ness and chaise.—He had always a post-chaise, and kept three horses.

"Such with the resources I have mentioned, was his way of living, which he did not suffer to employ his whole income; for he had always a sum of money lying by him for any extraordinary expenses that might arise. Some money he put into the Stocks; at his death, the sum he had there amounted to one hundred and fifty pounds. He purchased out of his income his household furniture and linen, of which latter he had a very ample store; and as I am assured by those who had very good means of knowing, not less than a tenth part of his income was set apart to charity: at the time of his death, the sum of 25 pounds was found with a direction to be employed in such uses.

"He had laid down a plan of living according to his income, and did not practice any extraordinary degree of parsimony, but endeavoured that in his family there should be plenty without waste; as an instance that this was his endeavour, it may be worth while to mention a method he took in regulating a proper allowance of malt liquor to be drank in his family; that there might not be a deficiency, nor any intemperate profusion: On a complaint made, that his allowance in a month was not enough for his own family, he ordered the quantity of a hogshead to be put into bottles, had it locked up from the servants, and distributed out, every day, eight quarts, which is the quantity each day at one hogshead in a month; and told his servants, that if that did not suffice, he would allow them more; but, by this method, it appeared at once that the allowance was much more than sufficient for his small family; and this proved a clear conviction, that could not be answered, and saved all future dispute. He was in general very diligently and punctually obeyed by his servants; he was considerate as to the injunctions he gave, and explained them distinctly; and, at their first coming to his service, steadily exacted a close compliance with them, without any remission; and the servants, finding this to be the case soon grew habitually accustomed to the practice of their business, and then very little further attention was necessary. On extraordinary instances of good behaviour or diligence, he was not wanting in particular encouragements and presents above their wages; it is remarkable that he would permit their relations to visit them, and stay at his house two or three days at a time.

"The wonder, with most that hear an account of his œconomy, will be how he was able, with such an income to do so much especially when it is considered that he paid for every thing he had. He had no lands, except the two or three small fields which I have said he rented; and instead of gaining any thing by their produce, I have reason to think he lost by them; however, they furnished him with no further assistance towards his housekeeping, than grass for his horses, (not hay, for that I know he bought,) and for two cows. Every morning he settled up his family accounts, and so kept up a constant attention to the confining his expences within his income; and to do it more exactly, compared those expences with a computation he had made, how much that income would afford him every week and day of the year.

One of his economical practices was, as soon as any repair was wanting in or about his house, to have it immediately performed. When he had money to spare, he chose to lay in a provision of linen, or clothes, or any other necessaries; as then, he said, he could afford it, which he might not be so well able to do when the actual want came; in consequence of which method he had a considerable supply of necessary articles lying by him, besides what was in use.

"But the main particular that seems to have enabled him to do so much with his income was that he paid for every thing as soon as he had it, except, alone, what were current accounts, such as rent for his house and servants wages; and these he paid at the stated times with the utmost exactness. He gave notice to the tradesmen of neighbouring market towns, that they should no longer have his custom, if they let any of his servants have any thing without their paying for it. Thus he puts it out of his power to commit those imprudencies to which those are liable that defer their payments by using their money some other way than were it ought to go. And whatever money he had by him, he knew that it was not demanded elsewhere, but that he might safely employ it as he pleased.

"His example was confined, by the sequestered place of his abode, to the observation [illegible] few, though his prudence and virtue would have made it valuable to all who could have known it. These few particulars, which I know myself, to have been obtained from those who lived with him, may afford instruction, and may be an incentive to that wise art of living, which he so successfully practised."

THE subscribers have recommenced Lumber business on Tiber's Creek—where they propose keeping a constant suppy of the most saleable lumber on reasonable terms.

BROHAWN & BYUS.

April 22, 1803. 2aw3w.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 11.

Yesterday a message from his Majesty was delivered to both houses of Parliament, announcing his intention to call out the militia.

Two proclamations were issued yesterday afternoon; the one for encouraging seamen and landmen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war; and the other for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign Princes and States, and for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as shall conceal themselves.

Mr. Wickham gave notice in the house of Commons yesterday, of his intention to move this day, for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the mode of calling out the militia in Ireland. The militia establishment of that part of the United Kingdom will be enlarged, so as to place a considerable addition of effective force at the disposition of government.

A system, which has long been digested, has been completely prepared for arming the country from one end of it to the other. We do not suppose that his Majesty's ministers will feel it necessary to carry it into execution immediately, having so large a disposeable force at their command. But we understand that the nature of this system is such, that a short period only would be necessary to make the whole country an armed nation. This is indeed to be vigorous.

