NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. DXXXIX.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1804. PAID IN ADVANCE.

(By Authority.)

RESOLUTION to instruct the joint committee of Enrolled Bills to wait on the President of the United States, respecting a variance between an engrossed and enrolled bill.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint committee for enrolled bills be instructed to wait on the President of the United States, and lay before him the engrossed bill intituled "An act for the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed ships Meshouda and Mirboha," with the several amendments thereto, as the same was finally passed by both Houses of Congress; and to state the variance between the said engrossed bill and the enrolment thereof, as approved by the President, and to request that he will cause the said enrolled bill to be returned to this House, in which it originated, for the purpose of rendering the said bill conformable with the engrossed bill and the amendments thereto, as passed by the two Houses of Congress.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for carrying into effect the convention concluded between the United States and the king of Spain, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expence which may arise in carrying into effect the convention, concluded between the United States and the king of Spain, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two, the following sums, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby are appropriated, that is to say;

For the salaries of the commissioners, including half the compensation of the fifth commissioner, half the expences of the board and the contingent expences of the commissioners of the United States, twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, that the compensation to be allowed to any of the commissioners, who may be appointed in pursuance of the said convention, shall not exceed the rate of four thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars per annum.

For the salary of an agent, whom the President of the United States is hereby authorised to appoint, for the purpose of supporting the claims of citizens of the United States, before the board of commissioners, and to whom a compensation, not exceeding the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, may be allowed, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, be, and he hereby is authorised, to make the appointment of the said commissioners and agent, during the recess of the Senate, and to grant to the persons thus appointed, commissions which shall remain in force until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the day when the exchange of ratifications of the said convention shall be made.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 16, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entituled "An act for improving the navigation of James river," which act was passed on the twenty third day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
March 16th, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To revive and continue in force, an act, intitled "an act for the relief of the refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act intituled "An act for the relief of the refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia," approved on the seventh of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, shall be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force for the term of two years from the passage of this act, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 16, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To provide for light houses and buoys in the cases therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as the proprietor of the south end or point of St. Simon's island in the state of Georgia, shall convey by good and sufficient titles, unto the United States, so much land on the south end of the said island, as the President of the United States shall deem sufficient and most proper for the site and accommodation of a light house; and the jurisdiction of the land, so to be conveyed, shall have been ceded to the United States, by the state of Georgia, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light house thereon, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendance and care of the same. And the President is hereby authorised to make the said appointments.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the treasury under the direction of the President, be authorised and required to cause to be placed a buoy or buoys at such place or places on or near the bar of St. Simon's, as may conduce to the safe pilotage of vessels to and from the ports of Brunswick and Frederica.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the treasury to cause to be rebuilt, in such manner as he may deem expedient, the light house at Clark's point within the town of New-Bedford in the state of Massachusetts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorised and required to cause a sufficient light house to be erected on Five-mile point so called, near the entrance of the Harbour of New-Haven in the state of Connecticut, and to appoint a keeper, and otherwise provide for such light house at the expence of the United States: Provided, That sufficient land for the accommodation of such light house can be obtained at a reasonable price, and the legislature of Connecticut shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That there be appropriated for the purpose of defraying the charges and expences to be incurred in executing the two first sections of this act, the sum of seven thousand dollars;—for rebuilding the light house as aforesaid at Clark's point, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the erection of a light house at the Five-mile point aforesaid, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; which sums shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 16, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

TO BE LET

And entered upon immediately, a two story BRICK HOUSE in good repair on Twelfth street near Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Morin's tavern—The house is the property of the Washington building Company, and will be rented low apply to THOMAS CARPENTER.

Jan30—3twtf

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES;

Received by the Baltic, Capt. Brown, in 28 days from Liverpool, at Boston, London dates to February 4.

LONDON January 17.

We have this instant received letters from Petersburg, *via* Vienna, stating, that the Emperor of Russia, dissatisfied with the rejection of the mediation which he offered to Bonaparte to settle the differences with England, has ordered all the corps on the Western frontiers of his Empire, amounting to nearly 50,000 men, to advance. In the harbours of the Black Sea, the armaments continue with unabated activity. The Emperor Alexander is fully determined to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish dominions, and as positive assurance to that effect has been given by Prince Italiskoy Suwarrow, now Ambassador with the Port; the closest alliance between the Emperors of Russia and Germany is now talked of: and the Emperor Francis has sent two Noblemen of the most distinguished character to Petersburg to assist in the negociations of the Embassy. The French alarmed by this connection, reinforce their garrisons in Upper Italy, on which account similar precautions have been taken by the Imperial Cabinet.

