at the Mansion House. It was brought by a person with a foreign accent, in a course roquelo travelling coat, and delivered at the side-door to a servant of the name of Pink, accidentally there at the time.

We believe it is not customary for government letters, on such occasions, to be sent by any but special Messengers, and by these delivered into the hands of the lord Mayor, wherever he may be. It was from adverting to this information that a doubt first arose in the Lord Mayor's mind, as to the authenticity of the note which he had received—a gentleman was immediately dispatched to Mr. Addington, who returned for answer, that Mr. Vansittart had already anticipated his Lordship's suspicion by acquainting him in a letter of the trick that had been practised upon him.

Since the detection of the forgery, a report of a very different nature has been circulated, namely, that intelligence has been received by the telegraphe that Lord Whitworth is now on his way to England. The report is not improbable, but we are the more cautious in giving it instant and implicit belief, till it shall in some way be officially announced, knowing the present state of the public mind, and how apt it is when deceived in one expectation, to run instantly to the opposite extreme.—Star.

The exact amount of the sum, of which Mr. Aslett stand charged of defrauding the bank of England, is 325,000l.

The emperor of Morocco has demanded of the House of Austria, as the possessor of the states of Venice, the tribute which was formerly paid by that republic.

LONDON, May 6.

Every mean is taken to discover the author of the forged letter sent to the Lord Mayor on Thursday—and the Sun mentions a report, that the person who had committed the fraud had been discovered, and the seal found upon him.

NEW BOOKS.

Just imported in the ship Active, from London, via Philadelphia, and for sale by RAPINE, CONRAD & CO. New-Jersey Avenue, near the capitol, a choice collection of new and valuable books—amongst which are

Burk's works, 8 vols. 8vo.
Pratt's Gleanings, 5 vols. 8vo. elegant.
Pervonie's Voyage 2 vols. 8vo.
Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols 8vo.
Link's Travels, 8vo.—Clavigero's Mexico, 2 vols. 4to.
Sancho's Letters, 8vo.
Memoirs of Pius the 6th, 2 vols. 8vo.
Segur's Frederic William 2nd, 3 vols. 8vo.
Soulavie's Memoirs of Louis 16th, 6 vols. 8vo.
Spallanzane's Travels, 4 vols. 8vo.
Watson's Philip 2nd and 3rd, 5 vols. 8vo.
Helen Maria Williams' Sketches, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gibbon's Roman Empire 12 vols. 8vo.
Grandpre's Voyage in the Indian Ocean, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Politianus, 8vo.
Reynier's state of Egypt, 8vo.
Cavalio's Natural and Experimental Philosophy, a new and valuable work, 4 vols. 8vo.
Belsham's Moral Philosophy, 8vo.
Payley's (Dr) Natural Theology, 8vo.
Adams on the Microscope, with plates.
Brown's Travels into Africa, 4to,
Hornman's do.
Grant's Isle of France.
Delphine 6 vols. 12mo.
War Office 3 vols. 12mo.
Microcosm 5 vols. 12mo.
The Benevolent Jew, 2 vols. by Geo. Walker.
Infidel Father, 3 vols. 12mo.
Monk of Madrid 4 vols. 12mo.
Lorimon 2 vols. 12 mo—Home 5 vols. 12m
Romance of the Pyrenees, 4 vols. 12mo.
The savage of Aveyron, 12mo.
Tales of Superstition 12mo.
Broad Grins, by G. Coleman,
Boscawen's Poems, 12mo.
Atala—Glover's Athenaid, 3 vols &c.

In addition to the above they have always on hand, a collection of well assorted books on education, science, and amusement, which they will sell at such prices as cannot fail of giving general satisfaction.

May 20, 1803.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN from the subscriber on the first night in October last, at the Cool Springs, a likely light complexioned.

Negro Woman,

about one or two and twenty years of age, and known by the name of Anna Mingo; she is tall and trim made, and tolerable well featured, & as light complexioned as a common mulatto. She was formerly the property of Mr. Samuel Maddox, of St. Mary's county. Any person that will apprehend said Negro, and deliver her to the subscriber or secure her in jail so that I get her, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN L. JENNINGS.

