nent, and seems to have been inserted for the purpose of convincing us that a perfect understanding subsists between France and all the continental powers. It announces the exchange of the ratifications at Petersburgh, of the convention concluded at Paris on the 26th of Dec. last, relative to the German indemnities, and states, that in an official note, presented on the occasion, by the Grand Chancellor of Russia, his Imperial Majesty had expressed his confidence that the Emperor of Germany would immediately give the Imperial sanction to the arrangements hitherto agreed upon, which are to determine the fate and the existence of the Germanic body. The Moniteur then proceeds to state, that all the seeds of dissention have been destroyed upon the continent, and political order restored, and that therefore the alarming reports which may be circulated, ought to be distrusted by people of understanding.

General Brune is said to have succeeded in his first conferences with the Ottoman ministers in restoring to France her former rank in the Levant.

The exportation of unmanufactured, coloured and floss silks from France, has been prohibited by the French government.

A letter, we understand, has been received from Madras of a late date, which states, that on the 16th of October last, a most bloody battle was fought between the armies of Holkan and Scindia, in which the latter was completely defeated. The victor, it is said, advanced to Poonah, and entered it. Peishwa had previously fled. The company had hitherto taken no share in this contest; but it is thought they will ultimately give their protection to the Peishwa.

A mercantile house at Pest has lately failed, for upwards of seven hundred thousand florins

Letters from Lisbon state the alarm excited throughout that country, in consequence of his majesty's message relative to the differences subsisting with France. The instant the message was made public at Lisbon, great consternation prevailed. The credit of the state felt an immediate and violent shock. The government paper, which maintained itself without any difficulty, at 3 1-2 per cent. fell instantly to 10.

It was not until the 11th instant that General Lasnes landed at Lisbon. He arrived on board a frigate from Rochfort. The accounts formerly received of changes in the Portuguese ministry, in consequence of his return, were premature; but some changes will certainly take place. Don John D'Almedia is to exchange the war department, and that of foreign affairs, for the marine and austra marine department. He is to be succeeded by the Viscount of Anadia, who presided over the latter branch of the public service.

Maniquy, who gave so much offence to Lasnes at the custom House is to be removed from the superintendance of the customs and police to some less conspicuous office. We learn that Lasnes is much displeased that Don John D'Almy was not altogether dismissed.

The merchants of Paris are terrified at the apprehension of a new war. The Caisse de Commerce sent a deputation to the First Consul, to say that the infallible consequence of hostilities with England would be the shutting up of the exchange. "But I shall know how to open it," said Bonaparte, haughtily.

LONDON, April 2.

Letters from Berlin, state the arrival there of the French general, Duroc, from Paris, on the 20th ult. whose sudden appearance excited much surprise in that capital. These letters observe, that the gen. was said to have brought a proposal for the king of Prussia to act as mediator, to prevent a new breach between France and England; but that the king would not in any way interfere. The general was expected to stay there only five days, and then to return with all speed to Paris. He was accompanied by Col. Colbeag, who was to proceed from thence to Petersburgh, as it was supposed, on a similar mission.

We yesterday received the Paris papers of the 31st ult. and this morning the Moniteur of the 1st inst. The French Journalists seem extremely anxious to explain away the famous conversation which took place between the First Consul and Lord Whitworth, but not thinking it perhaps quite prudent to commit themselves by any positive assertion upon the subject, they have had recourse to the old expedient of manufacturing letters from Stutgard.

Letters from Berlin, in contradiction to former accounts, state, that the differences between this country and France, were expected to be adjusted by the mediation of the king of Prussia.

The Dutch papers rest their hopes of peace on the mediation of Russia, added to that of the court of Berlin. It is again stated that French troops have arrived at Breda; and the whole number of those troops which are to be stationed in the Batavian Republic, is estimated at 7000. The accounts from Holland, likewise speak of active preparations making in the French ports, and repeat the old story of an intended invasion of England, in the event of hostilities being renewed.

By a mail which arrived this morning from Hamburgh, we received the following highly interesting letter from our correspondent in that city:

"Hamburgh, March 29,
"Half past 9 o'clock at night.

