WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, April 6th.

Arrived in this City from Monticello, the President of the United States.

While some of our own citizens are employed in traducing the character and measures of those who administer the public concerns, and in endeavoring to convince us that we are an unhappy nation, it may be not altogether uninteresting to notice the opinions entertained abroad of the government and its measures, in countries where there are neither temptations of prejudice or interest to form too favorable an estimate. We sincerely believe the following extract from a late English Print of the first respectability, a disinterested and intelligent representation of the estimation in which our government and people are held by Europe; and as such, we present it as an evidence of the wisdom of our political institutions, of the fidelity with which they are executed, and of the unrivalled prosperity of our country.

"The picture which the message of the American President has drawn of the increasing prosperity of the United States, cannot fail to diffuse universal satisfaction. It affords the happiest illustration of the wisdom of that policy which has preserved to America the blessings of peace while, for ten years, Europe has been desolated and afflicted by all the horrors of a war, unparalleled in the misery which it has produced in the history of modern times. This picture must, by the people of this country, in a peculiar manner be contemplated with the deepest interest, as it irresistibly suggests a consideration of the comparative situation of this country at the present moment. From year to year the public burthens of the people of America have been diminishing and the extinction of the public debt has been proceeding without the smallest interruption. From year to year the public expenditure has been lessened, and national economy has been pursued with greater ardour. From year to year public abuses have been corrected, and public improvements have been introduced. Public tranquility has not for a moment been disturbed, and no human lives have been lost for the gratification of ambition or the lust of power.

"While Europe has been deluged with blood, America has been blessed with industry, with commerce, with internal repose. How very different a prospect does the situation of this country for the last ten years present to our contemplation. Year after year has added to our national expenditure, and to the burthens of our posterity: year after year has diminished the comforts of honest industry, and decreased the number of citizens contributing by their labour to the general interests of society. That national estate which ought to have been reserved for emergencies which involves whatever interests are most important to a people, has been dilapidated in the prosecution of a contest begun without necessity, carried on without talent, and terminated by disappointment."

The following remarks on the cession of LOUISIANA to France, are taken from the London Morning Chronicle of a late date. On their soundness, so far as they respect danger to the Spanish provinces, it may not become us, who are unacquainted with the motives of the French Cabinet, to pronounce. They are, however, at least plausible; and furnish evidence, to a certain extent, that Spain in the unavoidable jealousy and dread of her new neighbour, will feel every inducement to cultivate the friendship of this country. And, on the other hand, is there not the best reason to believe that France, guided by her own interest, will feel a similar inducement? A rupture with the United States would inevitably deprive her of the very ground from which she may contemplate to conduct her operations, as well as cut off all those resources necessary, either to subsist her colony, or to extend it by force, and which can only be derived from us.

But, however correct or incorrect these ideas may be, it is certain, from the extracted remarks, that little danger is apprehended abroad to the U. States, who are justly considered as invulnerable by French or Spanish arms.

"Hitherto speculative politicians have considered the cession of Louisiana to France as likely to be attended with danger and molestation only to the United States of America. It has been said that the settlement of the French in a tract of country of such vast extent on the confines of the American Republic, and commanding the navigation of the Mississippi, may one day enable them to encroach on the dominions, to threaten the independence of the States. At least it has been thought that by their neighbourhood the French may find means to acquire a new and formidable ascendancy over the politics of the States by keeping up an alarm, & reserving vague and indefinite claims.

"It is possible that some of these consequences may in a certain degree result from the establishment of the French in Louisiana. But the danger, if not entirely chimerical, is very greatly exaggerated. We see dangers resulting from this cession, but the danger is not to the United States, it is to the Spanish dominions in the New World.

The territory of Louisiana is of immense extent, is bounded on the South by the Spanish settlements of Mexico, and the Mississippi, the navigation of which the French now command, empties itself into the Gulph of Mexico. Placed between North and South America, between the Spanish colonies and the citizens of the United States, whether is it more probable that hostility is meditated against the former or the latter? Is there any thing to tempt the cupidity of the French government in a contest with the United States? Would conquest and encroachment be easy or profitable? On the contrary, is it not probable that the Americans would resist with vigour any attempt of aggrandisement, and that they would be able to repel the invasion of any French army which could be sent against them? But if the French might be supposed to entertain projects against the settlements of the Spaniards, which present fewer difficulties, and a richer prey, either they might march an army by land to Mexico and along the whole Peninsula of South America to Peru, or they might constitute Louisiana a place of arms, a post from which, fitting out an armament, and pouring down the Mississippi, they might cross the Gulph to Vera Cruz, sail to Carthagena, to the Havannah, in the Island of Cuba, or any of the other settlements and depots of Spain. The sacred thirst of gold would justify, as it would recommend such expeditions. Spain is called the ally of France, but has France any respect for its independence, or any feeling for its interest? It would not be more criminal to seek a rupture with Spain than with the United States of America, and the advantages from an attack on Spain are infinitely more tempting.

