captain Staples, 26 days from Port-au-Prince.

Letters received in town, by the way of Holland, mention the safe arrival of ship John Adams, captain Wood, at Liverpool, from this port.

The St. Georges Packet, captain Crowell, has arrived at Savannah, in distress, from Trinidad, bound to this port.

Arrived, Lane, Gilpatrick, Pepperelboro; Farmer, Emery; Edward, Hopkins, Bath; Friendship, Beverly; Rebecca and Polly, Dillon, New-York; Cynthia, Gloucester; Isabella, Pitts, Philadelphia; Jefferson, Plymouth; Nymph, Hyatt, New-York; Favorite, Ginn, Biddeford. Cleared, Andromeda, Schenck, Waldoboro; Goodintent, Rackliff, Portland; Victory, Portsmouth; Swallow, Gloucester; Hero, Robinson, New-York; Agnes, Newburyport; Lydia, do; Dispatch, Adams, Savannah; Ranger, Salem.

January 25.

Mr. MUNROE.

"James Munroe, Esq. was this day nominated to the senate of the U. States as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid, for the purpose of adjusting the differences subsisting in consequence of the recent infraction of the treaty with Spain, by an officer of that government, on the Mississippi.

"It is said, that after Mr. Munroe shall have adjusted the objects intrusted to his discretion at Madrid, that he will have to proceed to Paris upon a further mission of great importance, and with the functions of minister extraordinary." [Jan. 11.]

Thus ends, for the present, a subject, which, for some months, has excited the "sensibilities of the country." Those who have suffered and are still suffering, must wait, if they can, with patience, the event of negociation. Probably more than one year will elapse, before this can be known. The interregnum will be calamitous to the inhabitants of Kentucky, Tenessee, Ohio and the Mississippi Territory. The channel of their wealth is obstructed: Their produce must rot, or be transported with the imminent hazard of loss. The Mississippi is the main artery of their existence, and if this is, for a long time, choaked, will it not produce a fever? Remote from the seat of power, and inured to enterprize, feeling much more keenly the loss of property than the authority of government, knowing the weakness of their oppressors, and a ready way of redress, is it certain that they will submit to the tardy process of negociation? However popular the mission may be with those who are not immediate sufferers, will it not wear a very different character to those who are?

Though it is a subject of national concern, which involves no question of executive or legislative powers; tho' it has been announced in the president's message as inviting legislation, still it has been managed with all the secrecy of a despotic government. The doors of information have been closed, and opened only to let out Mr. Munroe. We know that he is going first to Madrid, and then to Paris, with an outfit of *ten thousand dollars*, and a salary of *nine*, to *see about the business*.

It has been insinuated that Mr. Munroe would be instructed, in case of failure at the court of Spain, to negociate with the first consul for the possession of Louisiana. This is impossible. In the first place, his Catholic majesty is an independent sovereign, *not a perfect of Bonaparte*. No doubt, when Mr. M. spreads our grievances before him, he will come to his senses, and be disposed to indemnify us for the past, and secure us for the future. Where then will be the necessity of repairing to the court of the first consul; when all differences can be adjusted with his Catholic majesty, who is not nor never has been, under the influence or controul of France.

Another argument is drawn from the character of Mr. M. He has been in France, and given ample proof of his independent spirit, and nice sensibility to national honor. Is it, therefore, to be supposed, that he will consent to become the agent in purchasing the forbearance of France. Will he degrade himself so far as to ask as a *favor* of Bonaparte, that for *two* or *three millions of dollars* he will grant to us the right of settling the province. For with what color or pretence can he solicit the cession, unless he offers an equivalent, and what can this be but money? Bonaparte will see the motives of the request, and will probably be willing to profit by them. He will see, that not the want of territory, but the dread of having him for neighbor, brought Mr. M. to Paris, and possibly, he will grant the *forbearance* for a few millions, knowing that he can be our neighbor whenever he pleases. It can, therefore, be considered in no other light than an indirect mode of paying tribute, and on this ground we infer the total impossibility of Mr. M's. having any agency in the transaction. To establish this character of Mr. M. we beg leave to quote a few passages from his correspondence while he was a sagacious and spirited negociator with the committee of public safety, and afterwards with the far-famed directory, of whom he thus speaks: "Revelliere Lepeaux, Rewbell, Sieyes, Le Tourneur and Barras, *are elected to the directoire; and who are all distinguished for their talents and integrity, as likewise their devotion to the revolution; a circumstance which not only furnishes reasonable ground whereon to estimate the principles of those who choose them, but which will tend essentially to give stability to the revolution itself.*"

