplate it in, an evidence of a disposition, ready to pursue every mean, however base, of destroying the harmony of the nation, and hazarding its peace. Already has the fiction found its way into the leading federal prints—We shall see wether its exposure will be as readily inserted as the original falsehood.

RISING IN THE WEST.

KENTUCKY IN ARMS.

We have this moment conversed with a gentleman of intelligence and integrity direct from Washington, from whom we have received the following very interesting intelligence.

That on Saturday last about 11 o'clock, an express arrived at the City of Washington, charged with a memorial from Kentucky, addressed to Mr. Davis, as their favourite Representative.

The Memorialists stated that they had waited with the greatest patience and anxiety for the interference of government in their behalf; that events pressed harder and harder upon them and had almost exhausted their forbearance, but that they were yet willing and desirous of making another appeal to the general government for protection, and that expecting to receive this promptly, they had prepared to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; and that for this purpose, they raised by subscription 50,000* dollars for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and had embodied, organized, and equipped, 15,000 men, who had already been three days in camp. Mr. Davis, it is said, expressed extreme regret, that the messenger had not arrived nine hours sooner, that is, before the Breckenridge resolutions had passed

* Of this sum the present Governor subscribed 2000 and the last Governor 1500 dollars.

New-York Evening Post.

The Citizen of this morning contradicts our report of yesterday respecting Kentucky, we have therefore thought it our duty, to give more particularly the authority on which we made that publication. It appears from the following notes:—

E. P.

To WM. HUNTER Esq.
Saturday morning.

SIR,

I enclose the leading article in the American Citizen of this morning for your perusal, and beg you to favor me with such answer as I may lay before the public.

Yours, with esteem,
WM. COLEMAN.

To WM. COLEMAN, Esq.

I regret that the information I gave you yesterday, should have occasioned the remarks in the Citizen.

I certainly *have not* circulated the report attributed to me, that "the state of Kentucky was in rebellion." I have only *cautiously related* information, apparently derived from a direct and authentic source. I left Washington early on Sunday morning; at that time there was *no report current there*, of an express from Kentucky. But on my arrival at Baltimore, in company with the hon. J. Mason, Senator from Massachusetts, a gentleman of Mr. Mason's acquaintance called on him, and in my presence communicated the intelligence substantially as stated in your paper of yesterday, and declared he had the information from the *Messenger* from Kentucky himself, who was then in the house, (Evans's at Baltimore) and who had left Washington that morning. The next post will shew whether this information be correct or not. If it be an error, it will soon be corrected. At any rate, I only faithfully reported to you what I gave credit to myself, and what the circumstances rendered highly probable.

I remain, sir, yours,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

March 5, 1803.

The legislature of Massachusetts have chosen TIMOTHY PICKERING, Senator of the United States, in room of Dwight Foster resigned.

In the Senate he had 17 votes out of 27; and in the House of Assembly 59, out of 116—the majority in the former being 7, and in the latter ONE.

Such is the federalism of Massachusetts, the great pillar of Eastern politics. The majority of *one* reminds us of Lord North's majority of one in the British Parliament in favor of continuing the war with this country. When this result was announced, that minister said, the game is up, the ground is gone from beneath me, and resigned. Such, it requires but little prophecy, to foresee will be the issue of things in Massachusetts.

House of Assembly of New York, February 28.

Mr. Woodworth, from the committee appointed to enquire into and report on the expediency of dividing this State into Districts for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States, reported as follows, to wit:

That by the Constitution of the United States, it is directed that each state shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress.

Your committee are of opinion, that by a fair construction of the preceding clause, the *appointment* of Electors ought to be *made by the people*; and that the manner of conducting the Election, whether by a General Ticket, or by single Districts, is to be prescribed by the Legislature.

Your committee are induced to believe this opinion is strongly supported by certain other parts of the Constitution, particularly by the clause directing the choice of Senators by the Legislature, which *is definite and explicit*, and had it been intended to confer this important power on the Legislatures of the several states, it is highly probable the intent would have been more clearly expressed.

Your committee do not consider the word *state* as synonimous with *legislature* in this clause of the Constitution, and consequently an Examination of the expediency or policy of a law, directing the choice of Electors by the People, becomes a secondary consideration, when it is believed to be the duty of the Legislature to carry it into effect without reference to its operation on the political parties which divide the Community.

Your committee submit to the consideration of the house, their opinion, that this State be divided by law into nineteen Districts for the election of Electors of President and Vice-President.

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Cocke, senator from Tennessee, received letters from various parts of that state on the 3d of March, which expressed the utmost confidence in the general government, and stating the general disposition of the people of that state to be in union with the executive, a determination to suffer a partial evil rather than create universal distress, and until the result of the measures taken should be known,

Aurora.

FOR SALE,

A Blacksmith, who is a prime workman, and his WIFE, an excellent Washer and Ironer. Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 21. 7t.

LOMBARDY POPLARS.

A REPORT being in circulation, that the subscriber has disposed of all his Lombardy Poplars, and which being entirely false, he begs leave to inform those who may wish to plant, that he has a number of handsome trees which will be delivered in any part of the city, or George Town, at 20 cents each.

THEO. HOLT.

March 11, 1803. 3t

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, yet 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 great grand dam was 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.

Mcaux 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. His owner then died, and he has not run since, but has been kept as a stud.

William Johnston.

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 Cormorant; 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 Robson, 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 is so much lamented in leaving a place, as Wild Medley in leaving Gloucester county.

Given under my hand this 4th March, 1803.