The cession of Louisiana has given France an additional hold and superiority over Spain. The Court of Madrid is jealous of nothing so much as of the possessions in the New World, because there Spain is vulnerable. But, by bringing the French into Louisiana, Spain has enabled France to dictate more authoritatively than ever she did before; because France has acquired new facilities to attack or overawe. Granting the danger of France absolutely seizing on Spanish America to be chimerical, she will not fail to extort from Spain all the commercial advantages she may desire. The monopoly of the produce of the mines will be shared with France, and France will demand and obtain an unrestricted trade with the Spanish dominions in the New World. If the Court of Madrid hesitates, a French army may march from Louisiana to extinguish the feeble and precarious empire of Spain.

If we consider the morality of the politics of St. Cloud, it is not to be supposed that reasons of justice or the ties of good faith would withhold from the execution of a scheme which offers such various gratifications to rapacity. In a word, it is to Spain itself that the surrender of Louisiana seems likely to be most immediately fatal. The danger to the United States is remote and contingent. The conduct of Spain in such a cession can be ascribed to nothing but the baseness of fear or treachery. France has got into her hands the key of South America. Spain, therefore, must be subservient to her every wish, and obedient to every command. On the first symptom of aversion to grant any demand which may be made, France will proceed to action, or even without a pretext seize on the spoils of Mexico and Peru.

The French themselves affect to consider their possession of Louisiana as calculated to give jealousy to the Americans, and the vapouring nonsense about the natural boundaries of it is brought forward as if to alarm the Americans. But may not this be a pretence to conceal the real object. Spanish America? From a comparison of the circumstances of the case, indeed, we are strongly inclined to think that it will be against Spain, and not the United States, that the means of annoyance, which the possession of Louisiana has given to France, will first be turned.

A Savannah paper of the 18th ult. contains the following:—

To the Editors of the Savannah Gazette.

Gentlemen,

Although I have no business to gratify public curiosity, yet as a friend to truth, I feel myself obliged to contradict two of the articles published in your Gazette of the 8th and 15th inst. First, that the express did not come from New Orleans, nor brought a single syllable relating to that quarter. Secondly, that the French gentleman who will sail for St. Augustine, is only on his way to Louisiana, and has no commission.

Please therefore to make the proper use of this, and believe me to be, &c.

EMANUEL RENGILL.
Spanish vice-consul.

Gentlemen,

Having observed in your last paper a paragraph respecting a French gentleman arrived in this city, bearing a commission under the French government for the port of St. Augustine, I think it my duty to inform the public, that it has not come to my knowledge that such a person is in town, nor was sent vested with such a power, otherwise it would undoubtedly have been officially or individually communicated to me.

SOTIN,
French commissary for the state of Georgia, duly acknowledged by the government of the United States.

The following is a list of the judges and justices against whom complaints have been preferred to the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Alexander Addison removed.

John M'Dowell, one of the associate judges of Allegheny county—resolution for his removal not decided.

Frederick Haymaker, a justice of Crawford county, complained against, but not decided on.

Samuel Daird and John Creigh, associate judges of Cumberland county—acquitted.

William Clingan, a justice of Chester county—acquitted.

David Witmer, a justice of Lancaster county—governor addressed for his removal.

Michael Bobst, a justice of Berks—do. do. do.

John Ryerson, an associate justice of Wayne—do. do. do.

Benjamin Jacobs, an associate judge of Chester—do. do. do.

Samuel Preston and Samuel C. Seely, associate judges of Wayne county—report for their removal, not decided.

Henry Work, a justice of Franklin county—acquitted.

Jonathan Cutler, a justice of Allegany county, complained against, not yet decided on.

Petition presented to the house of representatives March 3, for the removal of James Anderson, a justice of Erie county.

Another petition presented same day, for the removal of Jacob Adams, a justice of peace in Adams county.

In the London Gazette of the 29th January, is announced, the appointment, by his majesty, of Anthony Merry, esq as an envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

William Drummond, esquire, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Hugh Elliot, esq. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Naples.

Edward Thornton, esq. secretary of legation at the Hague.

