fire-side pleasures, and all the felicities of domestic life, and the promise of increasing wealth, say whether HE is indifferent to peace?

But it seems, according to the Post, "the place of deposit is to be restored *for the present*"—disingenuous artifice! The words of the Marquis Yrujo are, "his Catholic Majesty has provided that the deposit shall continue at New-Orleans until the two governments shall come to an agreement about another equivalent place."—

What more could his Catholic Majesty do or promise? He might have named the equivalent place and imperiously said take it or nothing. But with becoming politeness he has made the fixing the equivalent place the joint act of the two governments. And are federalists ready to swear that no propositions on this point have been made? We say not that they have. But they may have accompanied the published communications.

But it seems the cession of Louisiana to France renders nugatory all interposition of Spain. To this there is a plain answer. Who took the right of deposit from us?—Spain. Who now restores it? Spain—Can her acts be called nugatory which have these great effects; or will the possession of our rights be the less real because they flow from the fidelity of Spain, instead of the justice or the policy of the mighty ruler of France."

It would seem as if federalists expected from the Monarch of Spain a communication from Bonaparte. But had he spoken for the First Consul would they not have treated what he said with contempt? Such declarations would have been absurd, and would have been deserving of ridicule. Let the First Consul answer for himself. His actions will develope his views. He may, though it cannot be expected that he will, invade our rights. When he does invade them, it will be time enough to demand redress. And the people of the United States need be under no alarm lest that demand should not be made. The conduct of the government towards Spain, presents the best pledge of it. Our RIGHTS are SACRED. We will preserve them; and whether the aggressor be mighty or feeble, our course will be the same.

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In the first Chamber of the City Council of Washington April 20, 1803.

Resolved That the communication of the mayor of the 14th last month be published.

Test
THOMAS HERTY, Sec.

Copy of Communication.

Gentlemen of the 1st and 2d chambers of the City Council.—

I enclose for your inspection two accounts rendered by the Treasurer of the city of his receipts and expenditures, and of the sums expended on each object for which appropriation was made—These accounts are accompanied by a letter stating his reasons for not having, at its date, entered upon the business of collection.

I have obtained a loan from the branch bank of the United States, in this city, of one thousand dollars, and the first monies arising from the taxes shall be applied in conformity with the act authorising the loan towards its discharge. This sum and that arising from the tax on hackney carriages, constitute almost the amount received by the Treasurer as you will see by his accounts; and in the application of it under the acts of the corporation a due regard has been paid to economy.

I have not deemed it proper to apply for a further loan as I am authorised to do, under an expectation that the Treasurer will be able to proceed in his collection in such a manner as to render that measure unnecessary.

The act to lay and collect a tax on hackney coaches at the date of the Treasurer's account had produced two hundred and sixty dollars.

I have licenced a market in the west and another in the east of the city—The centre market having been provided by law with the necessary weighing and measuring instruments, it is submitted to the council whether the other two markets ought not to be provided also with like instruments at the public expense—I have likewise licenced a pair of hay scales near the west market. Mr. M'Carty, the owner of those on the capitol hill being dead, it is for the council to determine, if his representatives do not proceed to execute the duties which were required of him relating thereto, whether it will not be proper to grant a licence to some other person, who would build a house and establish like instruments in the same quarter of the city.

The money appropriated for the opening of west 14th street not being deemed adequate to the object, in such a manner as might be most desirable and no subscriptions having offered, in aid of the fund, I caused so much only to be done to it, as I deemed sufficient for marking its direction, and permitting carts and waggons to pass without difficulty.

You will observe by the enclosed letter from the trustees of the poor that the money appropriated for the support of the poor will not be sufficient to meet the objects of expenditure which may occur before April—The council, with this information, will say what is to be done in this case—It would conduce much to the economy of this department, if the corporation had a house in which the poor might be kept; and as the county of Washington has such a house in the city, it is not improbable that some arrangement might be made with the commissioners about it, which would be mutually advantageous.

The time limited for the citizens to provide themselves with fire buckets has been too short, especially as no provision exists for publishing the acts of the corporation except through the medium of newspapers—Many innocent persons therefore, from ignorance of the provisions of the law, may have incurred its penalties; and it will be proper in the concil to pass some act of indemnity.—The same observations apply to the act relating to sealing weights and measures.

The act for lighting and keeping the streets allighted in the city has not yet been carried into effect, from the difficulty of procuring persons to attend to the business, owing to the very inconsiderable inducement authorised by the act—I trust however no inconvenience has yet occurred from the delay: and as the spring is now approaching the expense may be still longer avoided without inconvenience.

