WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1802.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Officers for the first Legion of Militia in the District of Columbia.

William Brent, captain of cavalry,
Nicholas Voss, 1st lieutenant do.
Washington Boyd, 2d do. do.
Henry O'Reily, cornet of do.

John Davidson, captain of artillery,
Elgar Patterson, 1st lieutenant do.
Benjamin Birch, 2d do do.

Thomas Corcoran, captain of grenadiers,
John Jack lieutenant do.
Otho Sprigg, ensign do.

Wm. O. Sprigg, captain of light infantry,
John Hewitt, lieutenant of do.
Leonard Holliday Johns, ensign of do.

Captains of Infantry.

Benjamin More,
Henry Whetcroft,
Alexander Kerr,
Thomas G. Addison,
John Rousteell,
Washington Bowie,
Walter Smith,
Joseph S. Belt.

Lieutenants of Infantry.

Joel Brown,
Peter Lenox,
Samuel N. Smallwood,
John B. Kerby,
Robert Peter,
Richard Johns,
Thomas Robertson,
Abner Cloud.

Ensigns of Infantry.

Patrick Simms,
Bady Washington,
Griffith Coombs,
Henry Queen,
Henry H. Young,
Nicholas Hedges,
Daniel Renner,
Anthony Holmead.
Frederick May, Surgeon,
John Ott, Surgeon's mate.

FOR THE SECOND LEGION.

Walter Jones, jun. captain of cavalry,
Samuel Goodson, 1st lieutenant do.
Jacob Grizer, 2d do. do.
William H. Lyles, cornet do.

Alexander Smith, captain of Riflemen,
John Johnston, lieutenant do.
William Harper, jun. ensign do.

John Longdon, captain of artillery.
Patrick Burns, 1st lieutenant do.
Ferdinand Marsteller, 2d do. do,

Amos Alexander capt. of light-infantry,
George Wise, lieutenant do.
John Hoof, ensign of do.

Captains of Infantry.

Josiah Faxen,
Adam Lynn,
Lewis Summers,
George N. Lyles,
Clement Sewell,
Presly Gunnell,
John Cohowen,
Charles M'Knight.

Lieutenants of Infantry.

Joseph Ingle,
James D. Wescott,
John A Stewart,
Leonard Cook,
Robert Stewart,
Lawrence Hoof, jun.
Thomas Dyne, jun.
Benjamin Hersy.

Ensigns of Infantry.

James S. Scott,
Thomas Moore,
James A. Sutton,
James M'Guire,
William Turner,
John Darne,
Henry Talbert,
Daniel M'Dougall.

William D. Bealle, adjutant.
Charles A. Beatty, quartermaster.

A telescope of the value of 12 000l. sterling has been lately shipped in the river Thames for the Royal Observatory at Madrid. It was made in London under the direction of Dr. Herschel, and it fills so many packages as to freight great part of a small ship. Another telescope is also about to be completed, under the same direction, for the academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh.—This last instrument will cost about 5000l. [*Lond. pap.*

In the Turkish printing establishment at Constantinople, which has existed for the last two years, under the favor of the Sultan Selim, a dictionary is now printing of the Turkish, Greek, Latin, French and Persian languages, in three volumes, folio; and ninety sheets are already printed. In Constantinople there are, besides two Greek printing-offices, under the inspection of patriarch Neophytus, but in these, only church books are printed.

According to a calculation formed upon the plan of the Count *D'Aranda*, the population of Spain, amounts to 9,307,804 individuals, of whom 157,805 are composed of the regular and secular clergy.

We have received the Moniteur and the Journal des Defenseurs, to the 31st of May inculusive.

They contain but little news of importance. Such as it is, it is given.—In the proceedings of the public bodies, the details accompanying the presentation of, and agreement to, several interesting projects are given. Among these are a report of Adet, on the state of the French colonies; a report on tobacco; and a very elaborate report on the organization of the militia.

The debates on the adoption of the proposition for establishing a guard of honor, are very long; and it was only adopted after a spirited opposition.

The papers are crowded with congratulatory addresses to the first consul, on his *magnanimous* acquiescence in the national wish, that he should be declared consul for life. The result of but two assemblies, and those military, have been ascertained on this point. As might be expected, they are unanimously in favour of it.

To the minister of war, from general Mortier, commander of the first military division. Paris, 19th, May.

