try, nor to fit out vessels themselves for such enterprizes, nor to have any shares in them. No captain shall suffer his vessel to be employed to transport troops or ammunition. When a vessel, not under convoy, is hailed at sea by an armed vessel, belonging to any of the belligerent powers, and which is authorised to inspect its papers, the captain shall oppose no resistance. All captains and officers are forbidden, under the severest penalties, to throw any of their papers into the sea, or to tear or suppress any documents relating to the ship or cargo.

The following is a copy of the note presented on the 24th of last month by Mr. Liston to the Batavian government:

"Sir,—By orders from my court, I take the liberty of requesting that you will be pleased to submit to the Batavian government the following considerations. The king is animated with the liveliest desire to prevent the new war, which is about to break [illegible] from extending to countries which have had connections with France, and from involving in its calamities nations which have taken no part in the events that have given rise to it. His majesty, however, cannot observe to the Batavian republic that conduct which such sentiments would dictate, unless the French government be disposed to adopt a similar system. If France will consent immediately to withdraw its troops from the territory of the Republic; if it will exonerate the Batavian government from the obligation of furnishing it with any assistance either by land or by sea; in a word, if it will permit the Republic to observe a sincere and perfect neutrality during the course of the war, his majesty will engage on his part, to adhere with scrupulous exactness to a reciprocal neutrality; and in that case, the ships which may be provisionally detained, shall be immediately released. But should the first consul unfortunately persist in wishing to occupy the Batavian territory, and to convert the resources of the country to means of hostility and attack against G. Britain, his majesty will find himself compelled by the duty he owes to the safety of his states, and to the dearest interests of his people, to have recourse to those measures which Providence has put in his power to frustrate the designs of his enemies. To conclude, it will be with sentiments of the most profound grief, that his majesty will see the Batavian government dragged into a war, which must be as little agreeable to its intentions as to those of his majesty."

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

There is one broad line of distinction between the Federalists and the Republicans of the United States, which passing events serve more fully to develope. The republicans are for relying solely on our own energies and virtues, for detaching ourselves entirely from European connections, for abjuring all friendships or enmities among nations of that quarter of the globe. The federalists, while they paint in colors of aggravated hideousness the dangers of any connection with France, feel no reluctance to an union with Great Britain. While they are sensibly alive to the power of France, they apprehend no danger from that of England. Does this partiality evince that impression of justice which every American mind ought to feel? Does it not, on the contrary, exhibit a predilection for some parts if not the whole, of the English system? And is this becoming the pride or the intellectual elevation of a citizen of the United States? Do we shew that respect for ourselves, or that love for our political institutions which they claim, when we express favor for those of a nation between whom and ourselves there are no points of political resemblance? Do we not rather betray a secret attachment to the corruptions of monarchy, and thereby evince our real aversion to the simplicity and honesty of republics?

With the distrust of France we find no fault. The government of that nation contains nothing which ought to inspire us with confidence. On this point there is no difference between federalists and republicans. Liberty is there but mockery: and ambition erects the statue of a giant. But shall we look to England for it? It no more exists there than in France. What force effects in one nation is accomplished by corruption in the other. Both these instruments of power is equally reprehensible, and ought alike to be odious to the free citizens of a republic.

If the principles of the two governments have nothing to inspire us with respect, has the just conduct of either of them to us laid a claim to confidence—No such thing. They have treated us as they have treated other nations—they have violated our rights, insulted our sovereignty, depredated on our commerce, and disturbed our peace. Those aggressions they have committed, to the extent of their power, or according to their interest; and they forbore not their commission until their own interest dictated forbearance. Then, and not till then, they offered us their friendship. Let us then, regardful of our own interests, and insist upon the maintenance of our rights, without desiring to invade theirs, let us view them neither as friends or enemies: Let us avoid all interference with their friendship or enmities,

We have been led to these remarks by the extraordinary sentiments breathed in a federal paper printed at Newbury-Port, concluding with these criminal words:

"We pretend not to urge the propriety of an immediate coalescence with England. We assert only that she now stands between us and ruin! Should she totter, and the event appear doubtful, the *selfishness* of neutrality, must then, we think, give way to the *selfishness* of self-preservation, and engage us in the contest; pray Heaven it may not be too late!"

River Monocusy—Mr. Leonard Harbaugh has engaged to remove all impediment from the Monocasy, so as to render it navigable for boats of 100 barrels burthen, to a considerable distance above Frederick-town. It is said that the work will be nearly completed by October or November.