I feel some difficulty in the execution of the act which relates to keeping the public pumps in repair—there have occurred some instances, where it would be necessary to take up the walls of the wells, in order to make them deeper, and this operation being so very expensive, and so far above the reach of the funds appropriated to the object of keeping the pumps and wells in repair, that I have directed the contractor to confine himself to repairing the pumps, and to cleaning out the bottoms of the wells, where it was not necessary to take up the walls.

Presuming that it was intended by the act of incorporation to give all the powers necessary to regulate the police of the city, I cannot but recommend to the two chambers to review that instrument, to determine whether they do not possess powers to authorize, by law, the appointment of many officers essential to the place, viz—Inspectors of flour and salted provisions as well as inspectors of tobacco within the city—Harbor masters and all other officers necessary to carry the acts made by the corporation, under their charter, into effect—It may be proper also, to examine their powers about taxing retailers of spirituous liquors and ordinary keepers—These last powers have been heretofore exercised by the court, but as the corporation appears to have concurrent power, it is presumed the court would yield it to them as far as it relates to those objects in the city.—I recommend this review to the council from having understood that there are respectable opinions which countenance this construction, that the foregoing powers are vested in the city corporation.

The foregoing communication is made in consequence of the resolution of the first branch of the city council.

ROBERT BRENT,
March 14th 1803.

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Winchester, dated April 23.

"Mr. Holmes's election is now certain—he has a majority of 657 votes, and all the counties in his district have voted, except Augusta—It is federal, but he will not lose a majority of 200."

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An extract of a letter from the American Consul at Gottenburgh, dated the 8th of January, mentions, "That nearly one half of that city was consumed by fire, and that merchandize of every description had fallen a sacrifice to the flames."

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Philadelphia, April 23.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated March 16, 1803.

"The freighting business is totally cut up—There are now in port, seventy vessels, and twenty-five more at the English turn, and if any more come, I do not know how they will find employ. You are concerned in vessels enough, and I would not advise you to send any more—The present freight for cotton is 2 1-2 cents to the United States, 3 to 3 1-2 to Europe."

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Philadelphia, 22d April.

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile Gentleman at Rouen, dated March 5, 1803.

"This port being the nearest to Paris of any other, and being situated on the river Seine which runs through it, nothing more need be said as to the advantages that must of course arise to those who address their merchandize direct through this channel for that market—in fact the most part of the goods for Paris from all the ports in this country whether from Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, L'Orient, Havre, &c. are actually relanded here and put into barges to mount the river at a small expence; or loaded on carts, if greater expedition is required. This is likewise the channel for great part of Germany and Switzerland. And that nothing may be wanted to complete the situation of this place for trade, Government has lately granted the same privileges to this port as those on the coast, namely, that of depositing foreign goods till they are sold, with liberty to reship them for any other market. All West-India produce fetch a better price here than in any other place, on account of its vicinity to Paris.

"In this city, and its environs, are very considerable manufactories of all kinds, which alone consume prodigious quantities of your produce, viz. pot and pearl ash, cottons, fish oil, indigo, dye and other woods, shumac, quercitron or American bark, &c. Madder roots (in French alizari) is an article of which there are at least 10,000 bags annually consumed by our dyers for the Turkey red, and by the callico printers, who also make use of considerable quantities of East-India white goods.

"In a late conversation I had with the honorable Mr. Livingston, your Minister, at Paris, I recommended the culture of madder roots in America, which is an article of very great importance, and the consumption of which is daily augmenting in England, as well as here; and from the increased demand, its price has nearly doubled since the peace. It is grown in Turky, Barbary, in the south of France, Holland &c. but the most esteemed is the Cyprus, which is now at the most exorbitant price of 180 livers per cwt. The Dutch grow and manufacture it into a powder, and export it to England and France, in great quantities. As you have land and climates of all descriptions in your country, I have no doubt of its answering on a trial being made, and of its becoming an article of commerce with you as extensive as lucrative.——Shumac is likewise much in demand here, and nearly of the same consumption, but I never saw any American in this market. The most esteemed here is that of Malaga. Quercitron or American bark, is in repute here, though as yet little known; and the small quantity we have, comes through London at an advanced price."

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Extract of a letter, just received at New-York, dated Gibraltar, March 9.

