

ous attention which you pay to every thing in which they are interested; it has doubled their confidence, their gratitude, and their love; it has doubled their strength and their zeal, to defend that national majesty, the image of which it more and more loves to contemplate in the consular majesty, and of which are at once more to be the avenger. When they read in the first answer given on your part to the hostile message of the king of England, these words equally noble and pacific:—"The chief consul considers it glorious on this occasion to be taken unawares," they will with one voice exclaim—"Three powerful guarantees are always ready in France—the love of the people towards the chief of the state, the valour of the army, and the genius of the chief consul!"

Address of the tribunate to the chief consul, by citizen Trouve, president.

"Citizen Chief Consul—The tribunate in the fitting of the day before yesterday, decreed, that it should go in a body to express to government the following sentiment.

"The tribunate, in virtue of the right given to it by the 23d article of the 3d title of the constitution, after examining the negotiation which has been carried on between the republic and England; convinced that the government has done every thing to preserve peace that the honour of the French people could endure, that the British cabinet, however, in this negotiation, has employed untruthful forms, false allegations, unjust demands, and even acts of hostility; that the peace allowed to France must be purchased by the infraction of a solemn treaty, by injury towards its allies—decrees, that the following sentiments may be conveyed to the government by the tribunate in a body.—The tribunate wishes that the most energetic measures may be immediately taken, to cause to be respected the faith of treaties, and the dignity of the French people!

"Citizen Chief Consul, in conveying to you this wish agreeable to the sentiment of the whole republic, the tribunate will not repeat the expressions of its admiration for the attitude you have so long preserved. The government has shown itself calm because it felt itself just—it remained passive to provocation, because it was strong in its right and in its loyalty. Nor will the tribunate praise you for having rejected every idea which would have degraded the national dignity; you are the first magistrate of France, and honour to the French was always a religious duty.—But they come to thank you for having trusted to their devotion; for having foreseen that their courage would correspond to their energy; for having thus proved beforehand, that if England entertained any hope of intestine divisions, it calumniated all the French citizens, and made a calculation as false as injurious. Never has any power better demonstrated this truth known in all ages—"Iniquity has belied itself."

"Citizen Chief Consul, glory teemed for you to have exhausted all her gifts; when she opens to you a new source, it gives us great pleasure to receive from you an assurance, that the operations of war will not interrupt the cares of peace; of all the kinds of happiness which your mind is invited to taste, that of having wished, of having prepared, and of having established the happiness of thirty millions of people, will always be to you the most affecting and most valuable of rewards."

The chief consul after returning answers to the legislative body and the tribunate, held a conversation with them, of which the following is the substance:—

"We are forced to make war to repel an unjust aggression. We will make it with glory. The sentiments by which the grand bodies of the state are animated, and the spontaneous movement which conveys them to the government on this important occasion, are a happy presage.

"The English government seems even to have been obliged to deceive the nation in the official communication it has made. It has taken care to keep back all those papers which were of such a nature as to make known to the English people the moderation and conduct of the French government during the whole negotiation. Some of the notes which the British ministers have published are mutilated in the most important passages. The remainder of the papers communicated to the parliament contains an extract from dispatches of some public or private agents. It belongs only to these agents to contradict or acknowledge their reports, which can have no influence in debates so important, since their authenticity is at least as uncertain as their veracity. A part of the details which they contain are materially false, and particularly in regard to the conversation supposed to have taken place between the chief consul and lord Whitworth, in the private audience given to that minister.

"The justice of our cause is acknowledged even by our enemies, since they refused to accept the mediation offered by the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, two princes whose spirit of justice is acknowledged by all Europe.

"The English government thinks that France is a province of India, and that we have not the means of signing our reasons, or defending our just right against an unjust aggression. Strange incongruity of a government which has armed its nation by telling it that France wishes to invade it! We find among the papers published by the English government, a letter of the minister Talleyrand to a commissioner of foreign relations.—This is a mere circular form addressed to all the commercial agents of the republic. It is agreeable to the usage established in France since

the time of Colbert; and the same exists among most of the powers of Europe. The whole nation knows whether our commercial agents in England are military men as the British ministry affirm. Before these functions were intrusted to them, they belonged for the most part to the council of prizes, or the civil administration.

