it meets your approbation, we shall be satisfied.

The persons, whose names we have submitted to your consideration, are all known to us. We are satisfied, that they will be the most generally approved by the freemen. The list contains those who now compose the council, five others who are in the present nomination, and three additional names from various parts of the state. We shall not contrast this with any opposite list. You are the judges of its merit. If you approve of it, you will give it your support. Many of the gentlemen have long served the state in the council. Their virtues, their wisdom, and their experience have been known and felt.

Whatever opinion may be formed of the proceeding we have adopted, there is one point to which it can never be improper to call the attention of our fellow citizens;—It is the importance and necessity of exercising the right of suffrage. This right is of inestimable value. It is equally our security against power, and against disorder.

But it is in vain that we possess it, if we forego the privilege from indolence and inattention. To exercise this right with freedom and with judgement, is a solemn duty, which we owe to the community and ourselves.

In this day of tumult, when such efforts are made to destroy the principles of that government which has been transmitted to us by our fathers, it cannot be improper to urge our fellow-citizens, to attend without exception, at the freemen's meetings, and to continue their attendance until the whole business is completed. Let no man excuse himself with an opinion, that he may remain at home, and that the election will be secure without his assistance. Such an opinion might detain from meeting, a large portion of the freemen. A general attendance will be decisive in favor of order and government.

These observations together with the annexed list, with great deference and respect are submitted to the consideration of the freemen of this state.

In behalf of the meeting,

JON. INGERSOLL.
Chairman.
S. S. SMITH.
Clerk of the meeting,
Hartford, May 31, 1803.

The following is a list of persons agreed upon unanimously, at the above mentioned meeting, to be supported for the nomination, at the Freemen's Meeting the 19th day of September next.

Oliver Ellswort,	William Edmond,
William Hillhouse	Elizur Goodrich,
John Chester,	Stephen T. Hosmer
Roger Newberry,	Simeon Baldwin,
Aaron Austin,	Mathew Griswold,
David Daggett,	Shubael Abbe,
Jonathan Brace,	Jonathan Barnes,
Nathaniel Smith,	Joseph Walker,
John Allen,	Henry Champion, &
C. Goodrich,	Jabez Clark.

FIRST LEGION.

ATTENTION!

AT a Legionary Court of Enquiry, held on the 25th 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.

Boarding & Day Schools.

PRESIDENT'S SQUARE.

J. GARDINER instructs Youth in Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Writing, and English Grammar.

MRS. GARDINER teaches Needle-Work, Tambouring, &c. Young Ladies who desire so to do, can divide their time betwixt the two schools.

Boys from the country accommodated with Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

June 1. 2mo

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Mr. Printer,

Many of my neighbours have become hugely offended at me—I will tell you how the case is—I lately fell heir to a considerable landed estate by a demise of a rich old uncle. Upon taking possession of my newly acquired property, I found it all leased out, except the mansion house and a few acres round it, and that the tenants in possession were unanimously my most inveterate enemies. They had not only used their utmost influence and every art in their power to alienate the affections of my unkle and induce him to leave his estate to another person who was a mighty favorite with them, but even after the descent was settled in my favour, continued to load me with the most unmerited abuse, calling me *infidel, adulterer*, and every opprobrious epithet which ingenious malice could invent—This was not all—I wished to introduce several alterations and reformations on the estate, the tenants were all strenuous followers of the old corn and tobacco system which you know has been so ruinous to this country, exhausting the soil without affording the means of renovating it. I wanted to put them upon the cultivation of clover and other useful grasses—pursuing a proper rotation of crops, grazing, &c. But all these measures met with a violent opposition from the tenants; in order to render my plans odious and unpopular they industriously reported that I would not suffer any grain to be raised on my land, but was going to make them eat clover; Thwarted in every scheme of reformation, and most ungratefully abused by those who held their places at my pleasure, what could I do but turn them off and let the plantations to others. This, Sir, is the crown and head of my offending. I began by removing some of the most obnoxious, and have gradually proceeded untill a number have been dismissed, but there is a great majority of the old retainers still in place*—Now, Mr. Printer, be so good as to tell me what great crime I have been guilty of? My neighbours say I ought not to remove a tenant while he pays his rent punctually. I answer there are others who will not only pay as punctually, but will cordially co-operate in the measures which I have so much at heart—I appeal to every land-lord, and only ask him to make the case his own—There is *Mr. Evening Post*, and *Mr. Anti democrat* and *Mr. Washington Federalist*, I would even leave it to them whether if any of their tenants (Journeymen) were to treat them with every indignity and contempt,—to oppose all their laudable measures with the utmost violence—abuse their best friends, and join with their enemies, whether they would not send him *packing*. Ah, sir, I know they would, and this is all I have done.