We give this rather as a specimen of his great judgment and love of true liberty. The following is more in point:—

In his letter to the secretary of state, in the year 1794, he thus speaks, on the subject of a loan: "I am, however, persuaded it will be revived with you; for so vast are their armies and extensive their operations, that they must be destracted for money, and forced to gain it from whom they can. And I sincerely wish we may assist them, if possible, and which, I presume, it will be, especially if not comprised in the war, and which I think cannot be, although we should immediately wrest from Britain and Spain the rights they have usurped from us. The credit of the United States is such in Europe and America, and their means of reimbursement so unquestionable, especially in the particular of the Western Territory (an object viewed, at present, with great cupidity on this side of the Atlantic) that I am persuaded the amount expected might be obtained by loan; and I am equally so, that the people would *chearfully bear a tax*, the product of which was to be applied in aid of the *French republic*."*

Other arguments are derived from the policy and well known character of our executive magistrate. His firmness of nerve, his extensive views, his quickness to resent insults, his readiness to sacrifice personal popularity to the permanent interest of his country, all forbid the idea of tribute in the form of a bargain. His reliance upon his own stability & spirit to meet, with promptness, every difficulty, and redress every injury; his dependence upon his friends to incur cheerfully any expence or make any effort for defence or security, render it next to impossible that he should ever cause a blush upon the face of our national honor. Besides, Mr. Jefferson is acquainted with history, and knows from facts as well as observation, that the plan of buying off neighbors has always been construed by them into an invitation to return when the money was expended. The Romans, in their decline, not liking the spears & helmed heads of the barbarians, gave them money to keep themselves off; and as the latter wanted money more than land, and knowing that they could take possession when policy or necessity required it, they were willing to strike the bargain. Now the difference, in point of good faith, between the Goths and the legions of the first consul, we leave to be estimated by Mr. Jefferson. Full well Mr. J. knows, that if he can quiet apprehension till his election is past; if the united wisdom of Messrs. Livingston, Pinckney & Munroe can, for a few millions, put off the evil day, still it must come at length in ten fold gloom. Such short sighted policy, therefore, such prostration of national dignity, such spiritless, humbling expedients, such an acknowledgment of weakness and dependence, such a dereliction of the maxims of true wisdom, will not, cannot find a place in the councils of *our* executive.

* *The sum the French Republic wanted from us was about five millions of dollars, to be borrowed under the guarantee of the United States, but secured by a mortgage of an adequate portion of their national domains.*

[*Palladium.*]

NEW-YORK, January 29.

The brig Bellona, Delano, of and for this port, was spoken with on the 5th instant, on her passage from Hamburg, in great distress. She was making for New-Providence, or the nearest port.

On Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock a girl, apparently not more than 15 years of age, was observed coming out of the house of Mr. James Tripp, No. 76, Pearl-street, with a bundle under her arm. Being interrogated by one of the family as to her business there, she enquired for a captain Smith, to whom she had brought home some linen from the washerwoman; and being answered that no such person lived there or in the neighborhood, she went away; her youth and artless demeanor prevented any suspicion of her real character. Soon afterwards, some of the family having occasion to go up stairs, discovered that two martin muffs and tippets, two lead-colored muslin gowns, one white muslin ditto, two dark calico ditto, two white dimity petticoats, one pair of black morrocco slippers, one pair of lead colored cotton gloves, one white muslin handkerchief, and one checked cotton ditto, were missing. It is supposed that the door of the house being left a jar, the girl had seized the opportunity of slipping up stairs unperceived and effected the robbery. Crimes of this nature are becoming very general amongst us; it behoves our citizens to be more than usually cautious and vigilant.

A letter from London, to a merchant in this city, dated November 24, received by the ship Surprise, arrived at Norfolk, mentions the arrival at London of the ship Oneida Chief, Kemp, from New-York, on the 22d of November; of the Leicester Packet, at Falmouth, from New-York, on the 20th of November; of the ships Atlantic, Chew, and Ontario, Weeks, from New-York, at Liverpool, the former on the 21st, and the latter on the 22d of November. The ships Maryland, Webb, and Washington, from New-York, the former for London and the latter for Liverpool, had not arrived.

