lars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; which sum shall be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury.

Sect. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the nett proceeds of the lands which may be sold by virtue of this act, after deducting the surveying expences and other expences incident to the sale thereof, shall, and the same are hereby appropriated in the first place, towards paying to the state of Georgia a sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of the articles of agreement and cession entered into between the United States and that state; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorised and directed to pay accordingly, and from time to time, as the same shall be received in the treasury of the United States, so much of the said nett proceeds as will amount to the said sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sect. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all navigable rivers within the territory of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee, shall be deemed to be and remain public highways.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the senate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BRUSSELS, April 15.

All the French troops from Antwerp have entered the fortifications which border on the frontiers of the Batavian republic, where they are waiting for orders.

The whole of the troops destined for Louisiana have been disembarked.

VIENNA, April 2.

The Imperial ambassador at the court of London has sent a courier to announce to our court, the misunderstanding which has recently occurred between England and France, in consequence of which our government has resolved, in case of war, to observe the most strict neutrality with regard to the Austrian ports and countries bordering on the Adriatic sea. The French ambassador, Champagny, has sent a courier to Paris to advise his government of this event. It is believed that our court will not interfere in any manner with the differences between France and England; but as France is sending considerable reinforcements into Italy, we think the same precautionary measures ought to be adopted on our part; and that the troops which occupy the neighboring garrisons ought to be in readiness to march to their proper destinations.

The Russian ambassador Rasumowsky, & the English minister, Arthur Plagel, had obtained leave of absence for six months, but they have determined to make no use of it, while the present unsettled state of affairs exists.

FRANKFORT, April 10.

Colonel Erskine has passed through our city from Vienna, in great haste for London. It is said he is charged with dispatches of the highest importance.

Hague.—The Belgic papers have announced that in case of war, the Batavian government would fit out 12 ships of the line, 6 frigates and some smaller vessels. The measure would be without effect, seeing, that if a rupture should take place our ports would be blockaded by a fleet much superior to ours. Besides, the armament of 12 ships of the line, in the critical state of our finances, would be extremely difficult.

SALEM, May 27.

"*The cup of death goes round, and who so artful as to put it by?*"—In the dispensations of our *merciful* president, whose maxim is "to injure the best men least," Mr. William Pickman, naval officer of this port, was yesterday ejected from office, and Mr. Samuel Ward, placed there in his stead. Mr. P's crime is well known—he was appointed by Washington. Should the wheel of office move briskly, we may all hope for our share of the loaves and fishes.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

It has been published several times that Great-Britain prevents the expedition of France to Louisiana. Has Mr. Jefferson made any treaty with the former power & stipulated for that purpose? It is believed not. But Britain is extremely wakeful to the ambitious projects of France, and to her own safety. The United States are not indebted for their preservation to any foresight, wisdom, or firmness in the administration; for the reverse of all this has been the case.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rio Buono, Jamaica, dated 21st April, to his friend in this city.

"By undoubted information from the north side of the Island, markets are supplied with every kind of provisions for above a year, and salted provisions can be purchased at Kingston, for ten per cent. less than I gave for my cargo at New-York. The droggers are running into all the out-ports from Kingston, and selling at any price they can get—at a credit of six months, to prevent the provisions spoiling in store. The crops of sugar are less than they have been for a number of years, and consequently the rum crops must fail in proportion." The letter adds, that it has rained incessantly since the 11th instant, in consequence of which it begins to be sickly."

TRANSLATIONS.

PARIS, *April* 13.—Madame Basteriches, niece of the consul Cambeceres, on Sunday last, made a collection for the poor, in the church Saint Roche, the amount of which was very considerable.

General Bernadotte, minister near the United States, has departed for Rochefort; from whence he will embark for America.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated January 26.—"Neither sir Alexander Ball, nor general Villette, have received orders relative to the evacuation of this island. On the contrary, sir Alexander Ball has been ordered to raise two thousand Maltese troops, of which a body of 800 men has been already formed; the raising of the rest is deferred until it is determined if we are to keep possession of the island.