Truely yours,
LYSANDER.
Montgomery County, June 7th, 1803.

* *The writer has no means of ascertaining what proportion the republican officers, in the appointment of the President, bear to the federal; but from every estimate which he has seen, the latter have still a large majority.*

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Sir,

Observing in your paper of the 8th inst. an account of a trial for defamation, at the Norfolk county court in England, in which col. Wm. Tooke Harwood was defendant, as well as some editorial remarks thereon, you will oblige me by inserting the following facts, as tending in some degree, to mitigate that severity of censure, which most of your readers may be disposed to bestow, on one of the warmest and best hearted men that ever breathed.

Between the families of Sir Edward Astley and col. Harwood, a long and intimate friendship has subsisted, and as the col. had the misfortune early to lose his father, he was taken into Sir Edward's house, received his education from the same tutors, took the grand tour under the same directions, in short accomplished himself in all the qualifications of a gentleman, in the same manner, with the present Sir Jacob Astley. Thus connected from children, when men they displayed an attachment, rarely equalled in brothers, in nothing exceeded on the part of Harwood, but by the still warmer glow of affection, he felt for the late sir Edward—He was (the writer of this has often heard him repeat) "the father of my infancy, the guardian of my youth and the friend of my manhood"—With so rivetted an attachment, much indeed is it to be regretted that the friendship which subsisted between Col. H. and sir Jacob Astley, should have been torn asunder, still more that such dispute should have been the effect of any conduct on the part of the son, which embittered the last hours of his most respectable father—it is believed that sir Edward Astley was peculiarly unfortunate in his 2nd marriage, and that the conduct of his son, was such as most poignantly to wound the feelings of his venerable father, on this perhaps the tenderest point—hence the last hours of the venerable baronet's existence were lacerated by domestic contentions, and his life perhaps hastily closed by the anxiety arising from perpetual uneasiness—Such at least I know to be the impression on col. Harwood's mind, and hence the expressions used by him at the Norwich ball room—Expressions which I am far from defending—Expressions not justified by the state of intoxication my friend was in when used—Expressions which I feel too much respect for sir Jacob Astley, to believe he merits, for I do conceive young Astley thought his conduct was correct, that family dignity required it from him, but sir Edward argued differently, if he erred, none he conceived should so soon have pardoned the error of a father as a son, thus also thought col. Harwood, with these different views of the subject, considerable family uneasiness ensued, and sir Edward felt (or what amounts to the same thing) thought he felt, how much sharper than the serpent's tooth is a child's ingratitude—Another thing should be taken into consideration by the readers of this trial, namely the hostility of both the English factions towards col. Harwood—This man, the friend of Horne Took—Gerald and of Cartwright, has often exposed the love of prerogative in the tories and the selfish aristocracy of the whigs—and of this at least we may rest assured that the papers devoted to both parties in England would agree, to give as uncandid a colouring as possible to the trial of a man for the defamation of his once dearest friend, who has invariably proved himself the warm and steady friend, of the equal rights of representative democracy—To col. Harwood the expense of this suit is nothing, but as the account of his trial, as copied by you from an English paper, will be painful to the feelings of many of his former friends who are now citizens of the United States you will render his character an act of Justice by inserting the above and oblige sir,

Your obedient servant,
A MECHANIC.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN from the subscriber on the first night in October last, at the Cool Springs, a likely light complexioned

Negro Woman,

about one or two and twenty years of age, and known by the name of Anna Mingo; she is tall and trim made, and tolerable well featured, & as light complexioned as a common mulatto. She was formerly the property of Mr. Samuel Maddox, of St. Mary's county. Any person that will apprehend said Negro, and deliver her to the subscriber or secure her in jail so that I get her, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN L. JENNINGS.

