NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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Five Dolls. per Ann. FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1803. *Paid in Advance.*

Prince George's County, Upper Marlboro', April 13, 1803.

At a ſtated meeting of a number of republican citizens of the ſaid county to conſider of meaſures proper to be purſued, preparatory to the enſuing election, THOMAS CONTEE, eſq. in the chair, TRUEMAN TYLER, ſecretary, the following reſolutions were adopted:

That WALTER BOWIE, eſq. be requeſted to offer as a repreſentative to the next Congreſs, and that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that he ſhould be ſupported by this county.

Resolved, That Stephen Weſt, Leonard Covington, Thomas Ducker, Clement Dyer and John M. Gantt Eſqs. be a committee to communicate the above reſolution to the republicans of Anne Arundel county, to inform them of Mr. Bowie's conſent to ſerve, and requeſt the ſupport of the republicans of that county.

That it is the ſenſe of this meeting that Stephen Weſt, Eſq be the candidate to repreſent this county in the ſtate legiſlature in the room of Samuel Carr, eſq. who has declined being a candidate.

Resolved unanimouſly that this meeting will ſupport Robert Bowie, Archibald Vanhorn, Peter Wood and Stephen Weſt, eſqs. as proper perſons to repreſent this county in the next General Aſſembly.

It is recommended that there be a committee appointed as ſoon as poſſible, by the republicans in each diſtrict in this county to conſiſt of ſuch members as at a meeting of the diſtrict ſhall be agreed upon.—This committee ſhall meet once in three weeks in the diſtrict until the firſt day in Auguſt next and once a week after until the election.

That each diſtrict appoint five perſons to meet at Upper Marlboro' in general committee of the county once a month until the firſt day of Auguſt, and once a fortnight after until the enſuing election, and if a diſtrict ſhall fail to elect ſuch members of a general committee then the committee of ſuch diſtrict ſhall appoint five perſons to attend the general committee of the county.

It ſhall be the duty of the diſtrict committee to correſpond with the county committee, and of the county committee with a ſimilar one in Anne Arundel county, if any ſuch committee ſhall be appointed in that county.

The firſt meeting of the general committee to be the laſt Monday in June.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be publiſhed in the National Intelligencer.

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

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN COX,

HAS juſt received an elegant and extenſive aſſortment of Faſhionable Spring Goods, which he is now ſelling at very reduced prices.

Also,

A quantity of Spinning Cotton in bags.

George-town, June 1. 6w.

FOR SALE,

For a term of 5 years,

A LIKELY young and healthy NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age for ſale by— ROBERT M'CLAN.

Washington May 25. tf.

All perſons having claims or

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

SAMUEL BLODGET.

March 30. tf

The ſubſcriber has for ſale,

A QUANTITY OF

Claret in bottles,	Jamaica Spirits,
Anchovies in boxes,	Whiſky in barrels,
Capers in ditto,	New-England cheeſe,
Olives in ditto,	Imperial Tea in cheſts,
Olive Oil in ditto,	Butter in Firkins,
Sugar in hhds, & bls	&c. &c.

WILLIAM BRENT.

Waſhington, May 11. tf

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 Marſelles, 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.

New Diſcovery.

ON the 14th May, 1803, a Patent was made out, and ſigned by the Preſident of the United States, to GURDON F. SALTONSTALL, of Fayetteville, N. Carolina, for his invention of a New Principle in Ginning Cotton; which is the third Patent granted to the ſame perſon on different principles, and improvements for cleaning Cotton; Which improvements are deſigned to perfect the cleaning, and preſerve the Staple of the different kinds of Cotton entire. When this is generally done we may expect American cotton to bear a price equal in foreign markets, to that of any other country produced from the ſame climates.

☞ Printers who are friendly to the public good, are requeſted to give the above a place in their paper.

June 15. 5t

NOTICE.

THAT large, extenſive, valuable Lot, with the Brick Houſe and improvements in which Mr. Adam King now keeps Store, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, at 1 o'clock on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of June next—this property is ſituated near the centre of George-town, and on the beſt improved ſtreet—The houſe is ſpacious and convenient; the lot fronts 60 feet on High ſtreet, and extends 260 feet back. A clear indiſputable title is veſted in the ſubſcriber as a truſtee by conveyance from the Chancellor of Maryland, and will be given to the purchaſer on payment of the purchaſe money, negociable notes with approved indorſers for equal third parts of the purchaſe money, payable in 60, 90 and 120 days will be required and muſt be given at the time of purchaſe, or the ſale to be void, and retake place.