On the 12th inst the U. States frigate CONSTITUTION, commodore *Preble*, sailed from Boston for the Mediterranean. In her went passenger *Tobias Lear, Esq.* consul general to the Barbary powers, to reside at Algiers.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated July 2. to a respectable commercial house in this city.

"Times look extremely gloomy, the prices of articles quoted in our price currents, are merely nominal, for every thing is extremely dull of sale. Public credit has received a great shock, and money has not been so scarce since 1793.

The letter of Lord Hawkesbury to Baron Jacobi, announcing the blockade of the Elbe, has produced a very serious effect on the state of our markets.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Captain William Henry, of the ship Oliver Ellsworth, who arrived here last evening in 36 days from Rochelle, has favored the Editors of this Gazette with regular files of the Moniteur, Clef du Cabinet, and Journal des Debats, as late as the 6th of July. It was too late to procure a translation for this day's Gazette.

Capt. Henry informs, that great preparations were making for the invasion of England. Bonaparte was visiting the coast of France. On the first of July he was at Bologne, where he reviewed the batteries, &c. of that port. Admiral La Crosse, from Gaudaloupe, in the frigate La Consolante, had arrived at Rochefort—On her passage, she captured at British 20 gun ship.

Mr Jay is the bearer of dispatches for government. They contain the official ratification of the convention for the cession of Louisiana, on the part of France.

August 20.

We learn from the first authority, that a letter was yesterday received from our minister at Paris, mentioning, that E[illegible] Florida was to be included in the Louisiana cession.

On examination, we find, that the Paris papers to the 6th ultimo received from capt. Henry, do not contain any news of moment. The only article worthy of notice is the following:

Settlement of American Claims on the government of France.

The following statement is from a correct source, and may be relied on.—The 3,750,000 dollars, that the United States are to pay France, is to be paid to the citizens of the United States for claims they have upon the French government, embraced by the convention made the 30th September, by Ellsworth and Davie. The second article of that convention is to be considered as null and void. The payment to the United States is to be made to the citizens thereof, in sixty days after the final ratification of the late convention by our government, and exchange of the same, which is to be done here; the payment to be made by bills drawn by our minister in Paris, on the treasury of the United States. Claimants are first to have their claims liquidated by the French government, on which claims they are to be allowed 6 per cent. per annum from the time that the claimants respectively made their demands for payment. After their claims are finally liquidated, a board of three commissioners, appointed by our ministers, are to sit in Paris, who are to examine these liquidated claims, to see if they properly are claims that are embraced under the convention of the 30th September. As soon as this is determined, the claimants will receive their drafts, and they will be paid as they are presented; and should the claims embraced by the convention exceed the sum of 3,750,000 dollars, the remainder is a debt remaining due from France, and to be paid the claimants by that Republic. It is understood that claims for supplies to the West-India Islands, demurrages on vessels from France, vessels taken and not restored agreeable to the convention of the 30th September, and supplies under contracts made by officers of the French government in the United States, are the proper claims embraced by that convention." [*N. Y. Daily Adv.*]

GEORGE CLYMER, is elected President of the Philadelphia Bank.

At Fort Adams, Mississippi Territory, during the 10th, 11th and 12th of July last, the Thermometer vibrated from 96 to 101 degrees.

The following article has been received through captain Florence, lately arrived from Bordeaux—it must afford much satisfaction to find that the agents of our government, in France, act in conformity to the wishes of that government and a great majority of its constituents, by their efforts to preserve a *strict and becoming neutrality* on our part. To guard against such evils as impended over us during the administration of Mr. Adams, an accurate line of conduct must be pursued towards all nations, commanding their respect by not suffering an infringement of rights from any. In the instance under consideration, whether our seamen were enticed by French agency, or not, the act of preventing them from aiding one belligerent power against another deserves praise; but let us turn our attention towards the conduct of the British and we find *force* employed to involve us through the agency of our seamen as a party in the war against France; this is a solemn case, and while we evince our wishes for neutrality by prohibiting our seamen from aiding France we should be no less sedulous to claim a corresponding respect from Britain, the more especially as she has no one act of the present administration to make a pretence for doing us the injury. There is no doubt but our government has or will make early remonstrances on this subject; we have repeatedly hinted, in such a way as must not have escaped the observation of the agents of Britain in this country, at the *necessity* of Britain's ceasing in her maritime acts of tyranny, we have in consequence been accused of wishes for war with England, but the contrary must be inferred by every reasoning man from our cautions; the British government is *deeply interested* in our friendship, which cannot be preserved if she continues her hostility to our commerce, and she should recollect how soon the treaty between both powers expires. The American agents at British ports have an example in the following which they ought to follow.

