the [illegible] of the grandees could [illegible] no more move than a mountain. Every one expressed their respect for her, but being a collective body, it would be derogation of their privileges. To this the lady chamberlain replied.—That she was no less resolved to maintain hers, and that she would sit yet in the queen's chamber."

"Eight hours were spent in messages to and fro to no purpose. At last the Duke held a council, and the expedient they hit upon was, that, without rising from their seats, they should be carried to a room at an equal distance from their own and the lady high chamberlain's. The grandees, flinging their mighty wills, advanced with due importance upon the shoulders of their attendants. The high stomached Donna was carried in the same way on a cushion—It was said neither had made one step to meet the other."

In Council, Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, that the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hager's-town.

By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judges of the court of appeals, which judgment shall be final & conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphan's court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. St. Mary's, Calvert, Prince George's and Charles counties, may be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery & Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions district judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience & knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission associate judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county courts; and the county courts shall have and shall have, hold & exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state have heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in their respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished on the confirmation hereof.

May 2.

PROPOSALS.

FOR keeping in repair the public pumps in the City of Washington, for one year—will be received at the Register's, Mr. Herty's office until Monday the 25th inst. when and where the Mayor of the city of Washington—will attend and determine upon the acceptance of such proposals as may appear under all circumstances to be most favourable for the interest of the city.

April 18th, 1803.

Lots for sale.

IN eligible situations, and upon very advantageous terms—A plan of the several squares in which they are contained may be seen and terms thereon by applying to,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.
Attorney at law and conveyancer,

April 30 tf

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

From NEW-YORK, April 28,
half past 12 o'clock.

"Capt. Brown, of the ship Juliana, in 36 days from London, has just come up in a pilot boat—he brings London news to the evening of the Nineteenth of March, containing the important intelligence that war was on the eve of breaking out between England and France. We have just time to enclose you an extract from the last paper.

"There is a report in the paper of the 19th, that France has embargoed all the English ships in her ports.

"The impress of seamen continues in all the ports of England. Dispatches were daily sent off to different places."

LONDON, March 9.

House of Lords, March 8.

The Earl of Eglingtoun, one of the sixteen Scotch peers, was sworn, and took his seat.

The various bills before the house were forwarded in their respective stages, among those, the Irish revenue officers disqualification bill passed through a committee of the whole house, and was afterwards reported.

Mr. Bragge, attended by several members, brought up from the Commons the Prince of Wales's annuity bill.

Some private business was then disposed of. After an interval of some time had elapsed, Lord Hobart presented the following

Message from his Majesty.

"*George R.*

"His Majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint the House of Commons, that, as very considerable military preparations are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, he has judged it expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his dominions. Though the preparations to which his majesty refers are avowedly directed to colonial service, yet as discussions of great importance are now subsisting between his majesty and the French government, the result of which must be uncertain, his majesty is induced to make this communication to his faithful Commons, in the full persuasion, that, whilst they partake of his Majesty's earnest and unvarying solicitude for the continuance of peace, he may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and liberality to enable his Majesty to adopt such measures as circumstances may appear to require for supporting the honor of his crown and the essential interests of his people."

Ordered, that the same be entered on the journals.

We have already announced that a Cabinet Council sat on Monday, at which matters of great moment were discussed. The message to Parliament was then determined on, and the measures to be immediately resorted to in the different departments of the public service.

An admiralty Board has been sitting to a late hour every day since Saturday, at which Earl St. Vincent presides. In the interim, Lord Nelson had a long interview with Earl St. Vincent at his house in the Admiralty on Monday.

Orders were last night dispatched to Chatham to get ready for sea, as quickly as possible, every ship at that place, that can be equipped for service.

Orders have also been issued for the artificers in his majesty's dock yards, to work as much extra as they possibly can, in completing the repairs of the ships of war now in dock, and of those ordered into dock, when there may be room to receive them.

We announced yesterday that orders had been issued at Portsmouth for the captains of every ship in harbour there to repair to Spithead, with all possible dispatch—orders, wearing a similar complexion, have been also sent to Plymouth.