The inhabitants of Maryville, Kentucky, and its vicinity, are forming themselves into a society for the purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures, and they have already raised by subscription the sum of 2000 dollars for the purpose of procuring spinning and carding machines, &c.

The French government has resolved that henceforth no marriage shall be celebrated between white persons and negroes or negresses.

The First Consul has resolved upon taking a journey into the nine departments of the ci-devant Belgium, and the inhabitants were employed in making great prepations for his reception.

New York, April 1.

The ship New-York Packet, Capt. Webb, arrived here yesterday in a very short passage of 32 days from Gravesend. We have been favoured, by the owners with the London "Sun," of the 17th of February. This paper and another, (the Star) of the same date, were the only late papers received by the ship. Their contents are very uninteresting. Great pomp and ceremony was observed in the manner of receiving the remains of General Leclerc at Toulon, and the other places in France through which the body passed. The price of stocks at London, the 17th Feb. at noon was—for consols 71 7-8 money; omnium 4.

Lexington, March 22.

On Thursday the 17th of March, a number of the citizens of this place met at the house of Mr. Robert Megowan, to celebrate the day. The utmost harmony prevailed. The following Toasts were drank upon the occasion.

1. St. Patrick—and all those who honor the day.

2. The sons of St. Andrew, and St. George.

3. Thomas Jefferson—May all men follow his example, by a retrenchment of public expenditures.

4. America—May it be as fruitful hereafter, as it has been to its former emigrants, and may they never give up one single title of those rights which they so gloriously assisted in obtaining.

5. The memory of General Washington, who early stept forward to vindicate the rights of man.

6. Franklin—The father of the American press—May none of his typographical brethren abandon their posts either at the press, cabinet, or in the field, when their services are required.

7. Hancock, Montgomery, Warren, Adams, &c. the warm asserters of American liberty.

8. The free navigation of the Mississippi—May that stream which was intended by nature to waft our produce to foreign markets, be the stream to carry us to oppose any innovation upon our rights.

9. The virtuous minority in Congress who gave their dissent to the alien and sedition laws.

10. The states westward of the Apalachian mountain—May their interests be in unity with their brethren in the union; and may each individual state support its equal right.

11. May the sun of liberty illuminate the Universe—And may the wretch who would attempt to extract a single ray from it, receive the punishment he deserves.

12. Confusion to him, who would by thought, word, or deed, be the instrument of a separation from the Union.

13. Good laws, well administered.

14. Man in his infant state—May he as he increases in years improve in every respect.

15. A speedy emancipation from the yoke of tyranny to our brethren across the Atlantic.

16. The state of Kentucky.

17. Although the last toast, not the least respected by us—The virtuous fair throughout the world—May they never nurture in their bosoms an infant, who could be capable of degrading them when grown to maturity.

Richmond, March 30.

On Monday last, was commemorated in this City, the re-establishment of republicanism which placed Thomas Jefferson in the presidential chair.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon from the company of Artillerists commanded by Captain Myers.—At one o'clock the citizens repaired to the Capitol, where Mr. Lindsay delivered an Oration adapted to an event so important and unexampled; an event which secured to a rising republic the blessings of peace and liberty, and refuted all the sophistry and calumny which have been directed against representative government.

At 4 o'clock, Mr. Smock prepared a sumptuous and elegant dinner for the company. Doctor William Foushee was appointed President, and Meriwether Jones Vice President. After dinner the following Toasts were drank, accompanied by a federal salute from the company of Captain Myers—The day was spent rationally, and the strongest fraternal regard seemed to unite the hearts of all the company.

The President requested Mr. Lindsay, to publish his Oration, to which he politely consented. We forbear to speak of the merits of this production, since it will appear in next Examiner.

TOASTS.

1. The people of the United States! their own best friends! May they remain forever united by affection as well as by compact.

2. The fourth of March 1801: the day on which republicanism obtained that station in America to which it is exclusively entitled—May it retain that station for ever.

3. The Constitution of the United States.—"All powers not delegated, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

4. The principles of 1776—Now restored to their native energy.

5. Thomas Jefferson—The Philosopher and statesman—"take him all in all, we scarce shall look upon his like again."

6. The republican members of the Congress of the United States.

7. The heads of departments—There integrity and talents deserve our gratitude and confidence.

8. James Munroe—He has never been disgraced. This truth was proclaimed by the *unanimous* vote of the last legislature of Virginia.