A courier extraordinary, who passed through Bordeaux from Paris to Spain the 6th April, has remitted it is said, to the prefect of the department, a note, which announced to him, that the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia had become mediators between France and England, on account of the differences which subsist between the two countries.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Orozembo, Tilton, in 52 days from Hamburg. Left ship Hantonio, Rollins, just arrived from New-York; ship Caroline, Moore, of Portsmouth, from Charleston; ship Eliza, Odel, from Boston; ship Margaret, of Baltimore, for India, and a Salem schooner from Charleston, with rice.

Same day, the sloop Polly, Lawrence, from Virginia, via Amboy.

Cleared, the ship Catharine, Fanning, Canton.

From Canton. On the 22d instant arrived at Providence (R. I.) the ship Tyre, captain Brown, from Canton. Mr. Stephen Dexter, the supercargo, has furnished the following list of American vessels left at Whampoa, the 30th December, 1802, and the other marine articles:—Ship Manchester, John Brice, of Philadelphia; Catherine, B. Worth, of Boston; Sally, N. Storer, of New-Haven; Arctic, S. Briggs, of Philadelphia; Mount Vernon, Moore, of Philadelphia; Jonny, Crocker, of Boston; Herald, Derby, of Boston; schooner Hetty, Briggs, of Philadelphia.

Advices were received at Canton, on the 11th December, that the ship Alert, captain Ellets, and the ship Athalpa, captain Wild, both of Boston, had arrived at Macao, from the N. W. coast; and as we came down the river, we passed two ships in the night, which we supposed to be the Alert and the Athalpa.

The ship Hazard, of Providence, was at Macao, waiting the arrival of captain W. F. Megee; likewise at Macao, the ship Columbia, captain Fitch, of Nantucket, from a sealing voyage. As we past Macao, we saw three ships going up, one of them shewed American colors—did not speak either of them.

May 8th, long. 66, 24, W. lat. 32, 29, N. spoke with brig Ann, captain Smith, of New-Haven, 11 days out from Georgetown, for Barbados, all well on board.

May 16, spoke brig Lucinda, captain George Daggett, of and bound to New-York, 62 days out from Rio Janerio; had been on a sealing voyage on the coast of Patagonia, where he had lost two schooners and thirty one men.

From Capper, on the winds near the Cape of Good-Hope, in the winter months.

"In the vicinity of the Cape, at this season, the westerly wind blows almost incessantly, generally increasing near the land, until the ships have passed the bank. A few degrees to the eastward, the wind will sometimes come for a day or two from the S. E. but the prevailing wind on both sides during these winter months, is unquestionably the N. W. The struggle seems to be between the cold air from the pole, and the reflux of the air near the S. E. trade.

"After having passed the bank of Lagullus, ships should be a good offing to the eastward, even those which intend going the windward passage; for immediately round the Cape, there is often a strong set on the land, whilst at the entrance of the Mosambique Channel, from the Cape Corientes, the current runs frequently with considerable violence to the S. E. so that between the south end of Madagascar and the main land of Africa, the utmost care is necessary to avoid running either upon one coast or the other."

On navigating in the passage from the Mediterranean to the Dardanells, Oliver observes:—"We followed the coast of Europe, because the waters which came from the Black Sea form a current more rapid in the middle of the channel, and towards the coast of Asia. The Caiques, which are ascending, all follow the same route; whereas in returning, mariners take care too keep in the middle of the channel, and even to approach the coast of Asia a little more than that of Europe; which facilitates their return, especially if a light northerly wind allows them to spead their sails.

In Denmark, an ordinance requires that their army should be recruited only with natives of the country.

Captain Bainbridge, we understand, is appointed to the command of the frigate Philadelphia, which is shortly to be prepared for sea.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

Vast quantities of lumber, consisting of hewn timber, scantling, boards, shingles, &c. now cover the shores of the Susquehanna from Wilkesbarre, (Pennsylvania) almost to its source—waterbound. Very large quantities of grain, are in store, also waiting for a fresh.

Should it please HIM who "directs the storm," to send refreshing showers, and raise the waters—then would the spirit of enterprize again awake, and the anxious waterman have a fair prospect of reaping the reward of his labors. Every member of the community would participate in the benefit, and grateful sensations would be excited by the blessing.

Cleared, schooner Two Brothers, Griffing, Martinique; sloop Betsy, Voorhes, New-York.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated April 24th.