Citizen minister,

Organ, of the corps composing the first military division, I have the honor of transmitting to you their votes on the question, " shall Napolean Bonaparte be Consul for life?" With unanimity and the most lively enthusiasm officers, under officers and soldiers have voted in the affirmative. This assent, was equally the offspring of their hearts and the sentiment of gratitude and devotion to the illustrious magistrate who so often has fixed victory on their banners and to whom their country owes the degree of power, glory and happiness which she enjoys.—Such are, Citizen Minister, the expressions of their attachment to the person of the First Consul and which I feel it my duty to transmit to you.

Paris, May 25.

The colony of St. Domingo, so long the scene of every kind of disorder, within the course of a little time, will regain its original state. For many years its commerce has been subjected to no law. The French nation, to which it exclusively belongs, has not sent thither a single vessel. By degrees, things must be restored to their old order, and to national and foreign commerce must be assigned their respective portions; but prudence so bids our suddenly depriving the one of all its present privileges in order to restore them to the other. We must await the return of ancient habits, wait until our manufactures are extended and improved.

General Le Clerc has just published the following decree, perfectly adapted to existing circumstances.

The General in Chief decrees:—

That all French vessels arriving directly from France and loaded with French merchandize, shall be subjected to the right of importation and exportation, to pay only the half of what is exacted from foreign vessels. All vessels which shall bring dry goods manufactured elsewhere than in France, shall be subject to 20 per cent.

PARIS, May 26.

The Consuls of the republic, upon the report of the minister of marine and of the colonies, decree:—

The Isles of Martinique and St. Lucie shall be administered by three magistrates, namely, a general in chief, a colonial prefect, and a chief justice.

May 27.

General Moncey, inspector-general of the national gendarmerie to General Berthier, minister of war.

On receiving your instructions in regard to the form to be observed in taking this question, shall Napolean Bonaparte be consul for life! A register was opened to receive the suffrages of the inspector-general, officers, under officers and of the other military then at Paris. At the term prescribed by the act of government I closed this register; I have the honor of transmitting it to you, marked with an unanimous affirmative. I will not boast, citizen minister, of the enthusiasm of the gendarmerie and the unanimity of its desire for the consulate for the life of citizen Bonaparte; this is not meritorious, it is simply the instinct of its own happiness. The knowledge of all the miracles performed by Bonaparte since the 18th Brumaire, insures to us all that is great, liberal and just, in his future acts; and this magnanimous and grateful nation, now called to pronounce upon its destinies, votes for the stability of its own happiness, in making the First Consul its perpetual guardian. May many years elapse before the First Consul passes to immortality! May his enjoyment and our devotion and love remove that moment beyond the bounds of human existence.

(Signed) MONCEY.

Milan, May 5.

We have heard from the neighbouring provinces an account of an earthquake, which has occasioned considerable devastations. Crema and Soncine have particularly suffered; the details which we have from Pruinovi, are likewise very afflicting. Government has hastened to send them assistance.

Naples, May 4.

The French troops continue to leave this place; they have already evacuated Tarente. The Russians will depart within a month for Corfou with M. le Count de Mocenigo, charged with the re-establishment of order in that place.

Vienna, May 13.

The military conscription for life has been suppressed by an ordinance of the Emperor, and is now limited to a term of 10, 12, or 14 years.

Hague, May 15.

Admiral de Winter left the Texel the 10th of this month; his squadron was composed of Oldenbarneveld, the Revolution and Schrikmerwekend, ships of the line of 64 guns, 350 to 373 men each, & the frigate Scipio of 24 guns; the brigs one the Pracs and the other the Anerd. Three of the vessels of our marine are already in the Mediterranean, for which place the squadron of Admiral de Winter is destined.

BASLE, 18th of May.

The assembly of notables sat on the 15th of May, to hear the message from the lesser council, containing an invitation to communicate its ideas on the state of the finances of the republic, and particularly upon the means of extinguishing the public debt. The assembly named a committee to make a report on this subject.—

Tranquility is not yet entirely re-established at Underwald. It appears the partizans of the old system had formed a project to separate it from the Helvetic republic—according to the project all the municipalities were to be destroyed; this took place only in some communes, where they were replaced by the ancient councils of the church. At Kernes, this council began its operations by the destruction of the armories of the republic, which have been replaced by those of the ancient canton of Underwald. Several French companies have been detached to this canton to re-establish order.

All the friends of order wish the arrestation of the chiefs of this insurrection, and expect that the insurgent commune will be promptly disarmed. For this purpose the troops have been disposed in a manner to prevent any further resistance; but while Leman is quieted, Friburg evinces some symtoms of discontent. The curate of Molens has been assailed in his house by armed peasants, and forced to deliver papers relative to the taxes, which were in his possession. Measures have been taken to ensure the tranquility of this canton also.