June 13. 3t

CHARLES VARDEN,
TAYLOR,
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of the best quality Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk florintine, Black and fancy silk moleskin velvet, white & figured Marseilles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velvetteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the first style of fashion.

New-Jersey Avenue, the second House from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802. tf.

JOHN GOULDING,
BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
HATH LATELY RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,
AND FOR SALE,

Cogniac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Claret,
Red Port,
Madeira, &
Sherry,
} Wines of good quality & fit for immediate use.
Hare's Philadelphia Porter,
Fresh Teas, &c. &c. to be sold Cheap for Cash.

He wants to purchase,
One hundred Shares of Columbia Bank Stock for cash.

George-town, May 18. 4w

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Martin, capt. Clark, in 34 days from Falmouth, in England. Our London advices by this ship are to the 3d of May. Verbal accounts to the 5th from Falmouth. Though we have nothing decisive by the Martin with respect to peace or war, yet it is important to know, that at this late period, preparations for hostility were still progressing; and Mr. Willis informs us, that in England there was no doubt of war. Stocks had been on the decline for some days; and the only reason of the delay in the commencement of hostilities was supposed to be the want of seamen to man the ships of war.

Sir Edward Pellew was on board the La Tonant at Falmouth, only waiting for his compliment of seamen; and ten sail of ships of war were lying at Cawsand bay, also detained for want of men.

Upon the whole every thing abroad looks more and more hostile.

The ship John Morgan had dropped down from London to take Mr. King on board, and it is supposed she must have sailed for New-York about the 8th ultimo.

LONDON, April 29.

The French papers to the 25th inst. are received. In the Moniteur of the 26th we are presented with an article from Toulon, stating the arrival of the squadron which had conveyed the French Ambassador Brune to Constantinople. Admiral Leisseignes, after landing the Ambassador, proceeded to Alexandria; on his arrival there, he found that it had been evacuated by our troops about the middle of March. On his arrival at Malta he anchored amidst ten of our ships, and then he was informed that the troops had reached the island, and were then performing quarantine at the Lazaretto: of the truth of this intelligence we see no room for the smallest doubt.

The occupation of Flushing by the French, and the march of so many additional troops into that country, arises chiefly, we understand, by very authentic private letters, from an appeal made by the Batavian government to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, for their interference to prevent Holland from being involved in the war between England and France, should war be the result of the present negociations. A request, we understand, was at the same time made by the Batavian government to our's that their neutrality, in the event of hostilities, would be respected. The answer of our government was, we believe, equally just and generous, viz. That the neutrality of Holland should readily be respected, provided all the French troops were withdrawn from it, and that country left independent and free. That the French troops will not in any case be withdrawn, we may easily conclude, for so unanimous are now the people of Holland, and so impatient and indignant under the French yoke, that the moment an opportunity presents itself, we believe they would to a man sacrifice their lives in their last ditch, rather than submit again to French fraternization.

April 30.

A private letter from Hamburgh, states that in consequence of dispatches recently received at Berlin from Petersburgh, a change highly favorable to the interests of Great Britain has taken place in the sentiments of his Prussian majesty. The Emperor Alexander is said to have communicated his resolution to mediate, in conjunction with the Babinet of Berlin, between Great Britain and France.

The late insurrection in the Turkish empire becomes daily more formidable. It is reported that the chief of the rebels was instigated by the Beys of Egypt. Several of the Pachas are favorable to his cause, and are secretly advancing him money. His forces daily increase, and are guilty of the greatest atrocities. The Divan is seriously alarmed, and has determined to send the Grand Vizier with a large force to quell the insurrection.

Abdul Mechah, the new Arabian Prophet, is stated to have been totally defeated. Some accounts say that he was in close alliance with the Beys of Egypt, while others hint that an European influence was the main spring of his rebellion.

LONDON, April 30—May 2.