Ten thousand additional seamen are to be voted to-day by Parliament, and it is probable that some debate will take place in both houses upon the state of the country. Ten additional sail of the line are to be put in commission with all possible speed. In a fortnight, we have no doubt, that 60 sail of the line, completely equipped, will be riding in our ports.

March 11.

General Decaen is arrived at Brest, and is going out with the expedition preparing for the East Indies, as Captain General of the French settlements in that quarter. The events that have occurred within these few days, will, in all probability, prevent this and the other expeditions in the Dutch and French ports from sailing quite so soon as was expected. A frigate and two corvettes have lately sailed for America—perhaps to require the formal cession of Louisiana.

The French seem to be adopting every measure for increasing their naval force. Large falls of timber have been ordered in the great forest of Soignes; the timber is to be sent to Brest, Havre, Dunkirk, and L'Orient. It was from this forest that the Dutch used, when the Netherlands were in the possession of Austria to obtain great supplies for their navy.

March 14.

We communicate, without any comments, the following article, which we had copied from a Portsmouth paper:

"A circumstance has lately come to light, that is no less matter of surprise than of concern to us. It appears, by the papers of an officer in the British service, who died a few days since, that he has maintained a correspondence with Bonaparte, which was brought down nearly to the time of his death. What the exact nature of this correspondence was, we have not been able to learn. The discovery was consequent on the death of the person alluded to. His papers have been put into the hands of government."

[*Portsmouth Gazette.*]

March 17.

Some of the papers have treated lightly the intelligence we communicated yesterday of the vessel stranded off Shoreham. They assert that she was a French national brig, called Le Volcan, bound from Dunkirk to New-Orleans, with arms on board; that she was stranded so long ago as the 26th of December, nearly three months, and that the crew had remained on board ever since. We must remark, that it seems strange for a vessel to have been so long stranded, for a crew to have remained so long on board without any attempt having been made to get her off, or even, as it should seem, to lighten her cargo.

That the ship might in her papers and invoices appear to be bound for New-Orleans is by no means improbable. If her destination were really for Ireland, her papers would not of course be permitted to disclose that fact. It has been asserted also, that the colours were only such as she was warranted in keeping on board Notwithstanding these assertions, we adhere to the account we gave yesterday, which will be found in most of the material points to be correct.

It did certainly appear extraordinary to us, that a vessel bound to Ireland should sail from Dunkirk, instead of Brest, Rochfort, or L'Orient. But perhaps Dunkirk was preferred, from the knowledge that no suspicion would be entertained of any thing hostile being intended from that port against Ireland.

That the ship had stands of arms on board to a large amount, has been admitted. But the colours are the most material.

Before the crew deserted the vessel, which we understand they did as soon as they were informed of the preparations making by this country, they threw a large box overboard, which, to their great disappointment, did not sink, but floated on shore near Shoreham, and was conveyed to the Admiralty. It was found to contain colours; not the usual ship colours, not the tri-coloured standards to be displayed on the forts of Louisiana, or New-Orleans, but colours of green, with the words, "Union—France and Ireland," in the centre.

As the crew, when they deserted the vessel, made their escape on shore, it has been suspected that they were not Frenchmen sailors but Irish or English traitors who expected to evade punishment by the difficulty of their detection after landing.—What grounds there are for this suspicion, we know not.

Upon the whole, the circumstance is a most extraordinary one. An intelligent Morning paper hints, that nothing is more likely than that Bonaparte would send a vessel with arms, &c. apparently for the Irish rebels, but really destined to fall into our hands to create alarm, and have an influence on the negotiations. We know of no influence such a step could have on the negotiations, except to break them off, and to convince us that the preservation of peace was impossible.

We shall conclude our remarks with reminding our readers of a paragraph which we inserted some days ago, and which stated that government had discovered printed addresses from Arthur O'Connor, circulating in Ireland, in which he justifies his conduct, and confidently speaks of emancipating his country. We understand that several gentlemen in this country, besides His Majesty's Ministers, are in possession of these addresses.

The funds experienced a sudden and unexpected rise yesterday. They opened at 63-18, and continued dull till about two o'clock, when they rose in a short space of time to 65-12. It was said that the French courier, Chazal, had brought very favourable intelligence—that the business of Malta had been amicably adjusted. The French Ambassador going to court was considered as a favourable circumstance. Of course as long as he remains in England he will go to court. But it would be absurd to draw from such an event an inference that all the disputes between the two countries have been settled. It has been suggested that Bonaparte does not find this the proper moment for going to war, and that he will postpone his designs.

Condolet compono quaemox depromere possion.

But it is not merely by the expression of pacific disposition on the part of France that we shall be satisfied. All the points in dispute must be satisfactorily and substantially arranged. We must not defer this settlement to a future opportunity. Bonaparte will of course wish to put us to the expence of arming and disarming every three months. But shall we be silly enough to permit him to gratify that wish?