New-York July, 14.

Last evening the brig Tiger arrived at this port in 30 days from Bordeaux. She left the river on the 10th of June, and brings Paris papers to the 2d of that month, inclusive, of which a file is received at the office of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. From the extracts we have given, our readers will perceive that nothing very important had transpired since the date of our former advices.

The Consuls of the French Republic, on the report of the minister of marine and colonies, decreed on the 26th of May that the Islands of Martinique and St. Lucie shall in future be under the regulation of three magistrates, viz. a captain-general, a colonial prefect, and a grand judge.

A subscription is set on foot in France (to which the first Consul contributes as a private citizen) for rendering the Seine navigable to Paris.

The London Papers mention that on the 19th May, M. Otto received a courier from France who was the bearer of a formula inclosed in a large book wherein the French, residing in England, are to write their votes on the question, "*Shall Napolean Bonaparte be Consul for life?*"

From the 7th of April to the 1st of May, 24 vessels left the port of Dantzic for Havre, wholly loaded with grain; and 9 others were taking in a cargo of the same article at Dantzic on the 16th, intended also for Havre. There is a great scarcity of grain throughout the republic, insomuch that all exportation of it has been prohibited.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Tiger informs us that the day before he sailed, a decree of the Consul had been received at Bordeaux, which, he understood, prohibited all foreign vessels for a limited time from trading with any of the French West India Islands.

(Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.)

Paris, May 31.

His Excellency Chalep Effendt, bachmouhassebe (comptroller general of the finances) minister plenipotentiary of the Republic, left Vienna the beginning of Prairal [about the 25th May] He is at this moment arrived at Strasburg. The First Consul had sent Citizen Dupas, superior adjutant of the Palace of Government, to the frontiers to meet that minister, and Citizen Danton, first interpreter of the French Legation at Constantinople.

By virtue of a decree of the Consuls of the 26th May, the execution of the law which prohibits the exportation of Bonts is suspended during peace.

Citizen Coquebert Montbret, commissary-general of commercial relations at Amsterdam, is appointed to the same office at London.

The minister of the interior has just ordered that there shall be this year an exhibition of the productions of painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers, which is to continue from the 10th Fructidor to the 15th Brumaire following [Sept. 2 to Nov. 5]. There will be at the same time an exhibition of the works intended to celebrate the Treaty of Amiens and the law on the liberty of Worship.

The Prefects write from all the departments that the will of the citizens is unanimous for the nomination of the First Consul for life.

Business continues here in a very stagnant state, and the course of exchange experiences little variation.

London, May 23.

Letters from Malta of March 30th mention that Vice Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, had sailed for Egypt in the Madras of 54 guns; and that the evacuation of Malta by our troops was to take place on the arrival of the Cæsar of 84 guns, under Sir James Saumarez, who was momently expected.

Dispatches have been received from Bengal announcing that the province of Oude had come under the dominion of the East-India Company, and that the brother of Marquis Wellesley is appointed deputy governor, having under him Messrs. Matthew, Leslie, and Seton.—The Company have granted a pension to the Nabob. Marquis Wellesley was to depart for England on his return from Lucknow, retaining however his situation of governor of Bengal. Orders have been sent to his lordship for the immediate reduction of his guard.

The reduction of the army is taking place with the greatest alacrity. Six regiments are about to depart for Ireland, to replace the fencible and militia corps who are to be disbanded.

Mr. Addington, proposing yesterday in the house of commons, in the committee of supply, to vote the sum of 173,535l. sterling, for the relief of French emigrants and American royalists, took that opportunity of announcing that every facility was given to the former to return to their country. He added that the good will of the French government on the one part, in permitting their return, and the disposition of England on the other, in concurring with the same object, was the strongest proof of the mutual desire of the two countries to cherish those pacific sentiments which have so happily put an end to the war.

HAGUE, May 26.

The first port at which admiral De Winter will touch will be Malaga.—though nothing is officially published respecting the destination of the squadron under his command, it is however known that he will first visit the Barbarian Powers, with whom the admiral is instructed to renew the commercial relations which have been neglected or interrupted by the war.

Bourdeaux, April 17.

The principal Commissary of the Marine to the Editor of the Echo.

