were but few. While the heads were exhibiting the populace took off their hats.

The execution was over shortly after ten o'clock, and the populace soon after dispersed quietly. There was not the least tendency to riot or disturbance. The precautions, however, taken by the government, were certainly proper—We understand, that a sky-rocket was sent to the keeper of the prison, to be let off, as a signal to the military, in case of any disturbance. The whole of the awful ceremony was conducted by Sir Richard Ford and the sheriff, with the greatest solemnity.

According to the orders issued for that purpose, a vast number of the police officers were present at the place of execution at a very early hour in the morning. About six the Horse Guards fell into rank, and marched to the place of execution. The Bow-street patrole, and a strong body of constables, took their station among the crowd, which long before day-break had begun to assemble to witness the awful event. The crowd continued to encrease rapidly, and long before the hour fixed for the execution, a body of people had assembled, far exceeding any thing witnessed for many years on a similar occasion. To be prepared for repressing the least symptoms of disorder, the Magistrates and government had taken every precaution. A detachment of Horse Guards were stationed in Horsemonger-lane, round the place of execution, while other detachments paraded the neighbourhood. A body of the Scotch Greys were drawn up near the Circus, and another division of the same corps was posted on the London road. The Foot Guards in the Tower, at Knightsbridge, and the neighbourhood were all under arms, and ready to march at a moment's notice. Nothing, in short, was omitted which could secure perfect order while the awful sentence of the law, against men who had conspired the destruction of every thing that is dearest in civilized society, was executed in the presence of thousands of spectators.

The whole formed an interesting, and impressive spectacle to a British multitude. It was the Criminal Law of England taking its most awful course in defence of the mildest Constitution that the Universe can boast! Some of the most sanguinary forms on this dreadful occasion were dispensed with to abate the [illegible] of national vengeance! Indeed from the apprehension to the exit of these State Malefactors, the whole was one dignified process of deliberative justice, tempered with the most indulgent humanity. The surrounding people, in the commiseration of their sufferings, did not seem to forget, that there was an exemplary atonement due to the most sacred laws of their country, which had been so desperately violated by these unhappy men!

From the moment of colonel Despard's conviction he had begun to prepare himself for that last moment that was to close all sublunary scenes upon him forever! During the whole of the interval between the period of passing and the execution of his sentence, he behaved with composure. Much of his time was employed in writing, some in reading, the greater part with his wife, Mrs. D. Soon after the warrant was received, all papers and every thing he possessed were taken from colonel Despard.—Broughton, Francis, Wood, Graham, & Wratten attended Chapel on Sunday morning, a Chapel within the gaol, and for its inhabitants only. Macnamara, being a Roman Catholic, did not attend; neither did colonel Despard, who has constantly refused the assistance of a Clergyman.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Despard, accompanied by another Lady, had a parting interview with her husband. The scene that ensued was tender and affecting; but even at this trying moment the Colonel betrayed nothing like unbecoming weakness. The Lady who was present, and who is, we understand, a near relation of Mrs. Despard, was overcome by the afflicting scene, and wept bitterly. He gently reproached her for thus suffering her feelings to overcome her fortitude, and endeavored to calm her emotion.—About five o'clock it was necessary that Mrs. Despard should leave the prisoner, and she parted from her husband in a state of grief and despair, which it would be impossible to describe. The composure she had hitherto preserved could no longer resist the conflict of her feelings. So great was her emotion that we are informed she returned in a short time after, for the purpose of once more gaining admission to her husband. This request it was impossible to comply with, and she was at length carried into a coach, in a state of grief and agitation bordering on distraction. The wives and relatives of the other prisoners also attended to take a last farewell, and the scene which took place displayed, if not equal delicacy, at least equal strength of emotion. After Mrs. Despard had left the Colonel, he walked up and down his cell for some time, seemingly more agitated than he had been at the period of taking leave of his wife. Between six and seven in the evening he threw himself on the bed and fell into a short sleep. At eight o'clock he awoke, and addressed one of the Officers of the Prison, who was with him, in these words;—"Me—they shall receive no information from me—no—not for all the gifts, the gold, and jewels, in the possession of the Crown"—He then composed himself, and remained silent. The above expressions might induce some to suppose that some endeavors had been made to prevail on him to make disclosures. Whether this was the case or not, we are not able to say. Sir Richard Ford was at the prison on Sunday, and we believe saw the Colonel and all the other prisoners; but we have not heard that his visit had for its object to induce them to make any confessions.

After Mrs. Despard had left the Colonel, he was visited in the evening by the gentleman who had acted as his Solicitor, who came to ask him where he wished to be buried? He was silent for some minutes, and at length replied, that he believed several of his countrymen were buried at Pancras, he therefore desired to be buried there.