By the news from the Continent we understand that Bonaparte has adopted, with regard to the Emperor of Germany, that tone which he has of late been accustomed to with his dependent republics. He has officially declared that unless the Emperor shall within fourteen days ratify the plan of Indemnities, the First Consul would consider it as a *Declaration of War*. France being resolved to have only friends or enemies. If the Emperor finds himself in such a state as to be obliged to submit to so insolent an order from a foreign power, the continent is certainly reduced to a most honourable dependence. Bonaparte however, were he a politician of any sagacity, must see that the exercise of his power in this manner is the most certain method he could employ to stir up enemies and to sap the foundations of his influence. France like Spain, two centuries ago, possesses an ascendency over the other continental powers from her reputation, which her real strength does not warrant:—Any insolence therefore which tends to excite her neighbours to resistance, hastens forward the disclosure of her weakness and her consequent ruin.

Posen, April 16.—One half of Posen is in ashes. Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out here, which destroyed 238 houses, and many public buildings. The damage is not to be estimated. Most of the Inhabitants of the houses consumed have saved nothing.

Hague, April 24.—According to letters from Nimeguen, a number of French troops are expected there this day and to-morrow. Quarters have already been provided for them. These troops, it is said, will form a camp in the neighbourhood of the city, and in case of an unexpected rupture, are destined for Hanover.

We learn from Helvoetsluys that several of the French ships lying there, and belonging to the expedition destined for Louisiana, have suffered considerable damage by late storms.

BOSTON.

FROM FRANCE.

On Sunday evening the ship Gen. Washington, Capt. Roberts, arrived in 28 days from Bourdeaux. When he left France the question of peace or war remained undecided.

By Capt. Roberts, Paris papers were received to the 2d of May, containing London dates to April 26.

Col. Patten, had given notice in the British House of Commons of his intention to move for a committee of the whole on the state of the nation; but that he would delay the motion a few days in the hope the minister would make his promised communication respecting the state of the negociation with France; flattering himself it would be made by the 29th of April. The papers say, the minister's promise to Parliament, was founded on the expectation of the answers which would be given to dispatches sent to Paris on the 24th of April.

A London paper of 26 says that the preparations for war were prosecuted with renewed activity; but these were presumed to be occasioned by the consideration of the *possible*, rather than the *probable* result of the negotiation.

The French papers complain of some improper visits paid to their vessels on the ocean by British cruizers.

The new Spanish minister has arrived in England.

Capt. Berry, of brig Ranger, from Dublin, favored us with the papers of that city to the 5th of May. A few extracts from them follow:

London, May 1.

Yesterday was productive of numerous reports, all concurring as to the probability of war, and the consequence was a further depression at the stock exchange.—Consols opened yesterday morning at 64 1-2; on the arrival of the French mail they fell half per cent. but presently rose to 64 1-2; they again declined to 63 1-2; and about two o'clock were done at 62 1-2; they, however, closed at 63. The other funds were likewise subject to rapid fluctuations but their loss in the day's account did not exceed one eighth per cent.

It was stated, with confidence, that the chief consul had indignantly rejected the ultimatum of our cabinet.—Our ministers are said to have required that the French troops should withdraw from Holland, and the Batavian Republic be rendered independent of France, as the conditions on which they would consent to forego the advantages which the possession of Malta gave them in the Mediterranean—but these terms conceded, that they would instantly evacuate the island.

With equal confidence it was asserted, that the Dutch minister at Paris had represented to the consular cabinet, the hostile appearance of a British squadron cruising off the Batavian coast, and requiring from France the auxiliary force, which by treaty each power is bound to render to the other in the event of actual or threatened invasion.

A list of seventeen additional ships of war, of various force, was yesterday exhibited at Lloyd's, said to have been ordered in the course of the day for commission.

The troops quartered in the Isle of Wight were yesterday, according to report, ordered to embark on board the frigates, and transports lying there, and to sail immediately for Malta.

In addition to these, and many similar reports, the money market was further depressed by a rumour that the minister will shortly want a loan of fifteen millions, and that on Friday next communication is to be made to the public on this subject, as well as respecting the lottery contract.

The Emperor Alexander has made assurances to the Hanse-Towns, that he will protect their neutrality, in the event of a war between England and France.