In the mean time, activity and vigour are still the order of the day.

March 18.

The contents of the dispatches bro't by Mr. Courvoisier have not transpired; but it is said, that they are not of a decisive nature. Private accounts enable us to state the effect which our preparations have made upon the Chief Consul. They seem to have entirely deprived him of his accustomed caution and reserve; and to have inflamed him to a degree of irritability and anger which he cannot conceal.

When he entered the audience chamber on Sunday last, his features were menacing, and his whole frame seemed violently agitated. Lord Whitworth was at the audience. The First Consul addressed him immediately upon his entrance; observed with warmth, that a war had now desolated Europe for fifteen years, and asked whether it was now to be renewed? Adding, that if it was, it might again last for as long a period. To which Lord Whitworth calmly replied, that if it was renewed, it would not be the fault of Great Britain. Bonaparte then went amongst the ladies, but soon after returned to Lord Whitworth, and vehemently declared, that the armaments now preparing in the ports of France were destined only for the colonies, in the preservation of which England was as much interested as he could be. To this no answer was made. He soon afterwards quitted the room, calling on God and man to witness, that he hoped vengeance would be inflicted on that power, which, by a violation of treaty, should cause the renewal of hostilities. All accounts agree that his countenance was throughout almost disfigured by passion; and his tone was so loud and vehement, that at least half the company present must have heard all that passed on this extraordinary occasion.

The conduct of Lord Whitworth affords a striking contract to the demeanor of the Chief Consul—it was firm, but temperate—dignified, without being haughty—and moderate without being submissive.

Yesterday was full of rumours.—It was said, that M. Talleyrand had been dismissed from the post of Minister for foreign affairs, and that he had been succeeded by M. Otto. Another rumour was, that M. Talleyrand has poisoned himself immediately after his dismissal. We need scarcely state that both these rumours are unfounded. A third report was, that the press warrants had been called in; we noticed and contradicted this report yesterday. It was asserted also, that the difference with France would be amicably adjusted; and that the First Consul's tone was mild and conciliatory.—How mild and conciliatory we have already shewn.

March 19.

On the arrival of the courier, announcing to Bonaparte the King's message to Parliament, the Consul immediately sent for General Duroc (distinguished by his successful embassy to the Prussian court) and after an audience, which consumed the greater part of the night, Duroc was dispatched on a second mission to Berlin; and it is understood that Bonaparte waits the result of this measure, previous to his definitive reply to the remonstrances of our cabinet.

It is stated that a vessel has arrived at Plymouth, announcing that an embargo had been imposed on all British vessels in the French ports; but this report is obviously incorrect, although some interruption to the sailing of vessels, with particular freights may have occurred, as is said to have been the case at Calais; but the intercourse by packets, &c. continues as for some time past.

A letter by the Lisbon mail announces the arrival of general Lasnes at his former hotel; it adds that at the instant of his arrival, he wrote to the Prince Regent, informing him that he came to resume his functions, but that he could not appear at any levee till all the ministers who had formerly given him offence were dismissed! Extraordinary as it may appear, the Prince is said to have complied with this request.

From Boston paper.

LATE FROM LONDON.

The following important Extract of a letter from London, we yesterday received from a commercial friend.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, to a merchant in this city, dated the 21st March, 1803. P. S. Since ours of the 7th the political aspect of affairs here have assumed a very serious appearance—It has been for some time past understood that considerable Negociations were still pending between France and England; and on Tuesday a severe press for seamen took place all over the United Kingdoms, which is still continued; and is supposed to have procured nearly 8000 already, and *in consequence* of repeated Messages from the King to both houses of Parliament [stating that very important negociations were still carrying on, and that Bonaparte had collected a large force, both in Flanders and Holland as if to awe this country to submit to his *terms*, and that he wished the Parliament to consider the subject]—*The Militia* amounting to above 100,000 men have been called out in *aid of the regulars* and 10,000 more seamen rated in addition to the 50,000 seamen employed. A messenger was sent on Sunday to Bonaparte with the ultimatum of our court, which is believed to be that in consequence of the frequent infractions of the Treaty of Amiens by the French in Switzerland and their annexing Piedmont and Parma to France we felt authorised and determined to retain Malta, and to insist that New-Orleans and Louisiana shall be restored to Spain or given up to the United States of America, so that the Navigation of the Mississippi shall on no account be left in the power of France. The effect this quarrel has had on the price of Insurance you will see by my alterations in the Price-Current.

LATE FROM PARIS.

Extract of a letter from Paris of the 18 of March, via Bordeaux and Boston, to a merchant of this city. You may be assured that no war will take place between England and France, at least, for some time.