January 18.

The late affair of Bavaria still occasions numerous speculations; but closely viewed, those in the Paris papers should claim much greater attention. However distant a rupture may and must be between France and Russia, that there is now something more than a coldness, the French Journals no longer attempt to conceal. In reality, the circumstance of leaving a simple Secretary to fill the Russian legation at Paris, instead of a Prince who was expected, is an affair not without weight or meaning. The Mercure de France, a demi-official print, also acknowledges that Great Britain has actually prevailed on Russia to assume a hostile attitude, and further insinuates that the Northern Courts ought to measure back the precipitate steps which lately made them, Sweden in particular, relinquish the principles of the armed neutrality established by the Empress of Russia. If France is convinced of a change in the sentiments of the Russian Court, Austria, she knows will soon become hostile also. It is, therefore not improbable as Prussia must stand or fall with France, that she is in concert with her in the affair of Bavaria. But independently of this, the Emperor of Germany, in Recipt a lately delivered at Ratisbon, has pledged himself as earnestly as language will admit of, to support, even by force, his determination against Prussia, that the Protestant Votes at the Diet shall not out number the Catholics. Prussia on the other hand, backed by France, and most probably with a view of ruining the House of Austria, has proceeded in direct opposition to the Emperor, in the case of the votes, as if determined to despoil the Imperial Head of the Holy Roman Empire, of all kind of authority whatever.

January 20.

We are happy to state that his Majesty is much better, and will, it is expected, be able to go out in a day or two. It is supposed that his Majesty's constitution will receive all the benefits which are frequently derived from occasional fits of the gout. The physicians have therefore recommended to his Majesty to change his general abstemious regimen for a meliorated diet.

It is reported at Paris that the King of Spain has been struck with an apoplectic fit on the 9th of December, and still continued in a dangerous way.

February 1.

Yesterday arrived the Hanburgh Mail of the 21st instant. It contains no interesting intelligence of any kind, but the following account from Berlin:—

Very animated representations have been repeated at Paris, by the courts of Petersburgh and Berlin, respecting the evacuation of Hanover, and in consequence of them, the First Consul, it is said, discovered a disposition to withdraw the French troops from the Electorate, with the exception of 6000 men, who should remain to guard the interior of the country, while the troops should be drawn off from parts of the banks of the Elbe and the Weser. The two remonstrating powers strongly urged that, instead of 6000 French troops, 6000 Prussians should occupy the country of Hanover; but, on a sudden, the French government changed its opinions, and the negociation on this subject was as suddenly concluded.

That the First Consul is jealous of his personal safety is argued from his late creation of General Murat, in the new office of Governor of Paris; but it is much more probable that the General is only brought forward as a confidential person in the future absence of his superior.

Our intelligence from Ceylon is of dreadful consequence, the safety of the whole island is doubted. Disease has begun what the sword and the rage of the natives threaten to complete.

By our letters from Torbay received this morning, it appears the *Ville de Paris*, Admiral Cornwallis's ship, remained there on Thursday last; but we understand the admiral was to sail yesterday to resume his station off Brest, and that accounts of his having actually put to sea have been received at the Admiralty. Several vessels of his fleet were on their way to Brest, or off that place. The admiral's ship having sustained some damage in her sails, has we suppose, been detained behind to repair. The enemy have had full opportunity to put to sea.

We are sorry to have to announce, that another storm equal in fury to any that preceded it, took place last Friday night, and continued the whole of Saturday. Admiral Cornwallis was left on Friday morning off the Start, shaping his course for Ushant, to resume the blockade of Brest; but the storm at night forced him to abandon his intention, and a heavy squall abreast of the Berry split all her sails to pieces. He was forced to put into Torbay on Saturday morning. Several more men of war were seen coming in afterwards, but the gale was so tremendous, that their names could not be ascertained. They are, of course, part of the Channel fleet.

February 4.

A plan has been presented to the First Consul, to chain together a number of flat bottomed boats, so as to make a bridge; and when a calm permits, join them together, so as nearly to extend this bridge from Boulogne to Dover.

It is a curious and most honorable fact, that after the rest of our fleet were drove off Brest by the tremendous gale of the 25th of last month, the harbour of Brest was blockaded for 48 hours by a single British 74. The Plantagenet, captain De Coursey, was forced by the storm of the 25th to take shelter in Penzance Bay; but as soon as the weather moderated, she sailed and resumed her station off Brest, where she was found by the rest of the fleet upon their return.

