(Continued from first page.)

pened yesterday to the first consul. I understand that no bad consequences are likely to ensue, and that he is able to transact business. I cannot, however, expect to see M. Talleyrand before to-morrow morning.—Although this circumstance may cause a delay of a few hours, your lordship may be assured, that the execution of those instructions with which you have furnished me, shall not be protracted. I shall leave Paris most assuredly, or have concluded a satisfactory arrangement, within the time specified by your lordship, reckoning from the moment of my being able to make an official communication, rather than from that of the receipt of your lordship's letters.

LXX.

Extract of Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, May 12th, 1803.

The messenger Sylvester, as I mentioned in my last dispatch, returned on the 9th, at 12 o'clock, and I wrote to M. Talleyrand, informing him of it, and desiring him to name an hour when I might wait upon him, in order to communicate to him the purport of my instructions. To this letter I received no answer that evening or the following morning. Anxious to execute my orders, and to lose no time, I inclosed the project furnished me by your lordship, accompanied by an official note and a private letter to M. Talleyrand, and sent it to the foreign department by Mr. Mandeville, with directions to deliver it to M. Talleyrand, or in his absence to the Chef du Bureau. He delivered it accordingly to M. Durand, who promised to give it to his chief as soon as he came in, which he expected, he said, shortly—At half past four, having waited till that time in vain, I went myself to M. Talleyrand; I was told that the family was in the country, and that they did not know when the minister would be in town. Half an hour after I had returned home, the packet which Mr. Mandeville had given into the hands of M. Durand, was brought to me, I believe by a servant, with a verbal message that, as M. Talleyrand was in the country, it would be necessary that I should send it to him there. In order to defeat, as much as depended upon me, their intention of gaining time, I wrote again to M. Talleyrand, recapitulating the steps I had taken since the return of the messengers; and desired Mr. Talbot, the secretary of the embassy, to take it himself at nine o'clock at night, when I thought M. Talleyrand would be at home, to his house at Meudon. He was, however, not at home. Mr. Talbot was told that he was at St. Cloud, where he had been all day, and that he would not be back until very late. He therefore left my private letter, with his name, and returned with the packet. It was my intention to have sent it on the following morning to the Bureau with orders that it should be left there; at one o'clock in the morning I received a note from M. Talleyrand accounting for his not having been able to answer me sooner; and appointing me at twelve o'clock at the Bureau des Relations Exterieures. I went at the appointed time. He began apologizing for having so long postponed the interview, which he attributed to his having been the whole day with the first consul.

We then entered upon business. I told him that, limited as I was by your lordship's instructions, he could not be surprised at my impatience to acquit myself of my duty. I explained to him the nature of your lordship's observations on the proposal of the 4th, and that it was considered on one hand impracticable from the refusal of the emperor of Russia to take charge of Malta, and on the other, as being wholly inadequate to his majesty's just pretensions. I gave him the note in which this was expressed, and the project on which alone a satisfactory arrangement could be framed. He read them with apparent attention, and without many remarks; and after some time he asked me if I felt myself authorised by my instructions to conclude with him a convention, framed on the basis of my project, or indeed excepting that basis, since the first article of it would be the perpetual possession of Malta to England, in return for a consideration. I told him I must certainly was not authorized to enter into any engagement of such a nature, which would make the negociation one of exchange, instead of a demand of satisfaction and security. To this he replied, that the satisfaction and security which we required was Malta, and which we obtained. That the First Consul could not accede to what he considered and what must be considered by the public and by Europe, as the effect of coertion, but if it were possible to make the draught palatable, did I think myself justifiable in refusing to do so? I told him that acting in strict compliance with my instructions I could have no need of justification, and that I came to him with the determination of abiding strictly by them. He contended, that by communicating a project, I merely stated on what grounds we should be willing to conclude; and that a counter-project founded on the basis of giving us what we required, could not be refused a fair discussion. To this, I urged the resolution of his majesty's ministers, to avoid every thing which could protract the negociation. That I saw no other means of acting up to those views, than by making my stand on the project at all events. I urged him repeatedly to explain himself more fully on the demand which he should make for Malta, *but he could not, or would not explain himself.* After much contest it was agreed that the proposal should be submitted to me in the course of a few hours, and that I should determine on the line of conduct I might feel myself justified in pursuing either to sign it, to send it home, or to leave Paris.

The remainder of this day passed without receiving any communication from M. de Talleyrand. Upon this I determined to demand my passports, by an official note, which I sent this morning by Mr. Mandeville, in order that I might leave Paris in the evening.

At two I renewed my demand for passports, and was told I should have them immediately. They arrived at five o'clock, and I propose setting out as soon as the carriages are ready.

