e rality of our ſovereign. This joyful intelligence has, it is ſaid, been officially communicated to the admiralty.

MILAN, June 20.

On the 8th inſtant the following was iſſued at Naples:

"The King having reſolved to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality in the war which is now broke out beteween the French Republic, and the King of England, it is his will and pleaſure that none of his ſubjects ſhall enter into the ſervice of either of thoſe two powers."

COPENHAGEN, June 25.

The French government, it ſeems, took the earlieſt opportunity of officially aſſuring our court, that Denmark had nothing to fear from her ſide, in conſequence of the preſent poſture of public affairs.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, August 31.

The ſloop Hiland, (a conſtant trader from Philadelphia to Alexandria) arrived at Alexandria on the 28th inſt. from Philadelphia. On his paſſage Captain Hand had one of his men impreſſed by a British 64 gun ſhip. The impreſſed man's name is David Gitchell, he was born near Philadelphia, and has a family conſiſting of a wife and children in that city, who, by this circumſtance are deprived of his induſtry, their only means of ſupport.

The Captain of the 64 was very minute in his enquiries of Captain Hand, reſpecting Jerome Bonaparte.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following gentlemen are elected to ſerve in the next congreſs for Kentucky—

David Walker, John Boyle, Mathew Walton, Thomas Sandford, John Fowler, and G. M. Bedinger—All republicans.

By an official ſtatement of the board of health of N. York, it appears that the number of thoſe who have fallen victims to the Yellow Fever in that city from the 29th July to the 24th of Auguſt, amounts to 102.

The United States brig Argus has been launched from Mr. Hart's ſhipyard in Boſton—and will ſail in a ſhort time to join commodore Preble's ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

Capt. Norris, arrived at Salem from Liſbon, informs, that it was reported that a French army was on its march for that place; and that the Engliſh merchants were preparing to remove, ſome to America; and among thoſe Mr. Bulkley, who had ſent off his property by different veſſels, to Philadelphia.

All ſuch commodities as are prohibited in Sweden, and ſhall be found on board veſſels entering the ports of that kingdom to diſcharge any part of their cargoes, are to be confiſcated, tho' intended for other countries. The intelligence has been communicated by a Daniſh conſul to the chamber of commerce at Copenhagen.

(London paper.)

New-York, August 27.

We have received London papers to the 13th July, incluſive, and Rotterdam papers to the 9th. Theſe papers contain very little intelligence of moment.

The expedition againſt England, it is ſaid, will conſiſt of 500,000 men, in 5 diviſions, to be commanded by Bonaparte, Moreau, and Bournonville; of which it is calculated that 200,000 will be deſtroyed in the attempt, and that the remainder will be a force ſufficient to conquer the iſland.

Robert Aſtlett, late aſſiſtant to the principal caſhier of the bank of England, had his trial on the 8th for embezling property belonging to the bank to the amount of 200,000l. ſterling, and was *acquitted* without examining the witneſſes, on the ground that the exchequer bills alledged to have been ſtolen had not been formally ſigned under the authorities conſtituted in the act by which they were iſſued. He was, however, remanded to priſon for a civil debt due to the bank of upwards of 100,000l.

London, *July* 12.

The Bruſſels papers contain important intelligence from Hanover and the Elbe. It ſeems that the French are determined to croſs that river, which the Hanoverians ſeem as determined to oppoſe. The oſtenſible object for the advance of the French army acroſs the Elbe, is to diſarm the Hanoverian army, in fulfilment of the treaty of Sublingen; but we preſume they muſt have more important objects in view, as they meditate the croſſing at three different places. The next accounts from that quarter will be intereſting.

Alexandria, in Egypt, has for a time at leaſt, been wreſted from the Porte by a part of the garriſon, who mutinied from want of pay, and after committing great exceſſes, made themſelves maſter of the place.