I send you, citizen, a copy of a dispatch I have received from the minister of the marine, by which you will see that the government of the United States of America has decided that all the vessels of that nation, before they proceed to sea, shall be furnished with a bill of health, stating the state of the health of the inhabitants of the port of departure and its neighbourhood. You will remark, citizen, that this dispatch is of the 23d of Pluviose last (February 12) and if I have not hitherto given it publicity through the journals, it was because I had reason to believe that the government of the United States would extend its hand to the execution of its order; but the arrival of many American vessels without bills of health, proves to me that the captains of that nation endeavoured to elude a regulation of which the interest of humanity requires the complete execution. I pray you to insert the dispatch here joined in your journal, as well as the form of the bill of health, so that the merchants of this port, by having knowledge of it, may inform the owners of vessels in the U. States with whom they correspond, that they ought to direct their captains to be very exact in furnishing themselves with bills of health, seeing that I shall act with great strictness against all American vessels, and they will have to undergo a quarantine, more or less prolonged, in the island of Patyras. Such are the dispositions agreed upon between the French and the American governments, and I cannot depart from them, particularly in the approaching season, which by the reason of the hot weather, requires the most active attention.

AUGUSTE BERGEVIN.

The Minister of the Marine and the colonies, to the Maritime Prefect at Rochfort.

I make known to you, citizen prefect, that the government of the U. States of America has provisionally determined that all the vessels of that nation, before they proceed to sea, are bound to be furnished with a bill of health, making known the state of the public health in the port of departure and its neighbourhood.

This measure has for its object to secure American navigators from the delays which they have some times suffered in our ports from suspicions too lightly founded, and under this view it also interests the commerce of France. I send you herewith a printed copy of the patent or certificate which is to be delivered. This certificate is to be signed by the collector and naval officer, and is to be legalized by the commissary of commercial relations or consuls of the power to the ports of which the vessel is bound, if there are any in the port of departure.

It is essential to remark, that in the United States there are no collectors but in the following ports, viz. Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; Newburyport, Salem, Beverly, Boston, Newport, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington (N. C.) Charleston (S. C.) and Savannah. As these officers are at the head of the customs, they are only at the most important ports; in the others, there is only a naval officer; of course the certificate will only bear his signature. In those places where lazaretts are established, the officers of health should also give their attestation. It is to be hoped that the Congress, in its approaching session, will make these certificates obligatory, and will pass laws relative to health. In consequence, I invite you, citizen prefect, to make this known to the administrators of the different ports in your department, and to require that they demand from every vessel coming from the United States this certificate, or the bill of health with which they ought to be furnished; and to regulate their admission into our ports conformably thereto, and to the laws established relative to health.

DECRES.

A true copy,
The Vice-Admiral, Marine Prefect,
MARTIN.

Form of the certificate.

United States of America, District of.
To all who shall see these presents.

" We, the collectors and naval officer of the port of by virtue of these presents certify and make known, that the captain, officers, sailors and passengers of the named the loaded with and of which is captain; and with the number of officers, sailors and passengers ready to depart for the port of or some other place beyond the sea, are all in good health. And we certify further, that in this port or its neighbourhood.

Given under our hands, and the seal of the custom house, the day of and in the year of the independence of the United States. A. B.
C. D.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 7th August next, on the premises, The right, title and interest of ANTHONY ADDISON to a parcel of land being part of a tract of land called [illegible], with addition resurveyed containing about 300 acres, lying on the Eastern branch, below Naylor's Ferry, adjoining and below the lands conveyed in trust to William Brent by the said Addison, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy an execution at the suit of William Bayly, use of Samuel Bond. The sale to commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The terms cash.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal of District of Columbia.

Washington, 12th July 1802. [illegible]

Thomas Carpenter, TAYLOR,

HAS just received an elegant and fashionable assortment of summer goods, consisting of London superfine cloths and cassimeres; India, Manchester, and silk striped nankeens; cotton cassimeres, bugleyour, Bengal elegant white cords for pantaloons; white and coloured marsailles, jeans and satin coatovers, silk ginghams, black and other coloured striped satins, &c.—All which he will make up on the most reasonable terms, and in the most neat and fashionable manner—Pennsylvania Avenue, west of the President's square.

May 24, 1802. eptf

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I, NICHOLAS WHELAN, of the City of Washington, have obtained a power of attorney from my brother Patrick Whelan, now in the City of Galway in Ireland, to collect all his debts and pay all his creditors here, and in general to do his business, as he himself could do in law or equity. This is to give notice, that such as will not come to me and settle their accounts with the aforesaid Patrick Whelan, that I shall proceed to compel them as the law directs in such case.

NICHOLAS WHELAN.

July 12, 1802. 3t