Translation.—(First inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

The undersigned, his Britannic majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the French Republic, having transmitted to his court the proposal which was made to him by the minister for foreign affairs on the 30th inst. has just received orders to transmit to his excellency the accompanying project of a convention, founded on the only basis which his majesty conceives, under the existing circumstances, to be susceptible of a definitive and amicable arrangement. The minister for foreign affairs will not fail to observe to what degree his majesty has endeavoured to conciliate the security of his interests with the dignity of the First Consul. The undersigned flatters himself, that the First Consul, doing justice to these sentiments, will adopt in concert with his majesty an expedient so suitable for restoring permanent tranquillity to both nations, and to all Europe.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity, to renew to his excellency the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Translation.—(Second inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

PROJECT.

1. The French government shall engage to make no opposition to the cession of the island of Lampedosa to his majesty by the king of the two Sicilies.

2. In consequence of the present state of the island of Lampedosa, his majesty shall remain in possession of the island of Malta until such arrangements shall be made by him as may enable his majesty to occupy Lampedosa as a naval station; after which period the island of Malta shall be given up to the inhabitants, and acknowledged as an independent state.

3. The territories of the Batavian Republic shall be evacuated by the French forces within one month after the conclusion of a convention founded on the principles of this project.

4. The king of Etruria, and the Italian and Ligurian Repubics, shall be acknowledged by his majesty.

5. Switzerland shall be evacuated by the French forces.

6. A suitable territorial provision shall be assigned to the king of Sardinia in Italy.

SECRET ARTICLE.

His majesty shall not be required by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta until after the expiration of ten years.

Articles 4, 5 and 6, may be entirely omitted, or must all be inserted.

Translation.—(Third inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

Paris, May 10, 1803.

Sir,

In order not to lose an instant of so precious a time, I have the honour to convey to you the project which I have received from my court, with the note which accompanies it. I shall have the honour of calling on your excellency at any hour you may appoint, in consequence of the request I made yesterday. But in the mean while, you will be in possession of the contents of my instructions. I hope to God that they may be of a nature to insure the tranquillity of both countries and of Europe.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

To his excellency M. de Talleyrand, &c.

Translation.—(Fourth inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

Paris, May 10, 1803.

Sir,

Having yesterday morning received some important instructions to communicate to you, I wrote to you that evening to ask your excellency at what hour I could have the honour to acquit myself of this duty. That letter has not been answered. At two o'clock this afternoon, I sent Mr. Mandeville, attached to the embassy, to the office for foreign affairs, in order to deliver to your excellency, or in your absence to your first secretary, a sealed packet, containing the papers which I had to communicate to you, and I added a second letter to your excellency. Mr. Mandeville delivered this packet into the hands of M. Durand, who assured him, that it should be communicated to you without delay. At half past four, not having received any answer to my letters, I went to the foreign office, and I there learnt that you were in the country, and that it was not known when you would return to town.

Half an hour afterwards having returned home, the papers which my secretary had taken and delivered to M. Durand were brought to me, with a message that I must send them to the minister in the country.

In this state of things, since your excellency does not give me an opportunity of making you this communication, I have no other alternative than to give it in charge to Mr. Talbot, secretary to the embassy. He will have the honour to deliver to you the project of a convention which, I hope, will serve as a basis to an amicable arrangement between our two governments.

I have only to add, that the term of my stay in Paris is limited, and I must set out on my journey for England on Thursday morning, if the negociation is not favourably terminated before that time.

I request you, sir, to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Translation.—(Fifth inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

It being impossible for the undersigned to delay any longer executing the orders of his court, he finds himself obliged to request the minister for foreign affairs to have the goodness to expedite the necessary passports for his return to England.

He requests his excellency to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Paris 12 May, 1803.

No. 71.)—Extract of a dispatch from Sir George Rumbold, Bart. to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Hamburgh, March 29, 1803.

Late last night it was determined that the senate should be convened extraordinary on this day, in order to consider of a requisition from the French mininister, to insert in the Hamburgh paper a most offensive article, intended as a justification of the First Consul, and an attack on the measures of the British government. It is with great regret that I inform your lordship, that the senate have judged it prudent to comply with this demand; and that the article will be inserted in the paper of to-morrow; it is now in the hands of publisher for that purpose. It was the wish of the senate that they might at least be allowed to omit or qualify the most offensive passages, but Mr. Rheinhardt said his orders were positive for the *full and exact* insertion of the whole.

(No. 72.)—Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Hill to lord Hawkesbury, dated Copenhagen, April 2, 1803.

(This dispatch states that the French minister at Altona desired its insertion in that Gazette—refused by the magistrates.)

(Continued on second page.)