Several naval officers who distinguished themselves in the late war have been sent for to town. The gallant Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, who lost a leg in the Bellona, in the battle at Copenhagen, is among the number.

Among other measures resolved on at the Cabinet Council an order was signed for a general press of seamen for the navy. Last night the order was carried into effect, and a great number of prime seamen were impressed—many, however, entered voluntarily. This augurs well for the service should a war prove unavoidable—Indeed after the numberless laurels reaped by our brave tars in the late war, it need excite no wonder to see them entering voluntarily to defend and maintain the honor and independence of their country, should their services prove indispensible.

The men first impressed have been ordered to be sent to man such ships as are at Deptford and Woolwich, to expedite their getting to the Nore.

Press warrants were issued generally this day, and sent off to the different ports, so that we may soon expect to hear of a great body of seamen being provided for the navy. The number impressed on the river since last night is reported to be upwards of 2000.

The Hound sloop of war has come up from Deptford to the Tower, to receive the impressed men.

The measures that have been adopted to vindicate our national dignity by an appeal to arms, if necessary, have not been confined to the naval department only. Orders have also been issued to increase the army; and, to facilitate this object, his Royal Highness the Duke of York has intimated to the proper officers his majesty's command, that the standard for the recruits that may be hereafter enlisted for the infantry of the line shall be reduced to five feet five inches; that the levy money for men of that height shall be raised to six guineas, of which the men are to receive five guineas in money and necessaries; and that the levy money for boys for general service shall be raised to four guineas of which they are to have three guineas in money and necessaries.

Nor have the orders issued to the military and naval commanders in his majesty's service been confined to our immediate coast. Dispatches have been sent to Portsmouth to be forwarded to the Mediterranean. The nature of the dispatches has not transpired; but judging from the measures adopted in all the home departments, there can be little doubt that they contain orders to give up nothing that may still be in our possession, till the commanders receive fresh instructions from Britain; for it would be absurd, when the possibility of a fresh rupture is admitted by his majesty's message, to put ourselves into worse circumstances than we actually are, by any voluntary act of our own, till the matters under discussion be brought to an issue.

In the frigate which is to carry out these dispatches, Captain Dodd, aid-de-camp to his royal highness the governor of Gibraltar, goes out again to that garrison. He carries with him dispatches to his royal highness the Duke of Kent.

LONDON, March 10.

In the preceding Columns our readers will find the discussion which took place last night in both Houses of Parliament on his Majesty's Message. It was calm and temperate on all sides, and the address to his *Majesty* was voted unanimously.

From the conversation which took place, for it had more of that complexion than of a debate, and which will be read with considerable interest, it is impossible to gather any thing respecting the precise question at issue between this Country and France. Indeed it was hardly to be expected that Ministers could be brought to speak without reserve on so delicate a subject, while a possibility should remain of adjusting the differences without an official disclosure of circumstances. It is easy, however, to conceive, if we may judge from the tenor of the different articles respecting this Country which have appeared in the *Moniteur*, and it is a fair criterion to judge by, that very insulting language has probably been used by the new Government in its diplomatic intercourse with the British Ministry.

Is there a man in the United Kingdom who has not felt himself personally insulted by the insolent terms made use of on different occasions in the *Moniteur*? One day we are told, that France must assume the attitude of *Minerva*, "the helmet on her head, and the lance in its rest." Another day, we are threatened with the vengeance of 500,000 men, because Lord *Grenneville* and *Mr. Windham* dare to speak in Parliament; and as it were but yesterday, the official Journal told us, we must change our laws and Constitution!

Can we doubt then what a trial of patience our Ministers must have had, when condemned to hear and to endure language, which has never yet been suffered to meet the public ears. But indeed, they would be unworthy of the situations they fill, if they suffered every petulent expression of new made rulers to ruffle their tempers.