June 13. 3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.

A meeting of the Citizens of Washington is requested at Mr. Stelle's Hotel, on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY.

TRANSLATION.

DON JUAN VENTURA MORALES, &c.

I make known, that his excellency Sr. Dn. Pedro Ceballos, Secretary of state, and of his universal dispatch, has addressed to me, under date of the 1st of March last, the following royal order; "The king being informed of the proclamation which you have published, prohibiting the deposit of the merchandize and effects of the citizens of the United States at New-Orleans, granted to this power by the 22d article of the treaty of 1795, his majesty has thought proper to order that you permit the said deposit at New Orleans, without prejudice to what the two governments may mutually agree upon concerning the meaning which ought to be given to the said treaty, in respect to changing the establishment of New-Orleans for another on the banks of the Mississippi, in order that the deposit of the merchandize and effects of the United States may be carried into effect: which I communicate to you by order of his majesty for its most punctual fulfilment.

"Aranjues, 1st March 1803.

"PEDRO CEBALLOS."

And consequently the provision of the 16th October of last year, which prohibited the introducing and depositing of the merchandize and effects of the citizens of the United States, until this intendency should receive the express order of the king authorising him to allow it,—being without any force or vigor, I have thought proper to order, that it be posted up in the usual places, in order that the public and the offices to which copies of the sovereign determination shall be sent) being informed thereof, the deposit may be carried into effect with the same and equal formalities as heretofore observed.

The present given under my hand, and countersigned by the underwritten Notary of Finance in the house of the Intendency of New Orleans, 17 May, 1803.

(Signed) J. V. MORALES.
(Countersigned)
Cayetano Valdes.

The following is extracted from the Boston Centinel of the 15th instant:

NEW-ORLEANS.

"Since the adoption of the federal constitution, no subject has more forcibly affected the feelings of the citizens of the UnitedS tates, than the "*occlusion*" of the port of New-Orleans by the Spanish [or French] governments. It is a subject to which the attention of the reader cannot too frequently be called. The President of the United States has not hesitated officially to declare, that by this measure, "*rights the most essential to the welfare of the American people, have been violated, and an infraction of treaty committed without colour or pretext*; the spirit of that people has been alive to the injury; and was ready to make any sacrifice to redress the wrong:—But because the federalists in Congress felt the full glow of that spirit; and took the lead in proposing the necessary measures to give it efficacy; rather than they should derive any honor from their success, the administration, having the power, substituted a pusilanimous negociation, and degrading intreaty, for that spirit of action which manly resentment for violated rights and broken faith, so loudly and so justly called for.—Had the *words* of the executive been followed by corresponding *deeds*, *New Orleans*, without the effusion of one drop of blood, would have been in our possession; and would have furnished a much more valuable ingredient to negociate with, than ten millions of dollars; or all the eloquence or intrigue of half a dozen such negociators as Messrs. *Livingston and Munroe*.—But a different policy has prevailed; and what are the effects of it?—The treaty remains broken;—the rights of the American people still continue violated; and notwithstanding all the promises and assertions of the Spanish minister; the port of *New Orleans* continues shut against the entrance of American produce agreeably to treaty; and there does not exist the most distant prospect, that it will ever be opened thereto.

"It has been asserted, and never contradicted, that the act of the intendant at *New Orleans*, was dictated by the French government.—And the more recent conduct of that sturdy officer, makes it apparent, that he has the orders of *Bonaparte* for his measure:—And if he is thus shielded, he will bid defiance to all the crackers which can be let off at him from a thousand Marquisses, Governors, or Prefects."

These paragraphs are quoted, as a specimen of the misrepresentation with which the fed ral papers teem. In perfect accordance with the untruths and aspersions contained in these paragraphs the opposition papers from one end of the union to the other, perseveringly endeavours to blacken the motives and villify the measures of the administration, who having maintained the country in peace, against the arts and deep designs of their opponents, have in their minds, committed an inexpiable offence.

Three declarations are made:

1. That force alone would have been effectual to secure our rights on the Mississippi.
2. That there does not exist the most distant prospect that New-Orleans will ever be opened without the use of force.
3. That the French prefect has the orders of Bonaparte for keeping the port shut.