The same letter adds, that flour would not pay at present, and that the only chance of getting it off was to dispose of it for exportation.

Yesterday the following vessels sailed from this port, with a strong northerly breeze: The British ship George, Simpson, for Londonderry; the ship South-Carolina, Steele, for Havre de Grace; the ship Alexander, for Charleston; the British brig Sisters, Mackie, for Dublin; the brig Thomas Pinckney, for Port Republican, and several smaller vessels for the West-Indies. Captain John Rivington, of the 38th regiment, and two Messrs. Burkes, went out passengers in the George.

NORFOLK, January 25.

Arrived, the schr. Betsy, captain Kimpton, 21 days from Tobago; last from St. Thomas.

Arrived in distress, the ship Perseverance, capt Coggeshall, 105 days from Rotterdam, bound to New-York.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *February 2.*

Our readers may see in the opposite page, the fate of the memorials from the ex-judges, in the lower house. From the following report of the committee appointed in the senate, which has been furnished us by an obliging correspondent at Washington, they will observe that this truly important subject is likely to be treated in a differ-manner by that body, and not be carried down by the sullen, silent vote of a domineering majority.

In Senate of the United States,

January 28th, 1803.

Mr. Morris, from the committee to whom was referred the memorials of judges Basset, Benson, Bourne, Griffith, Hitchcock, Key, Magill, Smith, Taylor, Tilghman and Wolcott,

Reported,

That the petitioners were judges of certain courts, inferior to the supreme court, constituted by an act of the 13th February, 1801, and duly commissioned to hold their offices during good behavior.

That while holding and exercising their offices, an act was passed on the 8th of March last, to repeal the said act of the 13th February, 1801, and transfer the duties of the said judges from them to others.

That a question has arisen, whether, by reason of the premises, the said petitioners be deprived of their offices.

That this question depending on the construction of the laws and constitution of the United States, is not properly cognizable by the senate.

The committee, therefore, conceive it improper either to give reasons or express opinions; but they consider it as a question of high and serious import, and believe that a speedy investigation and final decision is of great moment to the commonwealth.

Wherefore, they submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to be filed by the attorney-general against Richard Basset, one of the said petitioners, for the purpose of deciding judicially on their claims.

Read and made the order of the day for Wednesday next, (this day.)

Attest,

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Sec'ry.

Did our government possess *half an eye*, to use a vulgar phrase, they might clearly discern the policy of Spain in closing the port of New-Orleans against us contrary to treaty. Robbed by France of one possession after another, nay, her very existence threatened by that huge Colossus which attempts to put one foot upon the Indus and the other on the Mississippi, and to make all below her own, Spains feels herself in no situation to refuse any sacrifice which such a power is pleased to demand. But is it possible, is it consistent with the principles of our nature or the feelings of an humiliated monarch, that she will not covertly throw every obstacle in the way of her own annihilation, after finding that an open declared resistance would be vain? We believe not. And the conviction upon our minds is, that Spain, even in the infringement of her treaty with us, has evinced herself our sincere friend. Despoiled of her whole territory on both sides of the Mississippi, no motive of interest, except the salvation of us both, could have influenced her to "occlude" us from New-Orleans, which, with the adjacent territory, must shortly be transferred to another power. That country, once possessed by France, and her whole American dominions, both insular and continental, must become an instantaneous victim to French rapacity. Spain knows this, and seeing no other power to arrest the blow but ourselves, whose good neighborhood and pacific dispositions she has had sufficient experience of, she wishes to give us a *foretaste* of the bitter draught prepared for us both—She has for a *moment*, whilst she can, adopted the conduct which the French will, when masters of Louisiana and the Floridas, *constantly* pursue.

She has shut the *Port of the Mississippi* against us!—She thereby warns as a friend of our danger—She thereby wishes to awake us from a slumber more awful than death. It behoves us then, (or is the government not to be roused?) as friends to our country, as the present guardians of the future destiny of our children's children and of unborn millions, to be vigilant while vigilance will yet aught avail—to *be up* whilst we may, and to strike one blow whilst we *can*. New-Orleans once in our hands, and neither the arts nor the arms of the French can molest us. The usurper of the Rhine and the plunderer of Italy, may then be set at defiance.