"Yesterday by accident, I saw part of a private letter from Mr. O'Brien, at Algiers, to Mr. Gavino, our Consul at this place. As near as I can recollect, he expresses great fears that a rupture will shortly take place between the Dey of Algiers and the United States, owing to our government sending the annual tribute in Cash, instead of naval stores, which he is in great want of. This circumstance, added, to the great present he has lately received from the court of Madrid, has made a demand of 180,000 dollars from the court of Great Britain, as an equivalent for eighteen slaves that made their escape from Oran in an English vessel; this demand I do not think will be complied with. He has also broke his treaty with France, and made a demand upon that government of 60.000 dollars.

"Mr. Obrien, after saying that he does not think himself safe at Algiers, requesting Mr. Gavino to forward his letters under cover, to the Swedish Consul, concludes with,

"On the 10th of February, a Spanish frigate arrived with the new Spanish Consul, who brought a present to the Dey of 50,000 dollars, besides 120 fathoms, (making 120,000 dollars to pay the arrears due from the court of Madrid to the Regency. Upon the receipt of the money the Dey ordered their cruizers to be ready for sea next week. There is no knowing the force of the Dey's squadron."

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A letter of Rousseau to his bookseller at the Hague.

Sir,

I am very sorry for that embarrassment which you tell me you lie under, on account of the Savoyard's Creed, inserted in my Emilius; but I declare to you again, once for all, that no power on earth, no censure, no threats, no violence, shall ever prevail on me to suppress a syllable of what I have written. As you did not think it necessary to consult me with regard to the contents of my manuscript, when you treated for the copy, you have no right to make application to me now, on account of the obstacles you may meet with to its publication; especially as the bold truths, scattered up and down in my other works, might very naturally suggest to you, that this was by no means exempted from the like. I am astonished you should ever conceive that a man, who takes so many precautions that his works may not be altered after his decease, would permit them to be mutilated during his life time.

With respect to the several reasons you have urged, you might have spared yourself that trouble, by supposing that I had myself reflected on what was proper to be done. You tell me, that I am censured even by persons of my own way of thinking. But this cannot possibly be; for I, who certainly am of my own way of thinking, approve what I have done; nor is there any action of my whole life with which my heart is more perfectly satisfied. In ascribing glory to God, and endeavouring to promote the real good of mankind, I have done my duty. Whether they profit by it, or not; whether they approve or blame me for my conduct in so doing, concerns me not: I would not give a straw to convert their censure to applause. As for the rest, to take things in the worst light, what can the world do to me more than the infirmities of my nature will very speedily do of themselves? The public can neither confer nor deprive me of my reward: this depends not on any human power. You see, therefore, that my measures are taken, let what will happen; for which reason, I would advise you to press me no farther on the subject; as every thing you can possibly advance will be absolutely to no purpose.

Yours, &c.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

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The blessings of the Kine-Pock among the Indians.

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Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Gantt, Chaplain of Congress, dated 28th ult. to Dr. Waterhouse.

"I inoculated twelve of the Miami Indians at the request of their chief, and supplied them with matter. About two months after they left *Washington*, I received a letter from their Interpreter, informing me that the matter proved active, and that three hundred had been inoculated and gone well through it; and that by the time I could receive the letter, double that number would submit to inoculate; so that it is probable it will extend through all the neighbouring tribes."

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(CIRCULAR.)

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To the Artists and Manufacturers of the United States.

The association of ARTISTS and MANUFACTURERS, instituted in Philadelphia, for the purpose of promoting the arts and manufactories of the United States, having resolved to present a memorial and petition to congress, at their next session, for the more effectual encouragement and protection of domestic industry, request of their brethren every where dispersed, and of similar associations, as far as lies in their power, to transmit answers to the following questions:

Has your trade increased since the peace of 1783, in the same proportion as the population of the United States or of the state you inhabit?

If it has not increased in the same proportion, what are the reasons that, in your opinion, have retarded its progress?

What is the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, and of natives to foreigners, in your township or state?

How are apprentices taken in your trade, and for what period of time?

What has been the average of journeymen's wages for the last seven years: and is it customary to work by the piece or by time?

Are you under the necessity of obtaining any of your tools, or any other commodity, manufactured or unmanufactured, from a foreign nation, in order to finish your goods for the market; and what duty do the tools or other articles pay on exportation?

You are requested also to state what duties are imposed on your finished goods when imported into foreign ports, distinguishing those countries where they are totally prohibited. And as it is intended that the petition requesting an alteration in any law relative to the arts, shall be liberal and founded on reciprocity, you will also state on what terms foreign goods, of the same or similar manufacture to yours are admitted into the United States, that this association may be enabled to state with certainty whether foreign or domestic mechanical industry receives the greatest encouragement and protection from the government of the United States. And if any petition has been presented to Congress from your trade, you will please to inform us what were its objects and the reception it met with.