PHILIP B. KEY.

May 30.

☞ *In consequence of Mr. Key's being unexpectedly detained at the General Court, the above sale is postponed until Friday the 24th of June, when the property will poſitively be offered for sale.*

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

THOMAS CARPENTER, Taylor.

HAS Juſt received by recent arrivals at Philadelphia, from England, and the Eaſt Indies, a handſome aſſortment of Spring and Summer Goods, of the beſt quality, alſo Patent water proof Cloth's and Caſſimere's, ſuperior Navy Blue and other colours; handſome Navy & faſhionable Buttons, &c.

Gentlemen of Army, Navy and Faſhion ſerved with expedition and taſte.

New Jerſey Avenue, ſeventh houſe from Capitol Square and Pennſylvania Avenue near the Preſident's ſquare.

April 13 1803. tf.

NOTICE.

Mr. SAMUEL SPEAK

IS appointed, by the Legionary Court of the firſt Legion of the Militia, to collect the FINES incurred by the members thereof—commencing at the company meetings, held in November laſt.

W. D. BEALL, Adjutant.

June 17. 3w

FOR SALE.

Bricks,
Wharf logs and tiles,
Scantling of a large ſize.
Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN.
Carrollſburg, May 15, 1803. 1mo

WANTED,

One or two Boys to learn the

BOOT and SHOE-MAKING Buſineſs.—Apply to *JOHN CROOKSHANK.*

George-Town, Jan. 19, 1803. tf.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FEATURES OF FEDERALISM.

Mr. Smith,

The prejudices of a tory in favor of royalty are incurable; his enmity to republicaniſm implacable. No ſooner had the ferment of the revolution ſubſided, and his conduct ceaſed to be the object of ſuſpicion, than he looked forward with hope to a friendly and intimate intercourſe with Great Britain. In the connection, which his imagination had formed between us and that country, he foreſaw, either the return of the United States to her dominion, or ſuch a ſubjection to her control, that our independence would be merely nominal. Our falſe patriots too, who wiſhed us independent that they only might govern, who ſtill cheriſhed the doctrine that the people are incapable of governing themſelves, and who believed that the Britiſh conſtitution was the "moſt ſtupendous monument of human wiſdom," ſaw the neceſſity of ſuch a connection to perfect and eſtabliſh that ſcheme which they had formed for their own aggrandizement. Theſe partialities for foreign influence and ariſtocratical diſtinctions, were evils, which the watchful eye of Great Britain, was not likely to overlook, and of which, it was probable, ſhe would not fail to take advantage. But however deſirous the tory might be to ſee her *maternal* arms again extended over this country, however anxious our falſe patriots might feel to make us forget the object of the revolution, America, ſtill bleeding with the wound inflicted by her hand, would not then with complaiſance admit the author of her diſtreſs to ſooth her anguiſh. Britain therefore was obliged to wait until time had cicatrized our wounds. An opportunity to renew her *affectionate attachment* to this country, was ſoon preſented. Our conſtitution was formed; and we began to aſſume that national rank to which our independence entitled us.

Though all hopes were now loſt of directly impoſing upon the people a government of a *king, lords and commons*; yet the ſpark of ariſtocracy was not extinguiſhed. A proſpect was ſtill left of effecting *secretly*, what could not be *openly* accompliſhed. A direct avowal of hoſtility to the principles of our government, would alarm the public mind, and defeat the ſchemes of men, who appeared to believe that nature had formed them for *earls, dukes and bishops*. Gradual and ſyſtematic encroachments upon the ſpirit of our conſtitution, were the only alternatives they could adopt for the conſummation of their wiſhes. They perceived, that inſtead of a political, a monied ariſtocracy, inſtead of prerogative, an extenſive executive patronage, inſtead of baronies and earldoms, burdenſome impoſts and exciſes, would give to the adminiſtration of our government, an energy anti-republican in its tendency, and ſubverſive of conſtitutional principles. They knew that the high prerogatives, torn from the crown of Great Britain under the reign of the Houſe of Stuart, were more than counterbalanced, by the growth of her national debt, the conſequent augmentation of her taxes, and the extenſion of official influence. With theſe impreſſions they commenced their operations under color of retrieving and ſecuring the public faith.