"Last night, and during the whole of this day, the inhabitants of this city were in the greatest agitation and alarm, occasioned by a variety of reports, which had a powerful influence in depressing the course of exchange on London.

"In consequence of the arrival of a courier from France late last night, the senate was convened, and held an extraordinary meeting, which lasted four hours. The subject of consideration was a threatening note from the French minister Reinhard, relative to the following affair: A few weeks ago Reinhard applied to the magistrates to procure the insertion, in the *Correspondenten*, of the manifesto from the pen of Bonaparte himself full of the most indecent invectives against England. This production was referred to the Syndic and Censor of the press, Mr. Doorman, who permitted it to be inserted, after striking out the most objectionable passages. The manifesto, thus modified, appeared in the *Correspondenten* of the 25th inst. under the head of Paris, March 15, as an extract from the "*Bulletin de Paris.*" This, however, instead of satisfying the French minister, has provoked his utmost indignation, which is not to be appeased but by publishing it in its entire state. The republication in an official shape is accordingly to take place to-morrow, in all the Hamburgh papers, which, in consequence of an order from the government, are not to be put to press until after ten o'clock, and you therefore cannot have a copy of the manifesto before the mail of the 1st of April.

This morning received Paris papers to the 2d inclusive. The Moniteur of that date contains the following article relative to the proceedings of the diet at Ratisbon.

"The diet of the empire, in the sitting of the 24th of last month, adopted the act of the deputation of the 24th of February, which contains the reparation and definitive regulation of the indemnities. The conclusion of the three colleges, with the preliminary resolution of the diet was carried in grand procession to the prince of Tour and Taxis, who immediately transmitted it to his Imperial majesty.

"A conclusum more interesting for the continent, has not been adopted since the treaty of Westphalia. The arrangements of that peace put an end to a war of thirty years. The conclusum of the 24th inst. terminates one of ten years, which, from the importance of the events it has produced, and the numbers of the armies engaged in it, will be the most memorable of modern wars."

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occoquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the he premises.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb. 21st. tf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

Plain view of the politics of CONNECTICUT.

In 1802 Mr. Trumbull had 11,368 and Mr. Kirby 4,523 votes. *This year* Mr. Trumbull has 14,300, and Mr. Kirby 7,848 votes

It follows, that in 1802 of every 100 votes given, the federalists had 71, and the republicans 29; and that *this year* of 100 votes given the federalists have 65, and the republicans 35; so that the latter have advanced from 29 to 35; and the former sunk from 71 to 65 in the hundred.

This simple view clearly proves the growth of republicanism in Connecticut, and that, although the number of republicans in the legislature of that state may have been lessened, yet that republicanism has unquestionably gained in the mass of the people; and that Connecticut is advancing slowly to a reunion of sentiment with her sister states.

Thursday last, during the present term of the general court at Annapolis, Cornelius P. Van Ness and Daniel C. Holiday, Esqrs. were examined and licensed as attornies and counsellors at law of the state of Maryland.

Extract of a letter from Hartford, (Connecticut.)

"May 12th, 1803.
"Thursday evening, 10 o'clock.

"This being our election day, the legislature have met, and have just finished counting the votes for Governor, which are as follow:

Jonathan Trumbull, esq. the old governor,	14,375
Ephraim Kirby, esq. Rep.	7,848
Scattering,	223
Whole number in May 1803,	22,446
In May 1802,	
Governor Trumbull had	11,368
E. Kirby,	4,523
Scattering,	393
Whole number of votes in 1802,	16,284

"By which you will perceive that last year the republican candidate had but a small number of votes more than one quarter of the whole—and that this year he has more than one-third of the whole votes given in, and 3325 more votes in number, than last year.

"When we take into consideration the immense and unparalleled exertions of the federal party this year, we are astonished to find that we have gained on them so much both in proportion and numbers. Neither republican nor federalist had calculated the result would have been so favorable to the cause of Republicanism."