In addition to these facts your opinion will be thankfully received as to the kind of protection against foreign competition, that it would be necessary to obtain from Congress.

Our views in collecting the above information will be obvious to every person; it is therefore hoped, that similar societies, and individuals where there are no societies will as speedily as possible furnish such knowledge as they may be possessed of, and transmit it to the secretary, at Philadelphi *post paid.*

The days for ballotting for new members, who have been previously recommended to the society will be on the first Monday of every month exactly at 7 o'clock at Mr. Littlewood's.

Signed by order.

J. LITHGOW, Sec'ry.

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CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Letter from *Joseph Barrell, Esq.* to the corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Pleasing-Hill, Jan. 1, 1803.

In the spring of the last year, I found in the ground a large Irish apple potatoe, which had lain there all winter. This potatoe contained twelve eyes, which I carefully separated, and planted in four different hills in my garden, three eyes in each hill. I dunged the hills well with horse dung which had rotted in the hot-bed the last season; from these four hills I gathered two hundred and thirty-two potatoes; two hundred and ten of them were fit for the pot, and one hundred of the largest weighed thirty-four pounds. The core of this potatoe, without either skin or eye, I cut into six pieces, and planted in one hill; from this I gathered twenty-two potatoes, all very small, none bigger than a large cranberry; so that the whole produce was two hundred and fifty-four. It is remarkable, all the potatoes that were from the core were of the true Irish apple kind, and all that were from the eyes were of a kind very much like the English whites.

It should be remarked, that the Irish apple potatoe is not a great bearer, and that the past season was not favorable to potatoes.

Mem. The whole produce of this potatoe I have preserved, and mean the next season, to give it a fair trial, and notice the produce of the whole.

I have, for several years, made experiments on potatoes, some of which I communicated to the society, and from them I am fully convinced, that small potatoes are as good for seed as large, that three in a hill is better than a large quantity, that cut potatoes are better than whole, and that the eyes are best of all.

The past season I planted my potatoe field chiefly with eyes, and had in some parts, a prodigious increase; and in the field throughout, full as large a crop as any of my neighbors, although they planted from eight to ten bushels on an acre, and I planted a short half bushel on an acre, and had I cut the eyes carefully, I am sure there would not have been a peck to an acre. In this method there will be an immense saving of more than nineteen twentieths of the seed, which is well worth the attention of every farmer who dares to differ from the practice of his father. My overseer, wanting faith in this method, planted a single large potatoe, with many eyes in a hill by itself; he gave it three times as much dung as any other hill, and it produced only thirty-four potatoes of all sizes. I am, &c.

JOSEPH BARRELL.

FOR SALE,

At public vendue, at Rhodes's City Tavern on Saturday the 21st May next, the following valuable lots in the City of Washington, viz.

LOTS No 1 and 2 in square No. 55. Lots No. 17 and 18 in square No. 67 and lots No. 1 and 2 in square No. 141—for approved notes negotiable at 6 and 12 months with interest.

Thomas Herty will shew the lots and titles to any person inclined to purchase at private sale, previous to the above time.

J. CONNOR, Auctioneer.

April 25, 1803.

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THOMAS CARPENTER, TAYLOR,

HAS just received by recent arrivals at Philadelphia, from England, and the East Indies, a handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality, also Patent water proof Cloth's and Cassimere's, superior NAVY BLUE and other colours; handsome NAVY & FASHIONABLE BUTTONS, &c.

Gentlemen of ARMY, NAVY and FASHION served with expedition and taste.

New Jersey Avenue, seventh house from Capitol Square and Pennsylvania Avenue near the President's square.

April 13 1803. tf.

CARVING & GILDING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general he has commenced the above business on the Pennsylvania Avenue a few doors east of Mr. Morin's Tavern, where all kinds of looking glass and picture frames window and bed cornices gerandoles, brackets &c &c. may be had on the shortest notice, he flatters himself by constant attention to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their order.

ISAAC COOPER.

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Whereas the Commissioners named and authorised in the commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against ISAAC POLOCK, of the district of Columbia, have certified to the honorable William Cranch, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, that the said Isaac Polock hath in all things conformed himself to the directions of the act of the United States for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States—Notice is hereby given that the said certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the act of Congress aforesaid directs, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of April next, on which day, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, the judge will attend at Stelle's Hotel, in the city of Washington.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch.

URIAH FORREST, Clerk.

April 4 3t

NOTICE.

It is mutually agreed by the subscribers, that from and after this date the partnership that has heretofore subsisted between us, be dissolved.

ROBERT MILLER,
JOHN DOUGLAS.

April 13