9. Alex. Hamilton. He emulates Erostratus in his ambition of immortality.

10. The State of Ohio. A new and valuable link in the federal chain.

11. The Judiciary. Every office created by law, may, when useless, by law be abolished.

12. Samuel Adams, and the firm minority in the legislature of Massachusetts.

13. The Republicans of Connecticut. May their numbers increase, and their joy continue.

14. The Press. May its licentiousness never excite a desire to restrain its liberty.

15. Our western brethren. Their rights and interests are ours.

16. Agriculture. May it sow in peace, and reap in plenty.

17. Peace, Liberty, and Economy.

After the Toasts were drank, the following Volunteers were given.

By the President. John Page—The steady patriot from 1775 to the present day.

By the Vice-President. John Taylor of Caroline. *A friend in need is a friend indeed.* Remember '98.

By Major Duval. George Wythe. The just, the impartial Judge, and firm supporter of his country's rights.

By Mr. L. Harvie. The memory of John Thompson. The apostate from republicanism trembled before the irresistable energy of his talents.

By Captain Tate. The soliloquy of John Adams—"The crown is fallen from our Head: wo unto us that we have sinned."

By Colonel Wilkinson. May the sun of liberty which lately rose in America, extend its rays to the four quarters of the Globe, and illumine the whole World.

By Captain Mitchell. A speedy reformation to the enemies of the present administration of our general government.

By Mr. Peyton Randolph. Those patriots of immortal memory, who braved the storm of federal persecution, during the reign of terror.

After Mr. Lindsay had retired. The Orator of the day—May the principles so perspicuously explained by him, be ever in the recollection of mankind.

☞ *The Members of the Levy Court are requested to meet at the Capitol on Tuesday the 12th inst. to receive the report of a committee respecting the Poor, &c.*

Tan-Bark Wanted.

THE subscribers want to purchase a quantity of TAN-BARK, for which they will give from six to eight dollars a cord.

CHRISTIAN KURTZ,
THOMAS HYDE,
BAKER & DAWS.

George Town, April 6 eo3t

NOTICE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, 27th April,

A two story brick Dwelling House, situated on square No. 432, opposite the centre market-house, Pennsylvania avenue—in virtue of powers in us vested by certain articles of agreement executed between John Harrison, the present proprietor, and Samuel Baker, and assigned to us for a certain consideration by the said Baker.

BROHAWN & BYUS.

City of Washington, April 6 3w1aw

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Subscriber, until the 10th of April next, from the Cabinet makers within the district of Columbia,

FOR making thirty six Mahoganey chair frames, and a number of Mahogany tables, for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be delivered at the Capitol at such time as may hereafter be fixed on.

Such persons as incline to offer proposals may see patterns by which they will be enabled to make their estimates, by calling at the Capitol.—The estimates to be made for the first quality of work and the best materials.

THOMAS CLAXTON,
Capitol Hill.

March 16, 1803. tawt10thA.

In the Case of NATHANIEL SEGUR, an insolvent debtor,

IT is ordered that three months from and after the first day of April next, be limited and appointed for the creditors to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee, and that a copy of this order be published once in each week, until the first day of July next, in the National Intelligencer and the Washington Federalist.

Copy Test.

URIAH FORREST,
clerk of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Washington.

ROBERT M'CLAN,
trustee to the estate of Nathaniel Segur.

March 21, 1803. 1at

THE ARABIAN HORSE

The DEY of ALGIERS,

WILL stand this season at Mount-Air, near Piscataway, in Maryland, and will cover at Forty Dollars the season, and one Dollar to the Groom (commencing the 10th of March, and to end the 1st of August) the money to be sent with the Mares.

This beautiful animal was brought from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late grand Bailiff Fromm of Prussia, into that kingdom, and was purchased at the sale of the Bailiff's Stud, after his death, at Fehrbeilen in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick Baron of Diemar by whom he was sent to Hamburg to Col. Swan, whence he was by that gentleman shipped to America: to attest which, and to prove him to be a genuine Arabian horse, original certificates are in my hands, and may at all times be seen.

The Dey is of full stature for his race; he measures exactly fourteen hands two inches and an half. His color is nearly white, with a few brown spots dashed over his neck and shoulders. In figure and bone, it is believed he will stand the test of the best judgment. He is only eight years old the coming spring. He is of fine presence and carriage, and remarkably vigorous and active.

I have excellent and extensive pasturage well fenced, adjoining the stand, at 50 cents per week. Great care shall be taken of mares, and every justice done them with the horse—but I will be answerable for no accidents or escapes. If gentlemen at a distance choose to send servants with their mares, they shall be provided for on reasonable terms.

EDWARD EDELIN.

March 21. 1aw3w