Eighty families of distinction and property are said to be emigrating from one Canton only of Switzerland to North America. A glorious proof this of the beneficial mediation of the grand pacificator. It will at least, however, have the effect of sending so many more enemies to French Politics where, by this nation, they are more wanted—Good ever thus comes out of evil. (*Lon. Pa.*

New-York, May 18.

The English ship Stranger, from Hull, was boarded by the Lady Arabella packet, as mentioned in our marine list—She left Falmouth the 10th of April, at which time we do not hear of any thing particular having transpired relative to the war expectations.

Colonel Barclay, the British Consul for the Eastern states, is on board the packet, and may, of course, be daily expected.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society, for promoting Agriculture, (at Boston) have conferred a premium of 100 dollars, or the society's gold medal, to col. Robert Dodge of Ipswich, for his successful experiments in raising forest trees from seed. He states in his communication, that on the 13th Oct. 1801, there were growing from the acorns, nuts and seeds of his planting, then 3 or 4 years old, 2792 white and yellow oak, 412 shag bark walnut, 48 oil nuts, 110 chesnuts, 239 elms, 41 wash—total 3642. The white oak had the most rapid growth. The ground was well ploughed, harrowed and furrowed. seed nuts, &c. put into the ground on the 1st Nov. From repeated experiments it appears that nuts acorns, vegetate best when only covered over so lightly, as that no part of them can be seen above the surface. Care has been taken to keep them free from weeds, the nursery was ploughed and hoed, three or four times in each summer, but no hills raised round the trees. The labour about the same as tending Indian corn, and at the same periods.

A premium of 80 dollars or a silver medal was given by the same trustees, to Moses Bullen, Esq. of Medfield, for rasing forest trees from young shoots of wood-lots. When he wants to cut down wood, on any piece of land, he cuts all down and makes it completely clear with a strong scythe and keeps it so.

After doing this, he has generally a fine thrifty parcel of young plants and sproats, which grow rapidly. When the growth is 4 or 5 years old, he cut out the poorer sorts of wood, and thus every 2 or 3 years prunes away what is required.—Within a few years he has cut 4000 hhd. poles from 10 acres, without any injury, and without allowing the best poles to be cut. In his first experiments, he left fine young thrifty trees standing, but soon found they were highly injurious to the new growth. He every year, for 20 years, has cleared a parcel of land for firewood, so that he has now young trees, from 1, to 20 years growth.

The cattle must be carefully excluded.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Massachusetts Society, for promoting agriculture, Oct. 29, 1802,

Voted, That a gold medal, be presented to the Hon. David Humphreys, Esq. for introducing the Merino breed of sheep, from Spain into this country; and that the Rev. Dr Parker be a committee to procure said medal, and to cause such inscriptions to be engraven, as he shall judge suitable, and to transmit the same agreeable to said vote.

An extract from the minutes of said Trustees.

JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

Boston, May 16.

By the arrivals on Saturday, we received *Dutch* papers to the 26th March and London to the 5th April. The verbal advices by the several masters, are however, of late date, though not definitive, on the subject of either *Peace* or *War*; they are from *Hamburg*, as late as the 1st. from *Cadiz*, the 12th, from *Bristol*, (*Eng*) the 14th, and from *Gibraltar*, to the 18th April, which although many days posterior to our other late accounts from Europe, furnish nothing more, than that the most active *preparations* for war were continued in all the ports of *France* and *England*; but that the public mind, unadvised of the exact state in which the negociation between the two rival countries stood, was much embarrassed and perplexed.

From the Republican Gazette.
Boston, May 14.

The election has terminated as was expected, in favor of the federalists, by a small majority. But to say that there is a greater number of federalists, in this town than republicans, would be asserting what we do not believe; but we are firmly of opinion that if the republicans were to exert themselves as their opponents do, they would always leave them in the back ground.

As far as our information extends, as to the other towns in this state it is highly favorable to the republican interest, and it is expected that there will be an addition of at least 15 or 20 republicans to their present number, in the House of Representatives.

MILITIA OF COLUMBIA.