William Johnston.

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50 Dollars Reward.

Broke Jail on the night of the 23d of February last, James Effex, supposed to be thirty years old and six feet high, he was under two considerments one for debt, the other for horse stealing. Whoever apprehends and bring the said Effex, to me; shall receive the above reward.

NATHAN SMITH, Sherriff.
Calvert County.

March 1st, 1803. 3t.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscribers of Washington County in the District of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince Georges county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of JOSEPH COOK, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscribers, at or before the twentieth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this tenth day of March 1803.

ROBERT BROWN, } Admistrs.
THOMAS WILSON, }

March 11. 3t.

Maps, Plans and Charts.

JOHN MARCH,

STATIONER,

George Town, Potomack.

Has Received from England the following Maps, Plans & Charts, viz.

MAPS of South America, South Carolina & Georgia, Province of New-York, St. Domingo, New-Jersey, Province of New Hampshire, Newfoundland, Rhode Island, Yucatan, and Frontiers of Georgia

Plans of Newport, City of New York, St. Eustatius, Fort Royal, and Port Royal

Charts of Trinidad, Sandy-Hook, Windward Passage, Harbour of St. Johns, Tortugas and Florida Kays, and Gulph of St. Lawrence.

The above are by Faden, of London; and will be sold cheap for Cash.

March 7. 4t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered to morrow, to the highest bidder, at the Auction Room in this town, at ten o'clock, A. M.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Viz.

9 Bedsteads, 5 with curtains, to suit.
6 Beds with bolsters.
2 Mahogany dining tables, little used.
4 ditto. Tea do.
2 Cherry do.
5 Small do.
1 Set of Drawers.
2 and a half dozen of Windsor chairs.
A soap jar, containing about 40 gallons.
Carpets, And-irons, and a variety of kitchen furniture, &c.

—And—

Sugar, Whiskey, and Currants by the barrel.
Tea, Sugar, and Cheese.
Soap, Candles, and Segars by the box.
James River tobacco, in kegs.
Ironmongery, and a few Crates of Earthen Ware.
Chints, Calico, and humums by the piece.
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs and shawls.
Cloth, cassimeres and kersey's.
A large supply of new watches.
An eight day clock.
Some Spy Glasses.

—And—

A handsome Chariot.

JEREMIAH CONNOR, Auct'r.

N. B. If not sold to-morrow, the sale of the foregoing articles will be continued every Wednesday and Saturday, until all is sold.

George Town, 11th March, 1803. 3t

NOTICE.

In the case of Frederick Conrad, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded against Frederick Conrad, of the City and county of Washington, merchant and trader—And whereas the major part of the Commissioners in said commission named, have declared the said Frederick Conrad, Bankrupt within the meaning of said act of Congress—he is hereby required to surrender himself to the said commissioners in said commission named, or the major part of them on the ninth day of March next, on the twenty first day of said March and on the tenth day of April next, at the hours of 4 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, at the Public Gaol of Washington County—then and there to make a full and fair disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects—At the said meetings, or any of them, the creditors of the said Bankrupt, are required to prove their debts—at the second, to choose an assignee or assignees of his estate—and at the third to assent or dissent from or to his certificate—All persons holding any of the property of the said bankrupt, or who are indebted to him, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same to

J. C. DENT, Sec.
To the Commissioners.

February 28th, } 1803. } law3w.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the THEATRE in the City of Washington, are requested to meet at Mr. *Lovell's* Hotel, on Saturday morning next 10 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for forwarding that object.

March 11.

DEMOCRAT

WILL cover Mares from this day until the first day of July next at the Subscriber's Farm near Mr. Baldwins Tavern (Prince Georges county) at fifteen dollars cash, and one dollar to the groom; the money to be paid at the time of covering, or before the Mares are taken away.

Democrat will be six years old in May next—his form and blood is greatly admired by the best of judges—his performance on the turf has been pleasing to all who have been interested against him, winning several matches, sweepstakes, Jockey club and subscription purses.

Any person sending mares to Democrat before grass becomes plenty, can be accommodated with grain at market price. Pasturage can be had (when grass becomes plenty) at a 6d. per week, but not liable for accidents or escapes; every attention will be paid to prevent either.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

Mr. Isaac Duckett's Bay Horse Democrat, was bred by me, got by Col. Taloe's grey Horse Diomed, his dam by Mr. Halls imported Horse Eclipse, grandam by Don Carlos who was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported Horse Figure out of his famous running Mare Primrose, great grandam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Horse Rainger, who was got by Martindales Regulus—Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his great great grand dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Horse Dove, who was also got by the godolphin Arabian, his great, great, great dam by Othello out of Tollo. Tasker's old Selema and full sister to Mr. William Brents Ebony and Mr. Saml Gallaway's old Selena. I certify the above to be a true Pedigree.

WALTER BOWIE.

March 4. law3w.

The professorship in the STEVENSBURG ACADEMY being still vacant, I am instructed by the Trustees to make it known that application by letter or otherwise, from persons desirous of engaging in the office of Instructor in the said Academy will meet with the most pointed attention.

By order of the board of Trustees,

CHARLES CARTER,
President.

Culpeper, Virg. } Feb. 14. } 3w4p.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for CASH, at the House occupied by the subscriber on the New-Jersey Avenue, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, pine and walnut ditto, chairs, bedsteads and bedding—a side board, chest of drawers, looking glasses, pots, ovens, &c. &c.

LUND WASHINGTON.

March 9. 3t.