Paris, June 6.

The government of the Republic, in council, on the report of the public treasury, decrees,

1. Every debt to the Republic, contracted in current coin since the suppression of paper currency, cannot be discharged but by specie, if it should not be otherwise directed by the government, on a particular application, when circumstances shall require it.

PARIS, June 15.

To Bonaparte the Great, the undersubscribing soldiers, members of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Tribunate.

General, we are come to ask a favour, which you will not refuse to our zeal and our affection.

Without desiring to pry into the secrets of your wisdom, in which we shall have always a full and entire confidence; and only, if such be the order of your designs; and, in case that you shall not have disposed of us otherwise, we intreat you to admit us on board the vessel which is to carry you to England; and with you, the vengeance and the destiny of the people of France.

(Signed)

Kellerman	Toulongeon
Lamartilliere	Bardenet
Vaubois	Despalieres
Dedelay d'Agier	Sahuc
Ligneville	Flix Beaujeir
Angiers	Carrion Nisas
Duranleau	Serrurier
Lascours	Rampon
Terrasson Dalesme	Dubois-Dubay
Duhamel	Jacepin
Daru	Latour Maubourg
Chaband-Latour	Aniel
Perignon	Regnault
L'Espenasse	Travened
Cazabiauca	Sapey
Bequinot	Auguste Jube
Letrane	Leroi de'Orne
Nattes	Emile Gaudin
	&c. &c. &c.

June 27.

Letters from Brussels state, that a large armed American vessel, which had sailed from that port, had fallen in with an Algerine frigate, and that after a very warm engagement, she was compelled to surrender to superior force of the enemy. Mr. Smith, late American charge d'affairs at Naples, was on board this vessel, on his return home.

For the National Intelligencer.

Many rich foreigners, despairing to see an end to the incessant wars of Europe, contemplate the removal of their families and property, to the United States, and among other enquiries, have made the following, which relating to the city of Washington, only, are inserted in the National Intelligencer with a view to draw answers through the same medium, from gentlemen of information on the spot.

What is the security that the city of Washington will remain the seat of the government of the United States?

It is understood in Europe that this city has been laid out on a very extensive scale. What are its dimensions? What the number of lots? And what the reasons to induce the opinion that a very large space will be occupied by houses and inhabitants? The Hague, the seat of government of the United provinces, is but an inconsiderable city. Are there great commercial privileges attached by law to the seat of government? Or does it possess great natural advantages? What are those advantages?

What is the present population of Washington? What the number of houses? Are the houses principally of brick, stone, or wood?

The cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and other smaller towns in the middle states, have been frequently afflicted with a disease not unlike the plague in its fatal effects. Is it not more than probable that Washington as it advances in population will be subject to the same calamity? Is the answer should be in the negative, the reasons at large, it is hoped will be given.

A merchant in Liverpool writes to his correspondent under date of the 2d ult. that an act was prepared, and about to be submitted to parliament, to permit neutral vessels to carry foreign produce to England for home consumption on similar conditions as during the late war.

In Great Britain American ships are subject to a duty of 2s. per ton if they go in and come out in ballast; 3s. per ton if they go in with cargoes and come out in ballast, and 4s. per ton if they go in and come out with cargoes.

Premiums of insurance on American ships from England,

	£.	s.	d.	
to America, *per cent.*	2	12	6	*to* 5*l.*
Do. from America,	2	12	6	
Do. on British ships from England to America,	6	0	0	
Do. on do. from America to England, - -	6	0	0	

LONDON, June 18.

We lament that deplorable yoke of French tyranny to which the Batavian government is obliged to yield; but we cannot, at the same time, help giving our cordial concurrence to the measure now adopted by our government. Its postponement (altho' evidently the operation of humane forbearance) may, perhaps, by some be classed among the culpabilities of the present administration. The cruel disposition of the French troops, who ride the miserable inhabitants with a bit and a curb might have pointed out the necessity of such a measure long ere now. It may however, be worthy of remark, that the hard fate of the Dutch (flattered with the better sounding appellation of Batavians) has been entailed upon themselves by their own total want of spirit and energy, which, after indefatigable perseverance, through a very long series of years, laid the foundation of their liberty and independence. Their example is a sad and melancholy lesson indeed!—We find a nation, renowned in the annals of Europe for its martial achievements, sunk into contempt by the absence of all those virtues which long rendered it eminent! We find a nation that formerly rekindled the dying embers of liberty, instead of displaying the sacred torch, hugging their chains and kissing the rod!—To what are we to attribute this disgraceful deviation from every glorious quality of the mind?—To that mean and detestable fear, which produces shame and confusion even in the very best cause. Where is the great genius, the noble spirit, which inflamed their ancestors to the resistance of tyranny? Fled to some other region more congenial to sentiments of liberty; and the fall of liberty will also be accompanied with the fall of commerce.—May Britons never forget to cherish the sacred flame; and by a manly recollection of the immortal actions of their forefathers, teach other parts of debased Europe, that to ensure peace and happiness, they must conquer their freedom and independence.

