WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, April 8th.

A letter said to have been written by the President of the United States to the President and Secretaries of the National Institute of France, was lately given in this as in some other public papers. The original, written in English, appears to have been translated into French, and retranslated into English. We are enabled now to give a correct copy of the original.

Citizens President and Secretaries,

I have received the letter wherein you have been pleased to announce to me that the National Institute of Sciences and Arts had elected me a foreign associate for the class of moral and political sciences; and I receive it with that sensibility which such an expression of respect from a body of the first order of science is calculated to inspire. Without pretensions to those qualifications which might do justice to the appointment, I accept it as an evidence of the brotherly spirit of science, which unites into one family all its votaries of whatever grade, and however widely dispersed through the different quarters of the globe.

Accept, Citizens President and Secretaries, for yourselves and associates the assurance of my high consideration and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Washington, Nov. 14, 1802.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Malaga, dated January 25.

"After that the vessel advised you the arrival of, from New London, had been frequently admitted to practice, another came in from New York, and had equally permission granted for the captain & crew immediately to come on shore; but a very few days afterwards, a third arrived from New York, say Philadelphia, and was put under quarantine, notwithstanding that she was furnished with a certificate to her bill of health from the Spanish consul. However, after being kept fifteen days in observation, she was admitted. A fourth has since come in from Charleston, and having no certificate, is detained, for how long it is impossible for me to say. It is absolutely necessary for all vessels from the United States, if the owners or captains wish to evade a ruinous detention in this port, to bring a certificate from the Spanish Consul, residing in the district they proceed from, to their bills of health, that no contagious disorder prevails.

"Our board of health has originated a new measure which will incommode our trade, by refusing to admit of American vessels from Gibraltar, with clean bills of health, altho' no obstacles are started for those of other nations. The ship Enterprize, and brig Lydia, Head, both with cargoes from New York after remaining some days at Gibraltar to enquire the state of markets, having arrived here on the 22d instant, were refused admittance, under the idea, that they proceeded originally from America, and the uncertainty whether they were provided, or not, with the Spanish Consul's certificate from New York. The deputies of our board, not chusing to place confidence in the assertion of the captains, they have been under the necessity, of dispatching an express this morning, to Gibraltar for the original bills of health, to satisfy them.

"I find by another royal order of the 31st December last, that the Spanish Consul's certificates, of the procedure, or origin of goods, imported here by American vessels, are not to be exacted till the expiration of four months from that date, from the United States."

It has been remarked, that there is no flattery in the praise of an enemy. In some respects rival nations are always the enemies of each other; and the sentiment of enmity is particularly felt by the nation which is most injuriously affected by the rivalry. England stands in this relation to the United States, under existing circumstances. When to these are added the impressions made by our conflict for independence, which are not yet effaced, it is not surprising that this feeling, however reprehensible, should be still kept alive. Still this very nation, as well by the acts of its government as by the voice of the people, speak in terms of unequivocal approbation of the measures of our government. It is not long since the minister of that country, in the House of Commons, declared his sense of the enlightened and virtuous policy of the government of the United States, and the last public prints from that country corroborate the opinion avowed by the minister.

In our last paper we inserted some of these extracts. It is not a little remarkable that the approbation bestowed on our government is for those very measures which the republicans have invariably represented as the most salutary and expedient, and which the federalists have denounced as the most pernicious and impolitic.

These are a preservation of peace.

A diminution of national expenditure and of public burthen.

An economical disbursement of public money.

A protection of the fruits of honest industry.

A correction of public abuses.

Public tranquility unimpaired for a moment, and not a human life lost for the gratification of ambition or the lust of power.

These are the precious acknowledgements of the English prints. If there be a sceptic in the ascendant prosperity of this over any other nation with which we are acquainted, we ask him to regard these unprejudiced acknowledgements, and to weigh them in the scales of truth. Those who possess the feelings which true republican principles inspire, need not that confirmation which is borrowed from the opinion of others. They can survey the whole civilised world, and while they deplore the splendid misery of its inhabitants, only find consolation in fixing their attention on the asylum which liberty has here found, and contrasting in honest exultation, the empire which she has raised with the proudest empires of the East.