"It is certain that Mr. Munroe's negociation at Paris is in a fair way. It is even said there is no doubt about the cession of Louisiana to the United States, on condition that the latter settle all claims of their individuals against the French republic, and pay THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in the bargain."

The editor of the Kentucky Gazette acknowledges the receipt of a note from a gentleman in Warrenton, North Carolina, without date, but which must have been subsequent to the 25th April, which says, "the negroes rose in this town last night, and made great havock—We had to fly."

We are informed, that the subscription to the city water loan is now filled.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *June* 2.

Symptoms of Oppugnation.

Augustus B. Woodward, esq. of the city of Washington, in declining a re-election to the 1st branch of the city council of that place, has had the boldness to differ from the *grand lama* of his party, and the independence to make known his true sentiments on the principles of good government. The following extracts from his address are given, not because they contain any thing new in themselves, but because they shew the world that democracy is daily losing some of her misled disciples, and that just principles in politics and *genuine republicanism* are gaining new advocates. On the subject of *non-taxation* and "occlusion" of federalists from office, democracy has loudly clamored and proudly triumphed. To see her own delusions at length combatted by some of her own repentant followers, is an happy omen, and presages that victory which reason and patriotism must ere long gain over the crafty views of the time-serving democrat, and the aspiring notions of the smooth-tongued demagogue.

Mr. W. after passing some encomiums on the leading principles of the corporate government, wherein the *legislative*, *executive* and *judicial* powers are separate and independent of each other; and after hoping that that system, particularly as far as relates to the judiciary, may remain unimpaired—proceeds:

"On one subject I cannot refrain, in terminating my period of service, to express to you my dissatisfaction. It is that of taxation; and as my sentiments on this point differ from those of *some* others, I presume it will not be unacceptable to you to be possessed of them somewhat in detail.

"Taxes are a necessary attendant on free governments. They are the price which the citizen pays for his liberty.—They are the cost of his exemption from *tyranny*, from *exaction*, and *oppression*. How cheaply the purchase is made, let the citizen of this free and independent republic answer, when he compares his situation with that of the subject of any of the despotic governments on the earth.

"Taxation is not in itself an evil. It is only when it becomes so heavy as to check industry, that it proves an injury. If the money annually levied from a community were so much sunk in the sea, or buried in the earth, it must at length impoverish them. But considered only as a small surplus from each man's property, applied to public accommodation, convenience and embellishment; it is returned into circulation, the industrious man again finds it, and it is as essentially beneficial as a capital obtained in any other mode.

"To render a community perfectly satisfied with its taxation, it ought to perceive that while no member of society is oppressed by it, no individual enjoys any disproportionate advantage, or undue emolument, from the product. It ought to be applied with *purity*, and with *economy*, to public benefit.

"In order to apply public monies with *purity*, it is sufficiently a check that a legislature, of ordinary wisdom, should not be personally interested in the execution of their own laws; or concerned in contracts made under them. Their responsibility to the people will then always operate as an adequate restraint.

"But for a government to be able to use *economy*, something further is requisite. It ought never to be poor. It ought not to be fettered with heavy debts. Its income ought always to leave a liberal excess over its expenditure. It is by improvidence and indiscretion that the resources of a society become mortgaged to the money-lender; and its most effective energies devoted to the exoneration of past burthens, instead of the satisfaction of current wants."

"The *occasion* may justify me in extending my observations to two additional points.

"The inflammation of party-spirit can render no service, but may do essential injury, to Washington. Miserable would be the fate of a citizen of this country, if on account of his entertaining peculiar opinions on any subject, and especially on political subjects, he were to be entirely proscribed by the rest of the society, and held totally unworthy of all trust and confidence. It is right in questions of great political magnitude for a people to manifest a decided sentiment; and to ensure it efficacy by their suffrages. But where competency exists, and with it popular approbation and confidence, it is cruelty and persecution to deny the possessor a share in the councils of the community in which he resides."

A CARD.

The gentlemen of the upper end of the city, and particularly those who keep public houses and livery stables, are respectfully informed that the riding of horses down Market-street, to water at Harrison-street, has become a cause of annoyance, if not nuisance, to their fellow-citizens of the lower end of the town; and they are earnestly invited to direct their hostlers and servants to take their horses by different directions and slow gates, or, *if possible*, find out some other watering place.