Died, on the 28th ultimo, at Bellieu, in Stafford county, Virginia, major *Henry Fowles*, one of the justices of that county.---He distinguished himself throughout the whole of the revolutionary war as an intrepid, brave and humane officer. He was an honest man, lived beloved, and died lamented.

There is a rumor in town, that a serious misunderstanding has lately taken place at Washington, between the president and some of his warmest congressional friends. To what cause the misunderstanding is to be attributed is not yet known. It is conjectured, however, that the devotees of popularity in congress, having discovered that the public voice is uplifted against their secret proceedings recommended by the president, and the feeble and pusilanimous executive measures on the subject of Louisiana, have at length determined to desert their hero, and thus secure to themselves the *affections of the "sovereign people."* Be this as it may, it is a fact, that general Smith has talked very loudly about the "country being on the eve of war," and the necessity of "expending whatever money can be spared in making preparations for that event." He also called the president's favorite plan of erecting a dry dock, at Washington, a *mis timed project*.

Doctor Eustis not only called the plan a *project*, but went into a long discussion, to shew that it was an *ill judged* and *foolish project*.

And, my lord Bacon "did not think this a proper time to vote for expending a million of money, and probably more, for the purpose of making an experiment upon a *project*, the success of which, to say the least, was *extremely problematical*. It was of no consequence to him with whom the *project* originated, nor by whom it had been recommended; he considered it as a *project for expending millions* of dollars of the public money, and the measure having been recommended by the *president*, was no argument with him why he should vote for it."

Alas! Who shall decide, says the carricature, when doctors disagree!!

[*Com. Adv.*]

DELAWARE ELECTION.

When the phrenzy of party politics shall have subsided, and the faithful page of history be unfolded, it will be found true, that the boast of general Smith, in the debate in congress, on the 5th instant, "that his party had taken great pains to divest the federalists of power," is founded on scenes the most infamous that ever disgraced any cause in the worst country on earth. These scenes are daily developing; and we have just learnt from the state of Delaware, that the grand jury of the county of New-Castle had recently presented 163 persons for voting, not being qualified by law; two inspectors for receiving illegal votes, knowing them to be so; and another for putting a ticket in the box, for a man who was not present at the election. These votes were principally in favor of Mr. Rodney, who obtained his election by a lean majority of 15. If there is one spark of honor or justice in the Eighth congress, they will investigate this subject. [*Boston Centinel.*]

The school of medicine at Paris, has published, in its transactions, some interesting observations of citizen Delerau Defontaines, physician at St. Germain, on a living insect which was found in the substance of the liver of a man who died at the age of 33, of a disorder in the stomach and bowels. It is a worm about the size of a full grown silk worm, and of a brownish red. The body moves by means of rings, regularly articulated, each articulation being marked with a white point surmounted by a dart of a firm texture, and extremely acute. The head of the insect is armed with a species of horn, and the lower extremity of the body is terminated in a manner similar to that of a lobster.

[*London paper.*]

An effectual method of removing the taste of Garlic or Wild onion from milk.

"When the milk is new from the cow, pour one quart of boiling water into every gallon of milk; stir it through, and put the whole into broad shallow dishes, so that it will not be above two inches deep. Let these dishes be placed on an open shelf, that the vapour may pass freely and entirely away. When the milk has stood in this manner twelve hours, it may be put into a churn altogether, or only the cream, as may be most agreeable to the taste or practice of the operator. Milk from cows that have pastured on garlic, (or wild onion,) when managed in this way, will be quite sweet."

The brig Industry, captain Briggs, arrived at Wilmington, N. C. on Monday the 10th instant, in 16 days from Martha Brae. On the 3d instant, in latitude 29, 11, longitude 79, 30, captain Briggs fell in with the wreck of the ship America from Boston, which had been abandoned by the crew; her foremast, mizenmast, topmasts, top-gallant-masts, yards and sails were hanging to her. Captain B. sent his mate and three hands on board, who found the wreck well stript of furniture and cargo, and 8 feet water in the hold. The cargo consisting of wine, oil, rum, brandy, &c. was principally stove. Captain B. continued with the wreck until he took out 6 or 7 boat loads of wine, rum, oil, sails, rigging, cheese, butter, soap, &c. and shortly after he left her, she went down.

From Bryden's Marine List.

February 2.

Arrived, brig Betsy & Peggy, Durkee, 6 days from Savannah—Cotton—Falls & Brown. Sailed in company with the ship Comet, Stevenson, for this port. Passed a brig in the bay bound up.