Our national credit was at this time at a low ebb. The ſoldier, who had fought the battles of his country, and bled to ſecure it from foreign dominion, had nothing to ſhow for the reward of his ſervices, but a paper worth credit; nothing to atteſt the gratitude of his country, but the rags on his back, and a family at home without the means of ſubſiſtence; ſtill, however, unwilling to diſtruſt the faith of government, and believing that when we had recovered from the ſhock of the revolution, his fears would be remembered, he was induced to retain the evidence of his claim to compenſation, hoping that as our reſources increaſed, he might ſome day receive the full recompenſe of his labours. But time, which either realiſes or defeats our expectations, left him without the conſolation of hope. Governed by the dictates of prudence, he rationally determined, that the receipt of a part, was better than the loſs of the whole. He parted with his paper;—and, for what he had a right to conſider worth twenty ſhillings, received perhaps, but the pitiful amount of two. But mark the conſequence! As ſoon as the principal part of the paper, iſſued as the payment of the price of our independence, had, by a ſcene of fraudulent ſpeculation, almoſt unparalleled in the hiſtory of any nation, been drawn out of the hands of the war-worn ſoldier, into the poſſeſſion of thoſe who had influence to appreciate it, this very paper, which by the ſpeculator had been purchaſed at perhaps two ſhillings, roſe to the miraculous height of twenty, and, in ſome inſtances, to twenty ſeven ſhillings on the pound! It is difficult to reſtrain a righteous indignation at proceedings ſo ungenerous, a conduct ſo fraught with vile ingratitude. A bluſh of conſcious ſhame, ought to crimſon the cheek of him, who would for a moment harbour the thought of becoming an accomplice to a deed ſo diſhonorable.

Theſe things, perhaps, may ſound "like the tales of other times;" but they are not the leſs true. It is neceſſary that they be often repeated. For the enemies of government ſeem to have forgotten their own pedigree; and wiſh the people to believe that their origin is unmixed with injuſtice, all their partiſans friends of our independence, and their wealth the reward of a life of virtue.

CURTIUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Dreſſens arrived at half paſt 3 o'clock yeſterday afternoon, with diſpatches of great importance. A Cabinet Council was immediately held upon them, and as the arrival of the meſſenger was known in the City, a communication to Parliament was confidently expected. None, however, was made. The market felt the effect of Mr. Dreſſens's arrival at Dover. It was known on the ſtock exchange before 3 o'clock, and the funds, which had riſen in the early part of the day to 65 3-4, fell at the cloſe of the market to 63 3-4—One large broker came into the market about half paſt two, and ſold 200.000l. It was ſaid that the nature of the diſpatches, brought by Mr. Dreſſens, was very warlike; that our miniſters had determined to iſſue a manifeſto immediately; ſuch a meaſure they would hardly adopt in the firſt inſtance. The firſt ſtep which they have pledged themſelves to take, is to make a communication to Parliament. It was alſo rumoured that Lord Whitworth had made every preparation for his departure, and that he was to leave Paris yeſterday. Such were the reports and language of the *bears*. But the perſons who are ſuppoſed to have information of the ſentiments of the French government held out proſpects of a very different nature; their language was quite pacific; they bought largely. They ſaid that it was true Lord Whitworth had prepared to depart, but that a conceſſion had on a ſudden been made by the Firſt Conſul, and that his Lordſhip had determined of courſe to remain at Paris. They ſtated, that Joſeph Bonaparte had been ſent to our Ambaſſador; that after a conference between them, the former went to the Chief Conſul, who ſent him back to his Lordſhip with a declaration to the following effect: If England would evacuate Malta, France would conſent to the Iſland's being garriſoned by foreign troops, either Ruſſian or Auſtrian, for a given time.

Such were the rumours in circulation. We ſtate them, but do not pledge ourſelves for the authenticity of any one of them. We rather ſuſpect, that Mr. Dreſſens did not bring the final anſwer of the French government. Mr. Shaw was expected at Calais laſt night, or this morning; and he is the meſſenger, to whom it was believed, the *ultimatum* was to be entruſted. Mr. Shaw is expected every hour: he will, in all probability, arrive before the meeting of the houſe, and we expect, that a communication will be made to Parliament this afternoon.