When language, however, is made use of in diplomatic intercourse which by no rule of forbearance and caution can be construed to mean any thing but defiance! When a deliberate message is delivered demanding an answer of a specific kind, and threatening that a refusal will be considered *as a declaration of hostilities*! What alternative remains? Though nothing has been allowed to transpire officially, it is no secret in the well informed circles that such language has been made use of in the discussions which for some time have occupied the two Governments. How the secret has transpired is not our province to decide. Time perhaps will explain it. At present we shall only give two instances that have come to our knowledge of the complexion alluded to. Let the Public then determine whether it was possible for Ministers to do otherwise than provide for a state of warfare?

When Lord Whitworth, at Paris demanded, on the part of this Government, an explanation of the motives and object of the warlike preparations going on in the ports of France and Holland, he was answered by the Minister Talleyrand, with great hauteur, that it was "*the will of the First Consul!*"

We might suppose, for a moment, that this was merely an intemperate unauthorized expression, which might possibly be done away by an apology from the individual; but when, at the same time, similar and if possible, more insulting language is authorized to be used, in an application made directly to our own Government, it becomes almost impossible to find even a temporizing ground for hesitation in the reply that ought to be made.

The application to which we allude declared, in substance, that if Egypt was not instantly evacuated by our troops and Malta agreed to be given up, the First Consul would consider the refusal as an unequivocal declaration of hostilities, and conduct himself accordingly.

Such was the nature of the language employed; but as we have no pretensions to a knowledge of what passes in the Cabinet, it is impossible that we should be able to state the precise words made use of. From what we have stated, however, our readers may easily form an opinion, how far it was possible for our Government to act otherwise than they have done.

Various, contradictory and unfounded rumours have been circulating for these two days past, the real cause for the depreciation of the Funds has however at length been made public. Another fact is also discovered, which some, and we confess ourselves to be of the number, would not have credited without seeing it—that even under our present administration, whose prudent secrecy has been so much the subject of panegyric, Cabinet secrets have been allowed to transpire which some men knew how to turn to their own advantage at the expence of the public.

The Message from the throne communicated to both Houles of Parliament last night (which we could only insert in a part of our impression) explains the cause of the great and sudden fall of the Funds. It informs Parliament, "that the preparations which are going on in the Ports of France and Holland require additional precautions though the preparations in question are represented by the French Government to be intended only for the Colonies; and that certain discussions are now subsisting between his Majesty and the French Government, the result of which is uncertain!"

That great warlike preparations were making by France, we announced some time ago, and repeatedly; and even after our statements had been honoured with what might be considered as an Official introduction in the House of Commons. We knew our information was derived from sources not to be called in question, and we cautioned Ministers not to rest too confidentially on their Intelligence. Need we add, that the event has confirmed the correctness of our statements, and justified the fears we expressed at the time!

We are notwithstanding, of opinion, that the probability is in favour of peace, at least for a time; for when the French Government shall learn that those very Ministers on whose pacific and submissive spirit they have presumed so much instead of submitting to its bullying pretensions, have adopted the language of defiance, and appealed to the country for an approbation of their measures, it will pause at least before it hazards its own stability, by persevering in a line of conduct which may bring in its train consequences which its aspiring chief, while dazzled by the splendour of his power, perhaps little expects.

The question is not what ultimate injury this country might sustain by a war, or what advantage might result to France from a successful one? The First Consul has also to calculate, if he can, how far its progress or its consequences may affect his own situation? He has even to fear, that the advice of those would urge him to a new war, is given from a secret wish, to hurry him to his ruin. It is hardly possible but such obvious thoughts must occur to his mind—and if they do, it is probable that for a time at least, he will keep the sword in its scabbard.

In the mean time, while the First Consul deliberates, our Government seems determined to act with vigour, and not to be bullied into concessions, disgraceful, humiliating and ruinous to the country.

The impress for seamen has been active in all the ports from which we have this morning received reports. It was so sudden and unexpected as to occasion a considerable degree of alarm.

At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, on Tuesday night, the boats of his majesty's frigate la Loire, with press warrants signed the 7th inst. boarded all the ships in the Road and Harbour, and succeeded in carrying away a number of able seamen.

At Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, a general press took place the same night. Every merchant ship in the harbour at Spithead was stripped of its hands, and all the watermen deemed fit for his Majesty's service were carried off. Between two and 300 seamen were procured.