A letter from Amſterdam, of the 4th inſt. ſays, "We are informed that the French government has demanded in the moſt preciſe manner, that ſimilar meaſures to thoſe adopted in France ſhould be taken in this republic to prevent every kind of communication, direct, or indirect, with England. It is expected that the exportation of every kind of proviſions will be ſeverely prohibited; orders are already given for the examination of veſſels at their ſailing, and for ſequeſtrating all thoſe whoſe papers are not conformable to regulations, &c.

Letters from Marſeilles ſtate, that a Convoy has arrived in that port from America worth ſeven millions of livres.

July 13.

Some of the Paris Journals, upon the authority of the German Gazettes, ſpeak of the court of Berlin being concerned in the mediation which Ruſſia had offered between this country and France. They add, that a plan has been actually formed by the court of Berlin, for ſettling the diſputes between England and France; of which the following are the principal articles; "that Malta ſhall be occupied by Ruſſian troops for ten years, and that they ſhall be paid by England and France jointly: that Malta ſhall be ceded to the Order at at the expiration of ten years, and ſhall be garriſoned by Neapolitan troops; and that the Iſland of Lampedoſa ſhall be ceded to Great Britain." We believe that ſome overture of this nature has actually been made to our government, but no one who underſtands the real ground of war between the two countries, can believe that it would be liſtened to for a moment. It is poſſible, however, that the offer of Pruſſia may revive the negociation for a little, which before was conſidered as at an end; but we cannot promiſe it.

A bill was laſt night brought in by the Lord Mayor, for raiſing an additional military force by the City.

Foreign affairs—By the London accounts it appears that his Britannic Majeſty, as elector of Hanover has refuſed to ratify the convention of Sublingen. It is ſtated that in conſequence; the Hanoverian troops will be ſent priſoners to France, and that the French were at the beginning of July preparing to paſs the Elbe. The Hanoverians were alſo preparing to diſpute the paſſage in a very determined manner.

The Firſt Conſul it is ſaid ſuffers his Neapolitan majeſty to remain neutral.

The talked of negociation for peace between France and England, through the medium of Ruſſia, has come to an end.

Bonaparte has dictated a ſet of reſolutions to the government of Hague, which they have very obſequiouſly publiſhed, in the form of decree. By theſe the importation of merchandize from Great-Britain and its colonies is prohibited. Neutral veſſels muſt be provided with certificates from Dutch conſuls, or from the magiſtrates where ſhipped, ſtating the cargo, the names of the veſſel and maſter, the number of hands, &c. Thoſe who have not theſe certificates muſt take a return cargo of the produce or manufactures of that country. It prohibits the exportation of veſſels or materials for ſhipbuilding. It renews the exiſting laws relative to exportation of warlike ſtores, gunpowder, ſalt-petre, &c. and prohibits the exportation of proviſions to the enemy.

The emperor of Germany is recruiting 80,000 men as a corps of obſervations and Great-Britain is making vigorous preparations to be able to riſe *en masse* in caſe of invaſion.

COMMUNICATION,

The wisdom of the government in the resolute maintenance of peace.

It ſeems highly important to the United States to make a correct eſtimate of the affairs of Europe, in order that they may themſelves be governed by a ſound diſcretion in an extraordinary conjuncture.

It has become obvious to every man, that the councils of France, Ruſſia, Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sweden and Denmark muſt be under the influence of ſome vaſt plan for *the new modelling of Europe* and *for effecting a revolution in commerce and naval power*. The proper crowns of Germany and all the neighbouring crowns, which are alſo German powers, have witneſſed, without an objection, the ſtoppage of the inlets of Britiſh commerce into the German empire and the total ſubverſion of the Britiſh Hanoverian electorate. The proviſions of treaties, of the law of nations and of the Germanic conſtitution, have not produced the leaſt interpoſition of any of thoſe powers. Can it be doubted that ſome great and ſecret concert of common intereſt has produced this effect from the laſt revolution of the Ciſalpine republic to that of Hanover?