The Clergyman of the prison, Mr. Winkworth, had several times made overtures to the Colonel to commune with him; but he always declined the Clergyman's offer, politely, however, thanking him. Mr. Winkworth, on Sunday repeated his requests, but received the same answer. Mr. Winkworth wished to accept a book from him, which he also declined. The Colonel said, that he had been in all parts of the world, that he was not particularly attached to any form of religion, and that his mind was entirely made up upon religious matters. Most of the other prisoners, however, passed much of their time in prayer, and with the Clergymen. Macnamara was attended by a Roman Catholic Priest. Graham, and two of the other prisoners, requested Mr. Rowland Hill, to send a Clergyman to them, which he did. They remained great part of the night in deep and earnest prayer. When Mr. Ives went to communicate the warrant for execution to the two prisoners, Wood and Graham, they said, that they wished to have some conversation with him. Sunday afternoon, he went to them, attended by the clergyman, Mr. Winkworth. Graham then entered into a long conversation with him, upon the motives of the meeting at the public house where they were apprehended; but we do not learn that he threw any new light upon the subject, or made any discoveries of importance. Macnamara spent the whole of the night in prayer. The Roman Catholic Priest left him at a late hour, and came again early yesterday morning. Graham, Wratten, and another, Wood, we believe, were the greater part of the night engaged in a similar manner; they were Dissenters. Broughton and Francis were of the church of England persuasion. Colonel Despard slept from three to half past four; the remainder of the night he passed in walking up and down his cell. The rest of the prisoners slept about two hours.

The following is an extract of the warrant for the execution:

"And whereas we have thought fit to remit part of the sentence, viz. taking out and burning their bowels before their faces, and dividing the bodies of Edward Marcus Despard, J. Wood, J. Francis, Thomas Broughton, J. Sedgwick Wratten, J. A. Graham, and J. Macnamara, by their being drawn and hanged, and having their heads severed from their bodies, according to the said sentence only, at the usual place, on Monday next the 21st of February; and for so doing, this shall be your warrant—Given at our court at St. James's, this 16th day of Feb. 1803, in 43d year of our reign. By his Majesty's command. (Signed) PELHAM.

Annexed is a copy of the order for the respite.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 18, 1803.

'Sir,

"I am commanded to signify to you the King's pleasure, that the Execution of the sentence of death passed upon Thomas Newman, Daniel Tyndall, and William Linder, now in the jail of the county of Surrey, be respited until further signification of his Majesty's pleasure.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) PELHAM.
To our trusty, &c.

The following is an abstract of Bonaparte's official view of the state of the French Republic.

LONDON, (Sunday) Feb. 27.

Yesterday afternoon we received Paris papers to the 22d inst. which announce the meeting of the Legislative body on the preceding day; the first object intended for their discussion is the civil code.

As our paper was about to be put to press, we received a Moniteur one day later, viz. of the 23d inst. this paper contains an official view of the present situation of the Republic, prepared for the Legislative body, to whom it is to be conveyed by three of the members. This important and curious paper is signed by Bonaparte; its substance is as follows:

It begins by complimenting the Senate on the increasing industry of the Republic, and the union among its citizens. "The execution of the Concordat, on the result of which the enemies of public order have rested their guilty hopes, has been productive of the most happy effects. The principles of an enlightened religion, the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff and the firmness of government, have triumphed over every obstacle; mutual sacrifices have united the Ministers of religion; and the Gallican Church revives by their unanimity."

It is stated that in all the departments which were visited by the First Consul, he every where received complete testimonies of a return to those principles which form the strength and happiness of society.

Several departments, in which particular observations on the subject of of religion, &c. were made are specified. The report then takes a view of the different institutions for public instruction, such as the military school, the National Institution, &c. and subjoins remarks on their several and relative degrees of importance. The next point is, the incomplete organization of the Senate and the effects produced by the Senatus Consultum, which gave the people the exercise of those rights that had admitted by the Constituted Assembly; it concludes with remarking.—"That if institutions are to be judged of by their effects, none ever had a more favourable result than the Organic Senatus Consultum in question, as from that period there only remained to the enemies of the country an impotent hatred."

After some remarks on the cession of Elba to France by which she acquired a mild and industrious people, two beautiful ports, and a valuable mine, it mentions the reasons why that island should not be subject to the same laws which apply to the continent. With respect to the Piedmont, it contains the following passage. "The abdication of the sovereign, the wish of the people, and existing circumstances, had placed Piedmont in the power of France. Amidst the nations with which that kingdom, was surrounded and the different sentiments that prevailed amongst her inhabitants, she could neither support her own independence nor the expences of a Monarchy; but united to France, she will enjoy both security and grandeur, while her laborious and enlightened citizens will extend their talents and industry in the midst of the arts and of peace."