On the subject of American claims, the writer observes, "That our Minister has assurances from government, that we shall all be paid soon; in consequence, all are making up their claims, with interest, to this day."

March 14.

The government of the Republic decree, that the exportation of money is prohibited till further orders.

Letters from Ajaccio mention, that the first battalion of the 2d. Helvetic brigade, 600 strong, has embarked for St. Domingo. All the granadiers desired to go; it is determined by lot who should embark.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to a gentleman in Boston, dated March 26.

"There has been for a few days past, serious appearances of an immediate War between this country and England. How the business will terminate is not yet known. It is however worthy of note, that Bonaparte observed lately to Mr. Livingston, that if such an event should take place, the peace of America would not be disturbed on the part of France. This is reported, and I believe upon good authority."

Another Letter—March 17.

"WAR is the order of the day. Malta the ostensible bone of contention—and the general opinion is, that an actual state of hostilities cannot be far distant. France is *too much exposed in her Commerce and too feeble in her fleets, to take the lead in the harms.*

Another Letter—same date.

"Appearances, at this moment, strongly indicate, that Europe is again to be plunged into the horrors of war—and the active preparations making by the Government of Great Britain, induce a believe that this event is almost certain, the points in controversy between France and Great Britain, can only be surmised, but it is supposed they relate to a commercial treaty, and a determination on the part of the latter, to retain, or procure some port in the Mediterranean, for its ships of war.

From the measures adopted, and pursuing by both countries, the commencements of hostilities may speedily be expected; concessions on the part of the First Consul can only prevent this, to which his ambitious and proud mind under existing circumstances, will not submit.

"Since these events, our minister at Paris is treated with more attention and respect; this augurs well, so far as it proves that the government of France desires to cultivate the friendship of the United States, and appreciates its consequence in the political world; it is obvious for the interest of Great Britain to adopt similar measures, which it is hoped will prevent the necessity of our uniting with either nation, and thereby insure to us the great advantages of a neutral commerce.

"Coffee and sugar have advanced here considerably."

Another letter—same date.

"For ten days past there have been strong apprehensions of war between this country and Great Britain, which have had great influence in our markets; considerable purchases of West India produce were made at an advance of from 5 to 11 per cent. and the course of exchange on London experienced a material rise. But this agitation has entirely subsided, in consequence of reports that harmony is re-established; which, if confirmed, we may reasonably expect affairs will soon revert to their situation previous to the late hostile preparations."

Several letters from Bordeaux of the same date, corroborate the report of an amicable adjustment of recent differences between the governments of England and France:—none of them, however, so fully as the above; but on the contrary, they express doubts of its correctness, and some of them go so far as to say, that the report had subsided, and a war instantly expected.

In addition to the above intelligence, we have been obligingly furnished with the following note addressed to capt. Ingersoll, and sent on board his vessel on the evening of the 7th March.

"Dear Sir—By the mail arrived this day at 6 o'clock, P. M. it appears, that the hostile preparations in England continue, with great activity; and tho' there were reports yesterday, that all differences were settled between the two Governments, the aspect of affairs is at this moment very alarming to the friends of peace. The Stocks at Paris fell in one day 3 per cent, and the prevailing opinion there was, THAT THERE WOULD BE A WAR. Letters from London are also in the same stile.

Yours, G. T.

Capt. Ingersall verbally reports, that the most active exertions were making in all the ports of France to equip and man their navy; and that a heavy impressment of men took place at Bordeaux on the evening previous to his sailing.—This circumstance is unusual in France, and indicates something of moment.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 19th inst. a negro man named JACOB, who is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout & well made; has a scar under his right cheek, about an inch long; has on a short green coatee with red cape, blue westcoat, Russia sheeting trowsers, and osnaburgh shirt, mixed grey worsted stockings, and half worn shoes and wool hat.—He says he belongs to Mr. Robert Hodgson, of the state of Georgia. If the owner of said negro does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees according to law.

JAMES WILSON, Sheriff,

April 21. lawtf.

NOTICE.

In the matter of JOHN JACK, Bankrupt.

THE subscriber being appointed Assignee of the Estate and effects of JOHN JACK Bankrupt. All persons endebted to the said Bankrupt, are requested to make immediate payment otherwise legal steps will be indiscriminately taken to compel them.

RICHARD FORREST, Assignee.

January 26 tf

For sale or rent,

SITUATE on Green Leaf's Point, near Bull's wharf, a very convenient two story brick dwelling house, well finished with a shop front—good cellar—and necessary out house— For terms apply to

BENJAMIN MOORE.

New Jersey Avenue, May 4 1803. 2t.