The gallant conduct of Captain De Courcey, who, with one ship, blockaded the whole French fleet, was so much in the Hibernian style, that it brings to recollection the exploit of his countryman in America, who having brought in some prisoners, and being asked how he made so many? replied, that, "*by J—s, he surrounded them!*"

PARIS, Jan. 7.

Soon after his arrival last night, the First Consul sent for the ministers of the marine and war departments, and was closeted with them for two hours. Report says, he is not very well satisfied with his last journey to the coast; neither the works of Boulogne, nor the armaments, were found in that forward state he expected; and the late storms, and the wrecks along the coast, had considerably abated the enthusiasm of the soldiers.

Several camps are moved three miles from the sea-side, but the troops continue to maneuvre on the canals and rivers at some distance from the sea every day for eight or ten hours.

It is said that Bonaparte intends again to set out for the coast in the latter part of this month, when he will for certainty inspect the armaments at Flushing and in Holland.

HAMBURGH, Jan. 20.

It is known that new negociations have taken place between the court of Petersburg and France, in which it has been proposed that the French troops in the territory of Hanover should be gradually diminished two-thirds, the remaining third to continue in possession of the Electorate till peace shall be concluded with England; that France, in that case, should not acquire to occupy provisionally any ports in the North of Germany, and that the definitive settlement of the indemnity to the King of Sardinia should be postponed till the peace. These negociations, however, it is now understood, have had no consequences.

HAGUE, Jan. 3.

The First Consul is soon expected at Flushing, where general Mounet has prepared quarters for his reception. He will inspect the expedition before it sails from Flushing, and himself give particular and secret orders to the commander of it, Rear-Admiral Verheul.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.

At Bergen St. Wilor, 300 bakers are employed in baking ship-bread for the expedition against England. They receive, besides lodging and provisions, 1 frank 80 centimes per day.

MALAGA, Dec. 21.

It is with the utmost pleasure we are enabled to confirm the intelligence that the epidemical distemper has now entirely ceased here, no person having died during the last four days. Between seven and eight thousand persons have fallen victims to this dreadful disease.

MADRID, Jan. 2, 1804.

[Extract of a Letter.]

"You may depend upon this important fact, that a war between England and Spain is now inevitable. Our government at one time entertained an opinion, that the relations of amity and good faith between Great Britain and ourselves, as established by the treaty of Amiens, would have been maintained. They soon, however, discovered, that the French had gained such an ascendancy at our Court, as to force our ministers, and even the people, into a participation of all the projects of French ambition.

"The Prince of Peace, who is, I believe, favorable to the interests of Britain, having lost his former power over the Spanish Cabinet, appears highly indignant at the successful intrigues of the French minister; but as he cannot, or dare not, expose himself by any direct attack on the new favorites, he broods over his disappointments in sullen silence.

"The arrival of our galleons from New-Spain, with riches scarcely credible, the fruit of ten years accumulation, was the signal for the more active and open preparations in our naval departments. The treasure being safely landed, and the Spanish Islands completely prepared, not only for defensive but for offensive operations, Spain has now began to equip and arm her ships of war, which can only be intended against Great Britain.

"The British minister, Mr. FRERE, has remonstrated against these hostile appearances, but can obtain no satisfactory assurance of the intentions of the Spanish Cabinet to maintain the very advantageous situation in which the British government, by erroneous if not foolish policy, has placed Spain since the commencement of the present war.—The consequence is, and you may rely on the truth of my assertion, that the Spanish declaration of war, will in the course of a very few days make its appearance. Its delay has arisen merely from this fact, that the French and Spanish governments, before this publication of their sentiments, are anxious that a sufficient number of Spanish men of war should be ready to escort and cover the French Southern Army destined for Ireland. The present plan for the invasion of Britain—and which will be carried into effect as soon as the Spanish government announces that its naval departments are completed—is, I have good authority for assuring you, as follows:—There are to be three Grand Armies, amounting, on the first expedition, to at least 170,000 men, viz.

That from Bayonne, consisting of 20,000 French, and 10,000 Spaniards, destined for Ireland, and to be covered by a Spanish fleet, will amount to, - - - -	30,000
That from Holland, including the line of coast from the Texel to Ostend, to be covered by the Dutch fleet to,	50,000
And that from France, including the line of coast from Dunkirk to Brest, and to be covered by the Brest fleet, to	90,000
Total	170,000

"In the two last divisions, the chief Depots for small craft are at Boulogne and Flushing, whence the greatest embarkations are expected to take place and to sail.

"This was the last plan agreed upon; but you know, as well as every man of observation, that Bonaparte will alter or amend it as the immediate emergency may influence him. This, at the same time, is reckoning that the Spanish,