A view is now taken of the internal situation of France, the object of which is to praise the vigilance of the Magistrates for their attention to justice; the military, for their rigid discipline; and the Gendarmerie, for their activity in the suppression of popular disorders. With respect to the agriculture of the republic, it is stated to have attained a degree of perfection beyond that of the most boasted system in Europe. The Vaterinary art has also been encouraged by premiums, and attempts every where made to improve the quality of wool by the introduction of foreign flocks. Manufactures of every kind are in a progressive state of increase, and nothing is wanting to their success but a more extensive employment of capital, which, is however, rapidly withdrawing from hazardous speculations in the stocks to this more profitable and patriotic occupation. Lastly, it is stated that upwards of 20,000 French manufacturers, who were dispersed throughout Europe, have, by the protection and benevolence of the government, returned to pursue their respective vocations in the republic. The manufactures of Lyons and Campagne, are particularly noticed for their rapid approximation to their former opulence.

In the repair of the public roads, it is observed that 24,000,000 livres have been expended, and 14 of which were reduced by the toll duty. Amongst the new roads just completed are the Simplon, Mont Cenis, and the Genevre; those in a state of forwardness, are a large road from Genoa to Marseilles, and another, which is to run from Saint Esprit to Gap. Many new establishments, are building at Pontivy; and amongst other improvements, there will be a grand canal. The operations carrying on for improvement of the canal, for uniting the navigation of the Seine, the Saone, the Danube & the Rhine, are also mentioned; and the funds for carrying on these works are stated to be equal to their completion. In different canals and dykes to which improvements have been extended, the owners of boats and barges, instead of opposing the measures, have contributed to their success.

After taking a survey of various measures of defence compleated along the coast, the report adverts to the situation of the Colonies in the West Indies. The islands of Martinique, Tobago, and St. Lucie, are stated to have been surrendered in the height of prosperity; Guadaloupe is in a good state of cultivation, and Guiana is rapidly increasing from its obscurity. "St. Domingo," says the report, had submitted and the author of its troubles was in the power of France: every thing in short, announced the return of its prosperity, when by a horrid disease, it was devoted to new calamity; but the plague that desolated our army has now ceased its ravages, and the force that remain in the Colony, together with those which will speedily arrive, cannot fail to restore it to peace and prosperity."

Amongst other branches of Commerce, it appears that the utility of the Fisheries has not been overlooked—while more important commercial expeditions are either projected or completed for the Western Colonies, the Isle of France, and the Indies. Some remarks are made on the judicious choice of Officers for the Chambers of Commerce, that are established in the different parts of the Republic.

The army and the Marines are stated to be making the most rapid progress in their respective tactics, while in consequence of the exposure of the frauds of contractors, together with an improved system of economy, the soldier is better fed and cloathed, and the savings which he is enabled to make from his pay, attach him as strongly to his colours as to his family.

With respect to the finances, their sources are every where increasing. In the 6th year it was supposed that the contribution, &c. amounted to 50,000,000, part of which were three or four in arrear; at present there is not a deficiency of 3,000,000. Every branch of administration becomes more productive and that the Registry, from its abundance, is a proof of the rapid circulation of capital, and the increase of commerce.—Several alterations in the different offices of government, are stated in the report, to have been proposed but delayed from the maxim that every change is injurious. The executive, however, expresses its intention to pay the most profound consideration to the hints it has received.

Although, the excess of revenue has been very considerable, yet there have been unforeseen and extraordinary expences: these arose out of the necessity of reconquering two colonies and of reestablishing the power and organization of the metropolis; but notwithstanding these extensive operations, the resources that remain are sufficient to secure the capital from a return of penury, and to defeat monopolizing combinations. The report then refers to the contents of the different accounts belonging to the departments of finance and public treasure, and urges the necessity of giving to France the civil code which has been so long promised, and so anxiously expected. The projects of laws have been formed under the inspection of the government, and the same principles, as formerly, continue to prevail amongst the Legislators, by which the wisdom of the regulations they may adopt will be insured.

In giving a sketch of the repose and tranquility of the continent, the Italian Republic, the report asserts is strengthened by the unanimity of its inhabitants, while the judicious proceedings of its administration, together with its military force, have already given it the character and appearance of a long established state; and if the same wisdom continues to prevail, its destiny will be still more prosperous.

"Liguria, placed under a mixed constitution, beholds at its head, and in its authority, those citizens who are most distinguished by their virtues, their fortune, and their intellects."

"Batavia is gradually regaining possession of the colonies restored to her by the peace, but she ought never to forget, that France can be to her only the most useful friend, or the most dangerous enemy."

"In Germany the last stipulations of the treaty of Luneville are near their completion."

"Prussia, Bavaria, and all the Secular Princes, who had possessions on the bank of the Rhine, have obtained on the opposite bank adequate indemnification."