ON Monday the 29th day of August next, at the town of Sharpsburgh in Washington county Maryland, will commence the sale of several thousand acres of valuable land lying in Washington and Frederick Counties, a great part of this land is excellent arrable land, abounding with wood and finely, watered—it will be laid off in separate lots as suit the convenience of purchasers—it will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, the purchaser to give bond and security to pay one half with interest from the day of sale at the end of one year, the other half with interest at the expiration of two years.—This property is sold under a decree of the court of Chancery, and clear titles will be given and conveyances given on payment of the purchase money and not before.—This is worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing fine farms.

PHILIP B. KEY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM MARBURY }

July 18th, 1803. 3w.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occaquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber.—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the premises.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb. 21st. ep

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.

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.

FOR SALE

On easy payments at the premises,

A Tract of land containing 390 acres, situated in Montgomery county, Maryland, and lying on the great road leading from the Federal city to the mouth of Monocacy, near Mr. William Darnes's, and about seven miles above the court-house.—On this tract there are two small settlements; there remains upwards of 200 acres still in wood—A particular description of the quality of the land and the improvements thereon is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase will first view the land, and by applying to Henry Jones on the premises, he will shew the same to any person who may be inclined as aforesaid. If this and is not sold at private sale before the 6th of August next, it will then be offered to public sale; one third part of the purchase money must be paid down, the remaining two thirds will be divided into three equal payments, by giving bond with approved security bearing interest from date. The first payment to be made on the first of December 1805, the second payment on the first Dec. 1807, and the third payment on the 1st Dec. 1809. If punctually paid at the stipulated times no interest will be required; and on the last payment being made a title will be given to the purchaser, possession will be given on the 1st of December next.

BEN. W. JONES, and
HENRY JONES.

May 13. 1w6A.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living at Popis Creek in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia, on the 19th inst. a negro man named FRANK, by trade a blacksmith, of a tawny complexion, long visage and remarkable fine soft voice; about forty-five years of age, five feet four or six inches high, straight limbed. He generally wore a long tail'd coat; but it is not known certainly what clothes he took with him—he may easily be detected, as he has taken with one of his youngest sons named John, who is not more than 9 years of age and is of a very black complexion and a long visage, like his father. I am induced to think, Frank has made for some of the large towns particularly Alexandria or Baltimore, in the former, of which, or its neighborhood, he has a free brother by the name of Rogers, who did live near Dr. Smith's, upon Ravensworth in the county of Fairfax. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure said Frank with his son and give information thereof to the subscriber. And 100 dollars if taken out of the state, and the money paid as soon as I get him.

RICHARD STUART.

July 20. tf

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS THE HIGHEST PRIZE,

GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

LOTTERY.

In the City of Philadelphia.

1 Prize of	ten thousand dollars	10,000
1	six thousand	6,000
1	three thousand	3,000
1	two thousand	2,000
4	one thousand	4,000
10	five hundred	5,000
20	three hundred	6,000
20	two hundred	4,000
35	one hundred	3,500
90	fifty	4,500
100	twenty	2,000
6000	seven	42,000

6174 prizes, dolls 90,000

11726 blanks, less than two to a prize.

18000

The prizes will be paid thirty days after the conclusion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

The first drawn numbers on the 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th, and 35th days of drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars each.

The first drawn numbers on the 40th, 45th, 50th, and 55th, will be entitled to a prize of 1000 dollars each.

The first drawn number on the last day of drawing, when only 600 tickets shall be in the wheel, will be entitled to a prize of 6000 dollars.

From the extraordinary demand for these tickets, from every part of the Union, it is expected that the drawing will commence at a much earlier day than was at first contemplated, and that the tickets will be raised considerably before that period.

They may be had at SIX dollars of GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. No. 67, } Chesnut MATTHEW M'CONNEL, 82, } street.

	D. C.		D. C.
Whole tickets	6	Quarter tickets,	1 75
Half,	3	25 Eighth,	95

Letters post paid, inclosing the cash, shall be duly attended to, and all Baltimore and New York lottery prizes received in payment.

July 20. ep1m

HICKORY WOOD.

PROPOSALS will be received until the last day of July for furnishing, for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, One hundred cords of Hickory wood, which must either have been cut last winter or must be cut in the month of August. The whole quantity is to be delivered at the most convenient wharf, or at the Capitol, by the last day of September. It is expected that any person undertaking this business will have no objection to bind himself under a penalty for the faithful performance of the contract. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS CLAXTON, Capitol hill.

July 20, 1803. tf

In Council, Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, that the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grives's paper, at Hager's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judges of the court of appeals, whose judgement shall be final & conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphan's court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such time and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. St. Mary's, Calvert, Prince George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cæcil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne Arundle, Baltimore, and Harford counties shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery & Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgement in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions district judges of the county court in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience & knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission associate judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold & exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in their respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished on the confirmation hereof.

May 2.

FIRST LEGION.

ATTENTION!

AT a Legionary Court of Enquiry, held on the 15th 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 in case of disapproval by the Brigadier General; provided the expence 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.