We feel a great deal of commisseration, in greeting, by the publication of a correct copy of Mr. Jefferson's letter to the National Institute, the labours of some of the most distinguished federal prints. With the patriotic vigilance that so honorably characterises them, they have begun without mercy either for the President's character or the patience of their readers, to descant at great length on some peculiar expressions in the letter as taken from the English prints, not on account of the ideas it conveys, but solely on account of the words used. Unfortunately, however, for our learned philologists, the copy criticised is an awkward translation, and the original contains not one of the phrases carped at. What a vast fund of erudition will this unlucky disclosure lock up forever! But for it, we might have had essay upon essay, and wit as bright and exhaustless as that occasioned by the Mammoth cheese.

On Monday last the election for the Congressional district, composed of Prince William, Loudon and Fairfax counties, in Virginia, was held at Dumfries for the first named county.—The votes given were much less than formerly, owing to many of the inhabitants being at this season engaged in the fisheries.—At the close of the poll, the votes were for,

RICHARD BRENT.	196
JOSEPH LEWIS, jun.	56
Repub. majo.	140

No federalist offered himself to represent the county of Prince William, in the state legislature.

The Legislature of New-York have recently ceded to the United States the jurisdiction of two Islands, situated in Long-Island Sound—called the Great and Little Gull Islands. A light-house is soon to be erected on one of them. This will greatly benefit the navigation of the Sound.

Facts are every day crouding upon us, demonstrative not only of the encreasing prosperity of this district, but of the high importance its commerce is acquiring in the national scale—Boats are daily pouring down from the rich country situated on the higher branches of the Potomack in fleets, and our ware houses are crammed with its produce. The arrivals in this district, on Sunday and Monday, were very considerable—we understand that on Monday upwards of 20 boats landed their cargoes at the wharfs in this town, consisting of flour, hemp and whisky—that upwards of 3500 barrels of flour were on that day inspected, and altho' the quantity actually in town is greater than perhaps at any former period, no depreciation in its price took place. We can but lament however the want of shipping at this port, the demand for it can be best conceived by the following fact viz.—The brig Experiment arrived here in the course of the night, before breakfast the next morning no less than five different applications were made to engage the vessel.

Alex. Expositor.

A London paper mentions that the bankruptcy of the great mercantile house of Carrie, Bazard and Co. at Paris, will it is expected occasion considerable delay in the expedition for Louisiana, as this house was to furnish the provisions for that armament.

Bos. Chro.

From London Papers.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

A meeting of the principal ship owners of Great Britain took place yesterday at the London tavern, Bishopsgate street. A considerable number of gentlemen were assembled at one o'clock, when John Hill, esq. was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. Atcheson, their active and intelligent secretary, then read the following report, drawn up by the general committee at their last meeting, viz.

"That, since the last general meeting, the committee had been anxiously engaged in obtaining documents to establish the correctness of the statements they had previously made respecting the present state of the shipping interest of G. Britain; and that it appeared by the documents received by the committee, that the opinion they had formed on that subject was completely confirmed.

"That the committee, in order to obtain the most correct and certain information of the present state of the shipping in the port of London, had applied to the several ship-builders on the river Thames; and it appeared by their letters annexed, that only two ships had been built in the river Thames for the merchant service since the 5th of October, 1801, namely, the Pacific, of 307 tons burthen, for the South Sea trade, and another of 500 tons, now building on speculation; and that it also appeared, that no other ships had been contracted to be built in the river Thames for the merchants service since the 5th of Oct. 1801.

"That the committee, with a view to ascertain the real depreciation in the value of shipping since the peace, had not only reviewed, with great care and attention the opinion of the several respectable brokers who had been applied to on the subject, but they had conversed with almost every person in town who had been in any way concerned in the sale of ships since that period; and the committee are satisfied that their opinion on that subject also stands confirmed on the most indubitable testimony. And that the value of shipping has decreased at least one third since the peace.