The official Paper we this day communicate proves all these declarations utterly false. There was before proof sufficient to convince every unprejudiced mind of their untruth; but this paper places their falsehood beyond question, and establishes,

1. That pacific measures have been effectual to secure our rights.
2. That New-Orleans is opened, *and by Spain*.
3. That the French Prefect has no orders to keep the port shut.

It would be a matter of doubt, what course the opposition would now pursue on this subject, did not the spirit of their past libels furnish too strong an evidence of a continued disposition to use the same unworthy means to accomplish their purposes. Though disappointed in every expectation, and though proved by events to have been mere children in foresight, they will not have the magnanimity to withdraw their opposition to measures so productive of national advantage; but will continue to talk loud of national character, while they are exhausting every art to debase it, and of the duty of supporting with energy the measures of government, while they are unceasingly practising every mean of frustrating them.

The Senate of Massachusetts, have voted in favor of incorporating the New *Boston Bank*. The House of Representatives have voted a non-concurrence with the Senate. Yeas 70.—Nays 67.

Humanity.—Measures are adopting in Boston to meliorate the condition of persons deaf and dumb. For this purpose the Clergy of Massachussetts are called upon to send a list of the deaf and dumb in their respective parishes to Mr. James White Bookseller, in Boston.

New-York, June 18.

By a letter lately received in town from Mr. King, it appears that he has concluded not to leave England until his successor shall have arrived in London.

From Liverpool.—The ship Telegraph arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, sailed the 7th of May. From Capt. Woodman, and Mr. Okill, a passenger, we have received a regular file of the London Star, to the 5th May, and Liverpool papers of the same date. They are not so late as the accounts before received. The *Star* of the 5th says, "Mr. King, the American Minister, had a private audience, and took leave of his Majesty, previously to his leaving this country on Friday next [the 6th] for America." The troops destined for Louisiana had been disembarked at Helvoetsluys.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following thorough bred Nags, viz. Lady Bollingbrooke and her three Colts; Lady Bollingbrooke was got by the imported horse Pantaloon. Pantaloon was got by King Herod out of Nutcracker, her dam by Herod out of Primrose, who was got by Dove out of Stella, who was got by Black and all Black, out of Celima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. The above mare is in foal by the celebrated horse Diomed; her eldest Colt is a Filly got by Diomed, two years old this Spring, full 15 hands high: She is engaged in a Sweepstake at New-Brunswick of 100 dollars each, nine subscribers; and is full sister to Lavinia who won the great subscription for 3 year old's at Petersburg in May last. Her second is a filly, very large and promising, full 14 hands high, and is full sister to Col. Tayloe's famous running mare Desdemona, by Dare-Devil, who won 4 capital sweepstakes at 3 years old, distancing the field in every instance. The above filly is engaged in the great subscription to be run for at Rickmond in October, 1805, of 26 subscribers 200 dols. each. Her third is a stud colt foaled this Spring, is very large and handsome, and was got by the imported horse Whipby Saltram. The whole of the above stock or any part thereof may be bought of the subscriber, living in Chesterfield county, Virginia, near Petersburg. All of the above colts are perfectly gentle, round and healthy.

EZEKIEL DANCE.

June 22. 5tw.

PRINTING INK

OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,
FOR SALE AT
TIMOTHY CALDWELL's
Near the West Market, City of Washington, who has to Let on Ground Rent a number of Lots in eligible situations.

June 22. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Legionary Court of the First Legion of the Militia, Collector of FINES incurred by the members thereof—He hopes all those members Fined will be punctual in their payments when called on, as the time limited by law is short for him to make his Return to the Legionary Court for settlement.

It will be very disagreeable to him to make distress and sale of any member's property for a Fine laied on as the law directs.

SAMUEL SPEAKE.