Theſe powers, *combined in a plan to new model Europe*, find nothing on that continent to withſtand their arms. Hanover (and countries like Hanover unable to reſiſt) becomes at once a ſubjugated diſtrict ready for any diſpoſition if the new combination, and a *copious fountain of present revenue to the ostensible operating members of the coalition.*

The mouths of the rivers which penetrate Germany, are garriſoned by or for the new combination *to the exclusion of English commerce and manufactures*. The Scheldt, the Maeſe, the Rhine, the Ems, the Weſer, and the Elbe, are ſhut againſt the Britiſh trade. The army, which in a moment quelled Hanover, recruited by its exaction in that electorate, is at leiſure to place an irreſiſtible diviſion on either margin of the Baltic ſound. By ſuch a ſtroke the whole of the *neceſſary* commerce of Britain on the Baltic ſea muſt be inſtantly ſuſpended. Will Denmark and Sweden conſent! Do they wiſh to riſe at the expenſe of the Britiſh trade and navy? Do France, Ruſſia, Auſtria and Pruſſia approve the meaſure of the French occupying the Sound ſeems alſo to be an important queſtion. Should the Baltic be cloſed, by theſe new combined powers againſt the commerce and navy of England, the ſupplies for her manufactures of iron, ſteel, hemp and flax, and the materials for her private veſſels and ſhips of war muſt be greatly reduced. *The Trident of Neptune*, ſo long wielded by Great Britain, appears to be a primary object of the new combination. Tho' naval engagements are no objects of apprehenſion to the Engliſh fleet, the timber, the hemp, the flax, the ſail cloth, the iron, the cordage, the tar, the pitch and the turpentine of the Baltic are *neceſſary* to keep it in an efficient condition. Practical navigation is *necessary* to preſerve naut cal habits, ſkill and character. The French alone were for a time in the quarrel with England: Holland has followed, and Spain and Portugal may be forced into it. The Pruſſians cannot poſtpone their deciſion much longer, and their conduct, ſince 1794, will convince us, that it will not be unfavourable to France. Momentous circumſtances croud upon each other at this awful criſis and ſeem likely to embroil or involve Europe to the utmoſt extent. In ſuch a ſtate of things, ſome federal partizans and preſſes clamorouſly denounce *the firm discretion* of the preſident of the United States, which ſteadily maintains our peace. Let us pray as of old time, "*father forgive them: they know not what they do,*"! Let Great Britain extend to her people the right to their various religions, the right to arms within their own eſtates, and the right to elect, *for the commons house*, the repreſentatives of their perſons and the legiſlative diſpoſers of their property, real and perſonal, and ſhe will do more towards her own ſafety and independence, than all the good America could perform in her favor, by a mad engagement in a diſtant, moſt expenſive, and moſt extreme war.

By LETTERS PATENT.

What is generally useful ought to be generally known.

THE undeniable ſucceſs which has attended the uſe of

West's Rheumatic Ring,

In the cures of the Rheumatiſm, Rheumatic pains and Cramps, has induced him to obtain Letters Patent for his invention, in order to ſecure his property therein, and defend the public againſt the miſchievous effects of ſpurious imitations.

The following inſtances of the efficacy of Weſt's Rheumatic Ring, are ſelected from a conſiderable number, and ſubmitted for public inſpection, to demonſtrate the vaſt importance of his diſcovery, and in no inſtance have they failed of ſucceſs. A few of which are to be had at Mr. Wm. Rhodes's, city of Waſhington near the Treaſury office, at two dollars each.

THOMAS WEST.

I do certify, that I have had the Rheumatiſm in my knee, till it was much ſwelled, I then applied to Edward Weſt for one of his Rheumatic Bands and by uſing it two weeks, I was perfectly well. Given under my hand this 6th day of December 1799, about ſix miles from Lexington.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

I do hereby certify, that I had pains in my arms, and I do believe by wearing a ring I have got from Mr. Weſt, I have got clear of the pains. Lexington, Dec. 4, 1799.

Wm. Ross.