From PECK'S *MARINE* REGISTER.

June 2.

Arrived, ship Commerce, Thompson, 58 days from Liverpool—Salt and Dry Goods—John Sherlock. Left there, ships Six Sisters and Baltimore, of Baltimore. May 16, in lat. 35, long. 67, spoke the brig Eliza, captain Lusher, out 8 days from Baltimore.

The brig Two Brothers, from New-Orleans, is in the bay.

Arrived, schr. Maria, captain Chace, 10 days from Cape-Francois—ballast—Wm. Taylor and Thorndick Chace.—Left there schooner Marriner, Weeks, of Baltimore, sold; Sophia, Driscoll, of do. and a number of others, names unknown.

Passed in the bay, ship Montezuma, from Leghorn; Victory, of Marblehead; brigs John, of Providence; Maria, from the Havanna; Philip, from Guadaloupe; schooner Fame, and sloop Hero, from Nantucket, and a number of others, names unknown.

Legislature of the state of Ohio.

Mr. Worthington laid on the table the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the general assembly of the state of Ohio, view with much sensibility the infraction of the twenty-second article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between the United States of America and the king of Spain, tending to injure the best interests of this state, in common with the western states.

Resolved, That this assembly view with much pleasure & satisfaction, the measures adopted by the national legislature at their session, in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi, which, whilst they afford additional proof to the world that the United States are sincerely disposed to cultivate peace, proves they are determined to vindicate their rights.

Resolved, That this assembly have full confidence in the administration of the general government, and rest satisfied that such measures will be pursued as will best secure the rights and interests of the western states in the navigation of the Mississippi, and that they will afford promptly and cheerfully, every aid in their power, in co-operating with the general government, in support of those rights and interests.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the president of the United States.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

CAPE OF GOOD-HOPE.

A gentleman who arrived in the Rolla, captain Arnold, at Providence, Rhode-Island, from India, last from the Cape of Good-Hope, has favored us with the following particulars from that quarter. Although some of these have already been published, we have thought it proper, in order to preserve the connection of his recital, to give it in his own words.

"The colony was restored to the Batavian republic on the 20th of February.

The above restoration was to have taken place on the 1st January, but the unexpected arrival of the Omogine sloop of war on the 3d December, with dispatches to lieutenant-general Francis, postponed it. It is rather a remarkable circumstance, that the triplicates and duplicates arrived previous to the originals, and that the latter arrived in the Furingo, the same day that the Concord frigate brought dispatches to the colony, viz. on the 19th February.

On the 21st, a small tri-colored flag was seen flying on the castle at day break, and at 8 o'clock, the Batavian standard was hoisted under a general salute from the battery, and the British ships of war in the bay. Several public dinners were given, to which the principal officers of the former government were invited. On the 1st of March governor Jamesson was installed, and on the 5th, the British, under the command of vice-admiral sir Roger Curtis, with the principal officers of the civil establishment, sailed for Europe. The ports are open to all nations at present, on their paying an impost duty of ten per cent. to which also their own ships are subject.

It is further stated, with a degree of confidence, that the inhabitants (the glare of pomp having vanished) already begin to regret the departure of the English. The idea of liberty has totally subsided, and the strong arm of power has already braced its nerves, and that in a most visible manner. While the English held the Cape, the toleration of religion was allowed, a piece of ground had been allotted for erecting a Mahometan place of worship, for that numerous sect, and a new chapel had been built by the Dissenters, in Long-street: Behold the reverse—the Mahometans have been refused the grant, and the Dissenters a licence. Commissary general De Witt, having declared, there shall be no other place of worship than the reformed Lutheran church, tauntingly adding, "If the churches are not large enough, I will make them," &c. A similar stretch of power has also been made; a gentleman who was for upwards of four years an examining clerk in the secretary's office, with a salary of one thousand and eighty dollars per annum, and who also had permission to follow his profession as a printer, has, since English government left the colony, been preremptorily ordered to desist from printing, under penalty of prosecution by the fiscal. This gentleman, we are informed, has strongly memorialed the governor and council, on this subject, but not meeting with any redress, intends seeking the protection of our country, where the arms of government are only extended to punish the guilty, and protect the innocent. Had there been sufficient time, it is probable he would have arrived in the Rolla.—The above gentleman, victim of Dutch oppression, has been employed these four years in writing an historical account of the Cape of Good Hope, which we presume will be worthy attention, as from his situation in the secretary's office, he has had access to the archives of government, from the first colonization of the Cape; and his knowledge of the Dutch language, will enable him to throw before the public, many curious anecdotes, relative to the settlement.