Orders were at the same time received at the Head quarters of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, to send out recruiting parties, in different directions to enlist men for that Corps; and twelve full parties were appointed to go on that service as soon as possible.

Orders are immediately to be sent to our foreign possessions, suited to the present posture of affairs. Their precise import we have not the means of knowing. The Duke of Marlborough's Packet, which should have sailed from Falmouth for Jamaica, on the 2d inst. has been detained to carry out some of the dispatches.

Lord Proby, of the Amelia frigate, at Woolwhich, was particularly active, on Tuesday evening, in impressing seamen.—His Lordship procured nearly 200 men for his own ship. The boats belonging to his Majesty's different ships at Deptford and Woolwhich employed on this service, took as many marines as they could carry, with their musquets loaded.

March 14.

The report of persons having been taken up in Yorkshire charged with high treason and a connection with Despard, was not unfounded. On Thursday last were tried at York, Wm. Lee, [aged 42] and Wm. Ronxley, both of Sheffield, for having, between September 1801, and Christmas last past feloniously administered an oath to Wm. Simmet, of Chesterfield, collector, to engage in an association or conspiracy, formed for the purpose of disturbing the public peace.—These two men were only indicted for unlawfully administering an oath, but a perusal of the evidence against them will shew they were guilty of high treason. They associated, they took a secret oath, were to overthrow the government by force of arms, the wives and families of those who fell in battle were provided for, and these ignorant, despicable miscreants, were to govern this country! In every particular the societies of Sheffield resembled those of Despard and they were no doubt in connection with them as it appears about the time he was apprehended, the conspiracy at Sheffield was detected in consequence of a letter from London being intercepted at the general Post Office. These Sheffield traitors prepared pikes about three times the size of a carving knife, but edged on both sides like a dagger. Their design was to seize the barracks at Sheffield, possess themselves of the arms, and then take the town. They gave themselves out to consist of about one thousand men in Sheffield; but we trust that they are not so numerous. The prisoners were found guilty of administering the unlawful oaths, and sentenced to seven years transportation. It is a great pity they are not punished with death. Such an example at Sheffield might prove a salutary lesson, and we fear it is much wanted in that town. By our account of the Hartford county meeting it will be seen Mr. Baker late member of Parliament for that county, thinks the conspiracy of Despard was connected with the design of Bonaparte, to invade England at this moment. Should this conjecture be founded the Chief Consul will indeed, have been guilty of the blackest perfidy.

March 15.—The Neptune, Decade, Topaze, Seahorse, Galatea, Andromeda, and Success, have been ordered to be got ready at Portsmouth with all possible dispatch. On Saturday the following ships were commissioned: Dreadnought, 28; Malta, 80; Spartiate, 80; Plantagenet, 74; Mars, 74; Minotaur, 74; Thunderer, 74; Conqueror, 74; Sceptre, 74.

During the press on the river, a great number of American seamen have been taken; in consequence, Mr. Erving, the consul of the United States, resident in London, has had a long interview with the lords of the Admiralty when all those seamen who could produce satisfactory testimonials of their being citizens of America, were ordered to be discharged. Several, however, have entered voluntarily.

LONDON, March 19.

A Cabinet council sat several hours yesterday, and a messenger, we understand, was dispatched to Lord Whitworth as soon as the council broke up.

We communicated yesterday the substance of the conversation that passed between Bonaparte and Lord Whitworth, on Sunday last—the menacing looks, the agitated manner, the angry tone of the former—the cool dignity, the firmness and the moderation of the latter.—That our readers may not imagine we procured this information from a source not perfectly authentic, we think it necessary to state here in the most distinct manner, *That THAT intelligence rests upon the strongest foundation, and that it is ACCURATE in EVERY part*—We are enabled to make this assertion, by letters from English gentlemen who were present at the audience on Sunday, who heard the conversation, and watched the looks and gestures of the First Consul.

As he retired from the audience chamber, he invoked in a loud tone of voice, the vengeance of GOD on that power which should be the cause of the war; and having uttered these words, he burst, with the greatest rage, through the folding doors of the chamber, before one of his pages could open them for him.