"The house of Austria, in the bishoprics of Saltzburg, Aichstett, Trent, and Brixen, as well as in most parts of Passau, finds an equivalent for what it has lost in Tuscany."

"Thus, by the happy concurrence of France and Russia, every permanent interest is consulted; and from the midst of that storm which appeared to be pregnant with destruction, the Germanic Empire, that Empire, so necessary to the equilibrium and the repose of Europe, arises with greater strength, by being composed of elements more homogeneous and better combined, and adapted to the circumstances and ideas of the present age."

"A French ambassador is at Constantinople, who is authorised to strengthen the ties that attach us to a power which seems to waver, but whom it is our interest to support and consolidate."

"Some British troops still remain in Alexandria and Malta: of this our government had a right to complain, but it has learned that the ships destined to convey them to Europe are in the Mediterranean."

The government secures to the people the peace of the continent, and it may be permitted to hope for the continuation of a maritime peace; this peace is required and wished for by all parties; and to preserve it, the government will do whatever is compatible with national honour, and essentially connected with the strict execution of treaties. But in England two parties dispute for power: One has concluded the peace, and is decidedly inclined to maintain it; while the other has sworn an implacable hatred to France; hence arises that fluctuation in opinions, and in the senate that attitude which is at once pacific and threatening. As long as this contest of parties continues, there are certain prudential measures necessary on the part of the Republic. Five hundred thousand men must be ready to defend and avenge it. What a strange necessity is imposed, by miserable passions, upon two nations whose attachment arises from an equal interest and a general inclination.

"But whatever may be the success of intrigue in London the parties will not succeed in forming new alliances with other powers; and our government tells them, with well founded pride, that England alone cannot now encounter France! But let us entertain better hopes, and rather believe that in the British cabinet there will in future be heard only the councils of wisdom, and the voice of humanity.

"Yes without doubt, the peace will be consolidated, and the connection between the two governments will assume that character of benevolence so congenial to their mutual interests. A happy repose will cause the long calamities of a disastrous war to be buried in oblivion, and France and England, by continuing to maintain their reciprocal happiness will merit the approbation of the universe.

"The First Consul,
(Signed) BONAPARTE.
"By order of the First Consul,
"The Secretary of State.
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

LEBOO

WILL cover the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April, and end on the last day of June, on Mondays and Tuesdays at Queen Anne; Wednesday and Thursday at the farm of the subscriber, and Fridays and Saturdays at Bladensburg; at the rate of 16 dollars per Mare, cash, and half a dollar to the groom; the money to the groom to be sent with the mare, and a note for the balance, with the assumption of Mess'rs. [illegible] or Hodges, of Queen Anne, or Messrs. Lowndes or [illegible], of Bladensburg, payable on the first day of December next, will be received.

Leboo is eight years old, a fine bright bay, 15 hands three inches high, a star and two white feet. He has proven himself both a sure and good foal-getter, having covered at four years old 25 mares all of whom proved with foal; the colts are equal in size and beauty, to any in this part of the country, and except in two instances, they were alike as to colour. At four years old Leboo won the colt's purse at Annapolis; on the next day he won the City purse, and on the third day he won a purse in Prince George's county, immediately after having travelled upwards of 30 miles. The next spring, at 5 years old, he won the first day's purse at Canton; the fall after he ran against Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan, at Alexandria, one heat, was lame and drawn; a few days after he won the first day's purse at Govan's town. At 6 years old he won the first day's purse at Canton; the fall after he won the purse again at Canton, the jockey club purse at Govan's town, the purses at Frederick town, and the city of Washington; running nine miles, by mistake, at the last mentioned place, beating Mr. Tayloe's Leviathan. At seven years old he received a forfeit of 900 dollars at Havre-de-Grass, proceeded on to Germantown, won the first heat, afterwards fell lame, and was beat by Gen. Ridgely's Hamlet, whom he had beaten three times before.

Leboo was got by High Flier, his blood and figure equal to that of any other horse, and his pedigree may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

OSBORN SPRIGG.
Prince George's County, March 28. tf

☞ *The Subscriber will furnish good pasture, at half a dollar per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.*

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NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the fourth district of the city of Washington (which includes all that part of the city west of Sixth street, west and north of Pennsylvania avenue) and others holding property in said district, are hereby informed that the Subscriber will attend for the purpose of receiving their taxes at Mr. Rhodes's Tavern from Monday the 4th day of April next until the 4 day of May next, every day (Sunday excepted) from 3 o'clock P. M. till 6 o'clock P. M. It is hoped early attention will be had to this notice, as the law requires the tax shall be paid within one month from the date of notice, otherwise their property will be subject to distress and sale, which must be complied with, however disagreeable to the subscriber. The right of voting for Councilmen for the city also depends on the payment of the tax prior to the election, which will take place on the 1st Monday in June next.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treasurer of the City of Washington.
March 31. 6t2aw.