"That the committee had likewise after great labour, made several comparative statements of the expences incurred in the out-fit of ships, between the two years immediately succeeding the American war, and the last and present years, and it appeared from documents of actual disbursements, that provisions of all kinds had, on an average, advanced about 89l. per cent. That materials and stores of all sorts had advanced in like manner about 84l. per cent. And that seamens wages had, on an average of the different classes of seamen, advanced about 44l. per cent. whilst the rates of freights had only, on an average, advanced about 23l. per cent. And that the committee are convinced, whenever an investigation shall take place on this subject, that these statements will be found to be moderate and just. And it also appeared that since the year 1793, there had been an increase of the duties on the importation of naval stores above 50l. per cent.

"That the committee thought it necessary to intimate, that it appeared by the letters received by the secretary from several of the outports, that the ship building of such ports was not in a more flourishing state than in the port of London; and that the owners at the outports were deeply impressed with the same sentiments and opinions with the committee of the present depressed state of the shipping interest in general.

"The committee also conceive it proper to report to the general meeting, that petitions had been presented to the honorable the house of commons, praying for the repeal of the tonnage duty, from the following ports, viz.

"The ports at London, Liverpool, Sunderland, Burlington, Whitby, Blyth, Hartly, Scarborough, South Shields, Plymouth, Kirkaldie, & North Shields.

"That in addition to these petitions the committee had received information, that a petition for the repeal of the tonnage duty had been signed at Newcastle upon Tyne; and also another at Wells, in Norfolk, and which had been delivered to their respective members of Parliament to present after the recess, and that the ship owners at Lynn, Regis, Poole, Hull, and several other places had requested their members to support the application to Parliament for the repeal of tonnage duty.

"That the committee considered it to be their duty thus publicly to declare, that their investigations had been conducted with the greatest fairness, candor and impartiality, and had not been, in any one instance whatever, influenced by private views or party feeling: that the public will attribute their conduct on this occasion to the sources from which it sprung, and that such confidence they had a right to entertain, as they were conscious of no other motives than a due sense of justice to their country and to themselves, a high sentiment of the national importance of the shipping interest of Great Britain, and the recollection that to it alone was owing the glory and greatness of the British Empire."

New-York, April 2.

Captain Crowel, of the sch'r Eliza-Ann, informs us that several transports with troops have lately arrived at Cape Francois; some accounts represent the whole of the reinforcements to be about 10 000 men. The seat of government was to be removed to Port Republican in a few days after capt C. sailed; at which time the negroes were tranquil. Markets very dull, except for vegetables.

Capt. Sturgess, arrived at Boston from Canton, reports the following intelligence. "Capt Cunningham of the ship Globe, of Boston, being at Nootka Sound, a short time previous to his leaving the N. W. Coast for Canton, was informed that the Native Indians had attacked the Russian establishment at that place; massacred all the inhabitants and burnt the Fort and other buildings to the ground. This event is supposed to have taken place between the 15th and 30th of July last.

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, 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 grand dam 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.

Meaux 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 He won at Gloucester another purse, and lastly was run by Colonel Hoskins at Hanover Town, and won as I heard, with much credit, the four mile heats. His owner then died, and he has not run since, but has been kept as a stud.

William Johnston.

I certify that I saw Wild Medley run at Urbanna, and in the two mile heats double-distance seven of the best horses in the country, the first heat, although he carried fifteen pounds over weight, and his rider kept him back as much as laid in his power.

Ralph Wormeley, Jun.

March, 1803.

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 Roberson, Mr. Joseph Hall, and several others, ask from 30l 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 so much lamented in leaving a place, as Wild Medley in leaving Gloucester county.

Given under my hand this 4th March, 1803.

William Johnston.

Conveyancer's Office.

THOMAS HERTY,

Grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to prepare CONVEYANCES OF LAND, and every other species of DEED or INSTRUMENT in the line of his profession, with legal precision, and on moderate terms, Titles investigated, &c.

*** A choice selection of lots on the Pennsylvania avenue and in other desirable situations in the City to lease or sell

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland in 1 vol. and Herty's Digest of the laws of the United States in 2 vol. for sale at the above office.