I do certify that my wife hath had the rheumatiſm in one of her arms, and was very helpleſs with it for a long time; and I applied to Mr Edward Weſt, for ſome of his Rheumatic Rings, which appears to have greatly relieved her, and I believe it will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand, this 6th day of Dec. 1799.

AZARIAH HIGGINS,
near Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the cramp in one of my legs theſe three years, and the latter part of the time extreme bad; I could receive no benefit from any thing, until I tried one of Edward Weſt's Rheumatic Bands, which perfectly cured me in three days—given under my hand this 15th of March, 1800.

THOMAS VAUGHAN.

I do hereby certify that I have had the rheumatic pains in both my arms, ſo that I was not able to work, and by wearing two rings which I got of Edward Weſt, I have got perfectly well. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1799.

ASA COMBS.

I hereby certify that for ſeveral years paſt I have been much afflicted with a rheumatiſm. Mr. Edward Weſt of Lexington, complimented me with one of his Rheumatic Rings, which I have generally worn, and have been intirely free from all ſymptoms of that complaint ever ſince. Given under my hand this 17th December, 1799.

JESSE WILLIAMS, Bourbon Co.

I do hereby certify that I got of Mr. Edward Weſt a ring called a Rheumatic Ring, and it has perfectly cured me of the pain which had conſtantly followed me for fifteen months, leſs or more, in teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, the 1ſt day of March 1800.

Wm. N. POTTS.

The above Thomas Vaughan, Aſa Combs, Wm. N. Potts, and Jeſſe Williams, ſworn to before me, this 27th day of July, 1800.

ARCHIBALD M'ILVAIN,
Juſtice of Peace.

☞ Obſerve thoſe rings are to be worn on the fingers or the wriſts and the ſmall of the legs, if the ſkin be very dry, it requires to be ſlightly rubbed with a little ſalt butter, on the part they are applied.

Auguſt 31. 1awfm

United States of America.

Fifth circuit. Virginia district, May term, 1803.

Under a decree of the ſaid court, We the commiſſioners will expoſe for public ſale, on the premiſes, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 30th day of September next, *that valuable and extensive*

F A R M,

CALLED Mount Salus, alias Millthrope, lying in Fairfax county on Difficult and Wolf Trap runs, containing by deed 550 acres, and by ſurvey 673 acres. The manſion houſe is on a high healthy and agreeable ſituation, convenient to which are ſprings of good water—The houſe is 40 by 18 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a nine feet paſſage and ſtair caſe, two brick chimnies, with a fire place to each room, a piazza the whole length of the front, a cellar 40 by 18 walled with ſtone and divided into two apartments. There are ſeveral ſmall buildings near the manſion houſe and garden. There are alſo a valuable merchant and griſt mill, ſaw mill, diſtillery, miller's houſe and overſeer's houſe. The mill houſe is 40 by 30, two ſtories high, half the lower ſtory of ſtone, the other part framed work, and covered with ſhingles. There are one pair of Burr, and one pair of Cologne ſtones, three bolting cloths almoſt new, and one ſcreen, all now in uſe in manufacturing wheat and grinding griſt. The ſtill houſe 40 by 30, one ſtory high, walls of ſtone and ſhingled roof, the floors planked, the upper laid for malting grain, and troughs fixed round the whole houſe, conſtructed to carry water to every veſſel which may need it. Three ſtills and one boiler can be worked to advantage in ſaid houſe. The waters of Wolf Trap, on which the mill and ſaw mill ſtand, are conſtant ſtreams. The ſituation for country cuſtom, or purchaſing wheat is exceeded by none in the county or neighborhood, not being more than 17 miles from Alexandria and 13 from George Town, where there are excellent markets for country produce of every deſcription; and about 14 miles from the city of Waſhington. The land is fertile and productive, and the ſoil well adapted to received improvement from the uſe of plaiſter of Paris. There are upwards of 3000 pannels of fence on the land, about 160 or 170 acres of well timbered land belonging to the tract. There have been nearly 20 acres of timothy made, lying on Wolf Trap and Difficult runs, 50 acres more may be made at a ſmall expence. This farm enjoys many natural advantages, which are unneceſſary for us to mention, it being taken for granted that any perſon wiſhing to buy ſuch property will avail themſelves of the opportunity of viewing the premiſes previous to the day of ſale.