Most of the English merchants are preparing to leave the colony. One of them, Mr. Michael Hogan, has advertised the whole of his immense property for public sale, so early as the beginning of April."

Married last evening, by the rev. Mr. Bend, Mr. *James Cheston*, to Miss *Mary Ann Hollingsworth*, both of this city.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Commerce, Thompson, Liverpool

CLEARED,

Ship Augusta, Dawson, Liverpool
Brig Sally, Todd, St. Bartholomews
Schr. Hornet, Long, Aux-Cayes

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to my sales to-morrow morning, *the 3d instant*,

2 bales Turkey Cotton
A few pieces Irish linen and Russia Sheeting
And 50 kegs pickled Salmon.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

June 2.

For Sale by Mayer & Brantz,

No. 13, Calvert-street,

21 pipes high 4th proof Barcelona brandy, of superior flavor
133 quarter casks choice mountain Malaga wine
50 boxes } refined roll brimstone
12 barrels }
60 bags juniper berries
35 dozen black Morocco skins

Also,

Bills of Exchange on London and Amsterdam.

June 2. co3t

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship COMMERCE,
Thomas Thompson, master;
Burthen about 2700 barrels, and will be ready to load in a week. For terms, apply to JOHN SHERLOCK.

Who has for sale,

About 8000 bushels Liverpool Salt, on board the above vessel.

June 2. d3t

For Liverpool,

Ship INDEPENDENCE,
Thos. M'Connell, master.
She has elegant accommodations for passengers, and will positively sail on 7th instant. For passage apply to
JOHN DIFFENDERFFER,
No 65, M'Elderry's wharf.

June 2. d4t

Notice.

THE creditors of Moses Barling, deceased, late of Fell's Point, are requested to call at No. 144, Market-street, on Saturday, the 11th June, and receive a final dividend arising from his estate.

JOHN NICHOLSON, } Adm'rs.
WILLIAM HARRISON, }

June 2. dtJe11

New Theatre.

Not acted this season.

Mr. Warren and Miss Westray's Benefit.

THIS EVENING, June 2,

Will be presented, a celebrated Drama, in 3 acts, called

Adelmorn, the Out-law.

Written by M. G. Lewis, author of the Castle Spectre, &c.

With new scenery, designed by Mr. Holland, and executed by him and Mr. Milbourne.

Scenery expressly painted for this play.

End of the play, a Reel by Masters Harris, Durang and Miss Hunt, pupils of Messrs. Francis and Durang.

Song of "*The Post Captain*," by Mr. Fox.

To which will be added, an admired comedy, in 3 acts, called

A Trip to Scarborough; or, THE MAN OF QUALITY.

Box one dollar, Pit three-quarters of a dollar.

To-morrow evening, for the benefit of Mr. Blissett and Mrs. Shaw, the comedy of THE ROAD TO RUIN, with the farce of *High Life below Stairs.* June 2.

CAME to the subscriber's house, on the York road, about 4½ miles from the city of Baltimore, on the 20th ultimo, a brindle COW, about 9 years old—she has a crop, slit and under scollop in her right ear, and an under scollop in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ALEXANDER WALKER.

June 2 raw3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS lost on the 29th May, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, containing a promissory note from the Baltimore, Maryland and Marine Insurance Offices, of eighty dollars each, to H. Peck; and one from David Gemmill to Peter Handy, for sixty dollars, with a number of other papers useless to any person but the subscriber, who will give the above reward to the finder, for the book and its contents, if left at Bryden's coffee-house, with Joseph Escavaille, or himself at Fort M'Henry.

CHARLES H. WINDER.

June 2. d6t

Peters and Johnson

inform their friends and the public, that they are well stocked with, and now ready to deliver,

STRONG, TABLE & SMALL

BEER.

October 28. dtm raw