City of Washington, April 1st 1803. 1wtf

COMMITTED to the jail in Washington county, district of Columbia, on the 22d March, Negro SOLOMON a runaway; says he is the property of Gerard B. C. fine, of Charles county, Maryland, about 26 years of age, and 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, scar on his left cheek and a number of scars on his back; a very dark mulatto.

Also, Negro KATE, formerly the property of James Keith, of Alexandria, committed 30th March; says she ran away from George Wall, of Savanna; says she is about 18 years of age, 5 feet half an inch high, well set, with a scar on her left shoulder.

The owners of the above Negroes are hereby requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away otherwise they will be sold agreeably to law, to pay fees and charges.

ROBERT M'CLAN, Jailor,
For Daniel C Brent, Marshal of the district of Columbia.

April 4. law2w.

LATEST Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, April 4.

The arrival of the ships Two Friends and Oneida Chief from London, and the ship Henry from Cork, all in 28 days passage, has furnished us with irregular files of English and Irish papers to the first of March, 14 days later than had been previously received. Our London prices current are to the 26th of Feb.

Orders have been issued from the War Office in London to increase the bounties for recruiting, and to take men two inches below the usual standard.

The free navigation of the Black Sea has been granted to the Spanish, Neapolitan and Batavian trade, at the intercession of the Emperor Alexander, in order to increase the Russian commerce in that sea. In return for this privilege, the Ottoman vessels are to enjoy in the ports of these powers the rights of the most favored nations. Britain and France are, however, to possess exclusive privileges; and, in particular, that of establishing Consuls in the Turkish ports of the Euxine.

The law respecting the transit of certain foreign manufactures through Holland and the prohibition of others, is likely to be repealed or at least to be suspended till the Batavian government shall have received a satisfactory elucidation on the subject.

The Emperor of Germany has issued a decree declaring Venice a free port.

The recommendation to mercy of the jury who convicted Colonel Despard, the mediation of Lord Nelson, and the prisoner's own written application, have been without effect; his execution was judged necessary from motives of state policy; and accordingly, the sentence of the law was carried into effect upon him and six of his associates on the 21 February. They met their fate with fortitude.—Colonel Despard having asked and obtained permission, addressed the spectators in the following manner:—"Fellow-Citizens, I come here, as you see, after having served my country faithfully, honourably and usefully served it, for thirty years and upwards, to suffer death upon a scaffold for a crime of which I protest I am not guilty. I solemnly declare that I am no more guilty of it than any of you who may be now hearing me. But though his Majesty's Ministers know as well as I do that I am not guilty yet they avail themselves of a legal pretext to destroy a man because he has been a friend to truth, to liberty and to justice—because he has been a friend to the poor and the oppressed. But, citizens, I hope and trust, notwithstanding my fate, and the fate of those who no doubt will soon follow me, that the principles of freedom, of humanity, and of justice, will finally triumph over falsehood, tyranny, and delusion, and every principle hostile to the interests of the human race: And now having said this, I have little more to add except to wish you all health, happiness and freedom, which I have endeavored, as far as was in my power, to procure for you, and for mankind in general."

The same day on which Colonel Despard was executed, Mr. PELTIER, the Editor of a paper printed in London called L'Ambigu, was tried at the instance of the British Government, and convicted of publishing a libel on Bonaparte.

City Repository and A[illegible] Room.

Household Furniture, and [illegible] description, received [illegible] private sale, by JOHN GARDIN[illegible], Auctioneer, Pennsylvania Avenue, 4th house west of President's square.

GARDINER will have an Auction every Thursday at 11 A. M. and sell by private sale other days. This arrangement he trusts will accommodate all who are desirous to sell cheap for cash; and all who are desirous to buy cheap. Those who have goods they wish to part with, can exhibit them at this repository, and those who wish to purchase, by calling, will probably find what they want on easy terms

Variety of House Furniture—some dry Goods—Books—Earthenware—Ironmongery—Carpenters Tools—A Franklin stove &c.&c. now for sale Cheap. J. GARDINER.

In the case of RICHARD WILLSON,
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.

ALL persons indebted to the above insolvent debtor, are notified to pay the same, and all creditors thereto, will exhibit their claims to

THOMAS CARPENTER,
Trustee to the estate of Richard Willson.
March 21, 1803.