The terms of which are, one third of the money to be paid on the day of ſale, (at which time deeds will be made to the purchaſer) one third in ſix months, and the other third in 12 months, with the intereſt accruing on the two laſt payments from the day of ſale. A deed of truſt will be expected to ſecure the laſt payments.

Some informality in the decree prevented the ſale agreeably to the former notice. This defect being obviated by the parties, the property will moſt certainly be ſold as now notified.

Captain James Wiley, reſiding near the land, will ſhew the premiſes, and alſo a plat of the ſurvey, which is left with him for the information of thoſe concerned. The title papers will be exhibited on the day of ſale.

CHARLES LITTLE,
JAMES WILEY,
JAMES DOUGLASS.

August 30. cp

It is the wish of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to REPORT THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

The Editors of papers who publish Debates from the National Intelligencer are requested to insert this advertisement in their papers a few times.

A CARD

H. O. HEBERT (from Philadelphia) ſolicits the attention of the citizens of Baltimore in general, and invalids in particular, to his "Air Pump Vapour Bath," a machine conſtructed on true philoſophical principles, the efficacy of which in gout, rheumatiſm, palſy, contractions and enlargements of the joints, withered and enlarged limbs, cutaneous and many other diſeaſes, both chronic and acute, can be teſtified by many reſpectable perſons who have had recourſe to it.

This machine comprehends, and combines the application of fomentation and the cupping glaſs, two of the moſt powerful external applications for the removal of diſeaſe, and that on a plan more exceſſive than was ever before known.

As many perſons who have never ſeen the apparatus might be deterred from uſing it, either from the reports of prejudiced perſons, or fear, they are reſpectfully aſſured that its application is not attended with either pain or inconvenience.—It poſſeſſes all the good effects of warm bathing, without its attendant conſequences, debility and relaxation; on the contrary, it invigorates and ſtrengthens the whole ſyſtem, but particularly the part to which the machine is applied. Perſons deſirous of further information reſpecting the nature and effects of this machine, will pleaſe to apply to the proprietor, at No. 3, Hall ſtreet, near the aſſembly room.

N. B. "The Air Pump Vapour Bath" is particularly adapted for the removal of all obſtructions occaſioned by violent colds, which are the forerunners of conſumptions, &c.

Complaints peculiarly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

May 31.

Treasury of the United States, Washington August 15. 1803.

WHEREAS by an act of Congreſs dated May the 8th, 1792, intitled "An act to provide for a Copper Coinage," in the ſecond ſection thereof, it is enacted,

"That after the expiration of ſix calender months from the time when there ſhall have been paid into the Treaſury by the ſaid Director (of the Mint) in cents and half cents, a ſum not leſs than fifty thouſand Dollars, which ſhall forthwith be announced by the Treaſurer in at leaſt two gazettes or newſpapers, publiſhed at the ſeat of government of the United States for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatſoever, except the ſaid cents and half cents, ſhall paſs current as money, or ſhall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand claim, matter or thing whatſoever; and all, copper coins or pieces except the ſaid cents and half cents, which ſhall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited, and every perſon by whom any of them ſhall have been ſo paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, ſhall alſo forfeit the ſum of ten dollars, and the ſaid forfeiture and penalty ſhall and may be recovered with coſts of ſuit for the benefit of any perſon or perſons by whom information of the incurring thereof ſhall have been given."

And whereas it appears by the books of this office, that more than fifty-thouſand dollars in cents and half cents have been ſo paid into the Treaſury. I now therefore, in obedience to the ſaid act, do hereby give public notice of the ſame.

TH. T. TUCKER.
Treasurer United States.

Auguſt 15. 1aw3m

(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.