Arrived, the Prussian brig Hoop, capt. Buck, from Leer—Ballast—Gueldner & Spott.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Betsy & Peggy, Durkee, Savannah

Sch'r Unicorn, Cook, St. Andrews, N. S.

CLEARED,

Ship Elk, Jones, Cape-Francois

To the Rev. J. DANIEL KURTZ,
Pastor of the Lutheran Church.

Sir,

THE Directors of the Impartial Free School, feel it a duty incumbent on them publicly to tender you, and the benevolent society over which you preside, their grateful thanks, in behalf of the orphans under their care, for the liberal collection raised in your church for their benefit; and they fervently pray that you may be enabled to continue to plead thus ably from the pulpit the orphan's cause, until the legislature shall see fit, in their wisdom, to make provision by law for the establishment of free schools throughout the state.

SARAH MICKLE,
President.
KEZIA NORRIA,
Secretary I. H. S.

☞ *The ladies, members of the Impartial Humane Society, are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance on* Monday next, *precisely at ten o'clock—It being their anniversary there will be business of importance to transact.*

By order of the president,
KEZIA NORRIS,
Secretary I. H. S.

February 2.

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

The 3d instant, at 10 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of

A variety of DRY GOODS, the greatest part of which will be sold without reserve, for cash.

And at 12 o'clock,

40 hhds. of the 1st and 2d quality sugar
36 puncheons of 3d and 4th proof rum
23 pipes of Madeira wine, old and fit for immediate use
40 bags black pepper
42 quarter chests hyson and other teas
18 hhds. of excellent molasses
171 bags and 4 hhds. coffee
A few pipes brandy and Holland gin
Soap, candles, &c.

Also,

21 bales of upland cotton.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

February 2.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to my sale To-morrow,

50 kegs of excellent Raisins
16 barrels and half barrels Almonds
20 casks Malaga Wine, and
8 hhds. damaged Tobacco, for account of those concerned.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

February 2.

HEMP.

Ten tons Russia HEMP, just received and for sale by PROUD & THURSTON,
Bowly's wharf.

February 2. d4t

Manager wanted.

WANTED a Person capable of managing a FARM about 4 miles from town, either on shares or for wages. A married man would be preferred. None without an unexceptionable character need apply. Enquire of the printers.

February 2. eo8t

The Subscriber offers for sale,

1800 bushels York River white WHEAT, clean, sound and fit for exportation, on board the schr. Novicella, lying at Fell's Point. The vessel lying there detained with the ice, the cargo will be sold low to an exporter or miller.

AUG. BOUGHAN.

February 2. d3t

Caution.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from crediting my wife Dorice King, who is absent from my bed and board, as I am determined not to pay any debt she may contract.

A. KING.

February 2. d3t‖

Notice.

THE copartnership of Hickley and Henninger, Stone-cutters, of this city, is dissolved by mutual consent—all those to whom they are indebted are desired to call for payment; and all those indebted to them, are desired to call and pay their respective accounts, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

February 2. eo3t‖

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of the City of Washington, hath obtained from the orphans' court letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Fownes, late of Fell's Point, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby desired to render the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscriber at or before the tenth day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SARAH FOWNES, Ex'x.

City of Washington, Feb. 2. taw3t‖

For Savannah, (G.)

The Brig
BETSY and PEGGY,
Pearl Durkee, master;

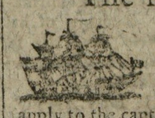
She will be ready to receive a cargo on the 3d instant, to sail on the 6th. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at Stewart's wharf, Fell's Point, or to

FALLS & BROWN,

Who have received by said vessel, and offer for sale, 150 bales prime upland Georgia COTTON.

February 2. d3t

The Norfolk Packet,



Schooner VICTORY,
Captain Barbine,

Will sail for Norfolk in a day or two. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at Barton's wharf, Fell's Point.

February 2. 1t

To Rent,

A very large and convenient STORE, about 40 feet deep, and nearly opposite the coffee-house in Light street. For terms apply at the bar of the Fountain Inn.

January 14. eo8t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the estate of H. M. Muller, deceased, late supercargo to the West-Indies. All persons having demands against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, duly authenticated, to the subscriber; and all those indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

ALBERT SEEKAMP.

Jauary 14. eo6w