A Battalion Court of Enquiry for the first Battalion of the first Legion of the Militia of this District, will be held at Lovell's Hotel in this City on Thursday the 26th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. to hear and determine, as directed by law, on the delinquencies, which have occurred in said Battalion; when and where all delinquents desirous of being excused from their fines will have an opportunity of applying for that purpose.

JOHN P. VAN NESS.
Major 1st Bat. 1st Legion Mil. Dist. Col.
Washington, May 21, 1803.—2t

All persons having claims or demands of any nature against the subscriber, are requested to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Esqrs. of the city of Washington, who are authorised, in my name, to adjust and settle the same and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public at large, that he intends commencing the practice of Medicine, and has situated himself on Pennsylvania Avenue opposite Mr. Duane's book store, where a constant attendance will be given and every attention paid to those whose cases may be committed to his care.

JOHN WILLIS.

Washington May 4. e56t.

By his Excellency John Francis Mercer,
Governor of the State Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me by an Inquisition taken before Robert Moore, Esquire, one of the Coroners of Baltimore county, that a most cruel and atrocious murder and Robbery were committed on the person of ADAM WARLE, paper-maker, a respectable and aged citizen of Anne Arundel county; by some unknown hand, on or about the thirtieth day of March last, which Inquisition hath been returned to me, accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable inhabitants of the counties of Baltimore and Anne Arundel, and the city of Baltimore, praying the Interposition of government: And Whereas the quiet and security of the good people of this Commonwealth depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation; and I do by and with the advice and consent of Council, hereby offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder and robbery; provided he she or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and powers in me vested, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder and robbery on the aforesaid condition.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

JOHN FR. MERCER.

By his excellency's command
NINIAN PICKNEY,
Clerk of the Governor and Council.

In Council, Annapolis, May 16, 1803.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week for the space of three weeks successively in the American, Telegraph, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald and Bartgis's paper, at Fredericktown; and Mr Smith's paper at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

May 20.

FIRST LEGION.

ATTENTION!

AT a Legionary Court of Enquiry, held on the 15th day of March last, in obedience to a law passed at the last session of Congress, intituled, "An act more effectually to provide for the organization of the Militia of the District of Columbia," ordered that the following be the Uniform to be worn by all non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the battalion companies of the first Legion while on duty, viz. A DARK BLUE COAT of ordinary length, WHITE VEST, WHITE BREECHES and WHITE STOCKINGS, or WHITE PANTALOONS and WHITE STOCKINGS, or WHITE OVERALLS, with SHOES and ROUND BLACK HAT: which Uniform having been approved by the Brigadier General, is now published by order of the said court.

Wm. D. BEALL, Clerk of L. C. E.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That all non commissioned officers and privates, belonging to battalion companies, shall appear while on duty, uniformly clothed, the color and fashion of which uniforms to be determined on for the respective legions, by the first legionary courts of enquiry which shall be held, and to be approved of by the Brigadier General; provided the expense of the same, additional to that of usual, ordinary, and cheap clothing, does not exceed five dollars for each person, and every such non commissioned officer, or drummer, or fifer, or private, appearing at any muster held after three months from the time that such uniform shall have been determined on, and the order relative thereto shall have been published in some newspaper within the legionary district, and not wearing the same, shall be fined five dollars for each offence, unless he can make it appear to the satisfaction of the court of enquiry of the battalion to which he may belong, that he was unable to equip himself.

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. tf

FOR SALE.

Bricks,
Wharf logs and tiles,
Scantling of a large size.

Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN.
Carrollsburg, May 15, 1803. 1mo

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BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

Washington's Reports of cases argued and determined in the court of appeals of Virginia —Price 6 dollars.

An address to the government of the United States, on the cession of Louisiana, second edition—Price 25 cents.

Monroe's Embassy, in relation to our claims to the navigation of the Mississippi—Price 25 cents.

An address on the past, present and eventual relations of the United States to France—Price 18 cents.

Also,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS in every branch of literature and science; and a constant supply of the stationary—all which they will sell at their usual moderate prices.