3t.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, in the spring of last year, from this place, a young fellow, the property of the subscriber, named JOHN, some times called JOHNSON, and calling himself at times JOHN HILL, at other times JOHN HOWE. He is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 23 years old, of a dull copper colour, being the son of a mulatto and negro—his features are generally ugly—his eyes remarkably large and prominent—he is civil in his manners and plausible in conversation; he reads and perhaps writes a little—a cabinet maker by trade, but has worked generally at the business of a Windsor chair maker—he is well acquainted with the use of the Joiners tools, and is a very ingenuous mechanic. He probably went off in some vessel, but to what place is not known. It is conjectured he may be found in some of the northern sea ports.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said fellow to the subscriber, or to the jailor in this place.

W. H. HILL.

Wilmington N. C. June 10, 1803. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the orphan's court of Washington county will be sold, at the dwelling of the subscriber in the City of Washington, on Saturday the 16th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Part of the personal estate of the late Collen Williamson, deceased: consisting of different articles of household and kitchen furniture, and two cows.

A credit of six months will be given for all sums above twenty dollars, bond, with security, being given for payment, with interest from the day of sale.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON,
Administratrix.

City Washington, 20 June, 1803. 3tw

MISSISSIPPI QUESTION.
This day is published and for sale at Wm. Duane's
BOOK & STATIONARY STORE:
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
(Price one dollar.)
REPORT
Of a debate in the Senate of the U. S. on the 23d 24th & 25th Feb. 1803; on certain Resolutions concerning the violation of the Right of Deposit in the
ISLAND OF NEW-ORLEANS

By Wm. Duane.

June 15. 3t.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 1st, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of July next ensuing for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of October, 1803, until the 30th day of September, 1804, both days inclusive, at the following places—viz.

First. At Niagara, Detroit, Chikago, the Miami of the Lakes, Michilimacinac, Fort Wayne, and at any place in the state of Ohio.

Second. At Vincennes.

Third. At Fort Massac, near the mouth of the Ohio, Kaskaskias, and near the mouth of the Illinois.

Fourth. At South West Point, Tellico, Knoxville, Nashville, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Tennessee and Kentucky, and within the Cherokee nation between Tennessee and Georgia.

Fifth. At the Chickasaw Bluffs, Natchez, Fort Adams, Mobile, and any place within the Mississippi Territory more than ten miles from the river, and on the road between the Mississippi Territory and the Tennessee river, and on the road from Natchez to the boundary line between the Chocktaws and Chickasaws, and at any place in the Chickasaw or Chocktaw country between Bear Creek and Natchez.

Separate proposals will also be received as aforesaid for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of January, 1804 until the 31st day December of the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states hereinafter mentioned—viz.

Sixth. At Fort Wilkinson, Cockspur Island, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, or on the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek nation.

Seventh. At Charleston, Rocky Mountain, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of South and North Carolina.

Eighth. At Norfolk and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

Ninth. At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Maryland.

Tenth. At Fort Mifflin, Pittsburgh, Carlisle, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Eleventh. At Fort Jay, West Point, Albany, Schenectady, and at any place and places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, excepting Niagara.

Twelfth. At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, in any part of Vermont, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Thirteenth. At Fort Independence (Boston Harbour), and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the District of Maine excepted.

Fourteenth. At Portsmouth, Portland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Hampshire and the District of Maine.

A Ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of Beef, or three quarters of a pound of Pork eighteen ounces of Bread or Flour, one gill of Rum, Whisky or Brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of Salt, four quarts of Vinegar, four pounds of Soap, and one pound and an half of Candles to every hundred Rations. The prices of the several component parts of the Ration must be specified.

The Rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Micuilimacinac, Detroit and Niagara for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the Western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the Commandants of fortified places or ports to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the Commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is to be understood that the Contractor is be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer ascertaining the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the article for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts, now in force, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed ports on the sea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

2awt1J.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon in a few weeks,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE for the accommodation of a numerous family, at a moderate rent on North G. Street, near the Executive Offices—There are four Rooms with a fire-place in each; besides four Bed-Chambers—The Kitchen is in a two-story back building connected with the dwelling house by a piazza stair-case—In the kitchen an oven, &c—the cellar is dry—the tenant will have the use of a dry well for the preservation of meat—the garden ground, which is pailed in, extends the depth of the lot 183 by 33 1-3—Apply to Ezl. King who lives adjoining the premises.

June 20 2awtf