MEMENTO FOR A TYRANT.

He (Julius Cæsar) thought tyranny, as Cicero says, the greatest of Goddesses; and had frequently in his mouth a verse of Euripides, which expressed the image of his soul, that if right and justice were ever to be violated, they were to be violated for the sake of reigning. This was the chief end and purpose of his life; the scheme that he had formed from his early youth; so that, as Cato truly declared of him, he came with sobriety and meditation to the subversion of the republic. He used to say, that there were two things necessary to acquire, and to support power—soldiers & money: which yet depended mutually upon each other. With money, therefore, he provided soldiers; and with soldiers extorted money; and was of all men the most rapacious in plundering both friends and foes; sparing neither Prince, nor State, nor temple, nor even private persons, who were known to possess any share of treasure. His great abilities would necessarily have made him one of the first citizens of Rome; but, disdaining the condition of a subject, he could never rest till he made himself a Monarch. In acting this last part, his usual prudence seemed to fail him; as if the height to which he had mounted had turned his head and made him giddy; for, by a vain ostentation of his power, he destroyed the stability of it: and as men shorten life by living too fast, so by an intemperance of reigning, he brought his reign to a violent end.

Middleton's Life of Cicero.

FIRE WOOD WANTED.

ANY person who has from 50 to 400 cords of wood to dispose of, and will deliver it in the city of Washington, may hear of a purchaser by applying to,

JOHN GARDINER.
President's square

☞ The seller will be accomodated with a long time for delivery.

Aug 25. 3t

(By Authority.)

An act for the erection and repair of pumps.

Be it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the sum of six hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of erecting and repairing pumps, under the direction of the mayor.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the mayor be empowered to establish such regulations respecting the erection of pumps, and require previous thereto, such individual contributions, as he may see fit.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.

BEJAMIN. MOORE,
President pro-tempore of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.

Approved, August 20th, 1803.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

Copy from the original deposited in my office,

THOMAS HERTY, REG.
of the city of Washington.

August 20th, 1803.

In consequence of the act entitled "An act for the erection and repair of pumps," by which the mayor of the city of Washington is authorised to adopt regulations as to the application of the monies thereby granted. The following regulations have been adopted by him.

1st. That the neighbourhood, or persons applying to have wells dug and pumps erected, shall subscribe one half the money necessary to carry the work into effect.

2nd. That the wells and pumps be on some public street, and in front of an improved lot—and when finished to be free for public use.

It being desirable that every part of the city should participate in the advantages held out by the above recited act, it is hoped that early applications will be made, so as to afford an opportunity of distributing this fund in a manner the most equal—It will be proper that every application be accompanied with a true estimate of the sum, each well and pump will require to finish it—The applications may be left for the mayor at the office of the Register, of the city of Washington.

Just Published,
And for sale at WM. DUANE'S Book store,
A Treatise on Practical Farming.

By J. A. BINNS,

Of London County Virginia——Price 50 Cents each.

August 22. 3t

Patent Horizontal Wind-Mill.

The subscriber offers to the gentlemen farmers and others of Maryland, and the other states, an invention, which for utility has not been exceeded by any piece of mechanism which this or perhaps the last century can boast of. It is a peculiarly, though simply, constructed horizontal Wind-Mill, adapted to the grinding of all sorts of grain, and at the same time threshing out wheat and rice, fanning them and pounding the latter, powdering plaister of Paris, cutting tobacco, &c. &c. Its aptitude to all those various and useful purposes, will be more easily and justly estimated by a view of the machine itself, than from any discription that can be given here.

A model of this wind-mill can be viewed on Federal Hill, were it is kept for the conveniency of shewing it in operation, by applying to Mr. March, No. 4, south Gay-street, by whom also the terms will be made known or the model, only to erect a mill by, or for the patent right for a whole state; or by

JOHN BAPTISTE AVEILHE,
The Inventor, Havre de Grace.