Rumours of war prevail in France; and when Mr. Dreſſens left Calais, it was ſaid that Lord Whitworth would leave Paris this week, if the deſired anſwer were not given before Saturday next. Theſe rumours are perhaps as little worthy of credit as thoſe with which this country has been deluged for the laſt month.

French papers to the 1ſt, and a Dutch mail arrived laſt night. They have not enabled us to throw any new light upon the negociation between this country and France.

It was ſtated in the ſitting of the legiſlative body of the 29th ult. that the ſeſſion would ſoon cloſe; a propoſition was therefore made, that the aſſembly ſhould proceed to the appointment of a Grand Officer of the council of adminiſtration of the Legion of Honor. The ſubject was referred to a committee.

The French funds are 53.

The intelligence brought by the Dutch mail, will be found in the next column.

Letters from Stockholm ſtate, that there is now no longer any doubt that a good underſtanding will be preſerved between Ruſſia and Sweden.

The Emperor of Morocco has demanded of the houſe of Auſtria, as the poſſeſſor of the ſtates of Venice, the tribute which was formerly paid by that republic.

Government, it is ſaid, have finally cloſed their contract with Mr. Welling for the purchaſe of artillery horſes, to the full extent of that which they made with him in the late war.

The paſſports from Paris to this country are now made out for Calais *direct*, ſo that nobody can go a ſtep out of the ſtraight road.

Private Correspondence.

HAGUE, April 26.

Almoſt all the French troops in Dutch Brabant at Breda, Grave, Berg-op-Zoom, &c. are now advancing to Nimeguen, Venlo, and the neighbourhood. The principal reaſon of theſe movements is, that it was almoſt impoſſible to find forage and ſubſiſtence for ſo conſiderable an army in Dutch Brabant. It is alſo ſaid, that theſe troops, conſiſting of about 8000 infantry, and 1200 cavalry, will be employed to occupy Hanover, in the caſe of war between G. Britain and France. This aſſertion is confirmed by perſons who are acquainted with the contents of the lateſt diſpatches from the war-office at Paris. The farther arrival of French troops in the territory of the Republic has ceaſed. But, we know that there is now a body of 30,000 men on our frontier ready to enter the Republic at the firſt ſignal.

General Victor ſent yeſterday a conſiderable number of officers of artillery and engineers to the Iſle of Goree, to take charge of the fortifications and batteries in that Iſle. The conſent of the Batavian government to this meaſure has not been aſked, that being thought unneceſſary.

The legiſlative body received this day a meſſage from the government reſpecting the propoſitions for the payment of the French troops which have lately entered this country. In the account preſented, the two demi-brigades which embarked for Louiſiana are not comprehended.

The ſhips belonging to that expedition are now receiving repairs, in conſequence of the damage they ſuffered by the late ſtormy weather.

The government has official information of the evacuation of the Cape of Good Hope, from M. Schimmelpenninck.

General Frere is the commander of the forces at Nimeguen.

April 29.

By official information we are enabled to contradict, with full authority, the aſſertion of the Leyden Gazette of this day, that the French army has been, within theſe fews days, augmented by the arrival of about 6000 freſh troops at Nimeguen. It is very true, that about 6000 French troops are now at Nimeguen, and in its neighbourhood. But, it is not true, that thoſe 6000 troops are an augmentation of the French army, which has been for a month now within the territory of this republic. The troops now at Nimeguen came from Dutch Brabant. It is above three weeks ſince any new troops entered the Batavian territory.

The news of the ſurrender of the Cape has produced a ſlight riſe in the price of our public funds.

The officers of engineers, who were ſent to fix batteries in the Iſle of Goree, have uſed *force* to make thoſe magazines to be opened in which the materials for fortification were laid up. Some ſerious differences have taken place between the Batavian officers in that iſle, and their dear brothers the French.

We have, within theſe few days, received the diſagreeable news, that the yellow fever, having broken out at Curacao, has there carried off the greater part of the troops, many perſons in official employment, and ſeveral gentlemen, the loſs of whoſe talents and perſonal worth is exceedingly regretted.

On Saturday laſt an overland expreſs was received in town from Bombay, *via* Buſſora. Private letters by this conveyance, dated in January, contain a favourable account of the late hoſtilities in Viſiapour. It appears that the whole force of Scindea attacked the main army of Holkar in December, and obtained a victory, which is ſtated to have been of a very deciſive nature; and it was generally believed that Holkar had evacuated Poona, the capital of the Pe-