"If the king of England is resolved to keep Great-Britain in a state of war, till France acknowledges his right of executing or violating treaties at his pleasure, as well as the privilege of insulting the French government in official or private publications, without being able to complain the fate of mankind must be pitied. We will certainly leave to our posterity the French name, always honoured and spotless. We will maintain our right to make such regulations among ourselves as may be suited to our public administration, and such tariffs in our custom-houses as our commerce and our industry may require.

"Whatever circumstances may be, we shall always allow England to set the example in violent proceedings, contrary to the peace and independence of nations; and it will receive from us that example of moderation which alone can maintain social order."

NORFOLK, August 16:

The schooner Two Brothers, captain Bacle, arrived here on Saturday last, in 9 days from Cape-Francois, had 40 French passengers on board, who are all landed in this place. Captain B. informs, that the Cape was blockaded by the British, who had taken a brig belonging to Philadelphia and sent her for Jamaica, suspected of having French property on board. The passengers report, that a French 74 was taken off the Cape, and also sent for Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

We are authorized to say, that the Patowmack Company, at their late meeting at this place, determined unanimously to make no dividend in the present year; but to apply all the money in hand from the receipt of tolls towards perfecting the navigation. The report of the board of directors to the stockholders contained the agreeable information, that no greater obstructions remained in the river between the city of Washington and Harper's ferry than could be removed in the present season by this application of the tolls.

We are also authorized to state, that the wealthy and public spirited farmers on the Monocacy have loaned to the company; and have actually paid into the hands of the treasurer, a sum of money equal to the removal of every impediment in the navigation of that important river, for a considerable distance beyond Frederick-town; and that the directors have already prepared a number of artists and labourers to commence that work, which it is confidently believed by the best informed, will be so far completed by October or November, as to permit, almost at any season, the passage of boats of 100 barrels burthen from that rich productive county to Washington.

We felicitate our fellow-citizens of the town and city on prospects so flattering. We have all of us calculated on the greatest advantages in a commercial point of view, from connecting ourselves by means of the inland navigation of the Patowmack with the fertile and extensive country lying west of us, daily increasing in population; but because our hopes were not at once realized, too many of us have been too apt to yield to despondency, and to indulge weak and timid apprehensions, that what was only delayed was never to be accomplished. Let the present state of things and the certain prospects before us teach more fortitude and more wisdom.

If we do not henceforward increase in commercial importance with more rapidity than any other town or city in the United States, it will not be because we do not possess the all important advantage of being so situated as to be able to buy, with the greatest facility, and on the best terms, more of the products of the country than any other seaport.—Nor will it be, because we are not placed in a situation to supply the greatest demand for country consumption. The assertion is made by those who are supposed to be competent judges, that we have already in this small town at least fifty retailers, as respectable, as safe, and as prosperous as any to be found in larger towns and cities. Three years ago we could not boast of one third of the number of the same description. We have an equal increase in the purchasers and shippers of flour during the same time, and we do not fear that merchants on a larger scale will soon discover where capital can be employed to most advantage, and where enterprise can be best rewarded. [Wash. Fed.]

August 19.

We learn that the convention between the United States and France, ceding to us Louisiana, was ratified on the part of France by the first consul on the 22d of May; and that Mr. Jay is on his way to this country with the ratification.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

A letter dated Washington city, August 17, says, "A messenger arrived here yesterday afternoon from France, with dispatches from our ministers, Messrs. Monroe and Livingston."

Captain Smith has politely handed us the following information: Previous to the sailing of the Hunter, from Gibraltar, arrived there a Portuguese 64, from a cruise of Algiers, where she sunk an Algerine cruiser, and picked up 146 of the crew, and 10 Neapolitan prisoners that were on board.

Lord Nelson was off Toulon, with 14 sail of the line. The Victory, of 98 guns, took on her passage

from England to Malta, the French frigate Ambuscade and several merchantment from St. Domingo! The British cruisers out of Gibraltar have sent in a number of Swedes and Danes, on suspicion of their cargoes being French property.

The emperor of Morocco has six cruisers ready for sea, it is thought to cruise against Americans, Dutch and those powers who lately have neglected to send her presents:

Arrived at Tangier, a Dutch frigate with presents for the emperor of Morocco. The day the Hunter sailed, the Revolution, English frigate, cut out two French ships from under the Spanish batteries. The French have made a demand of 14 sail of the line from the Spaniards, to be got in readiness immediately: Lucien Buonaparte was hourly expected at Madrid. The ports of Leghorn, Genoa and Cetta, are to be blockaded by the British. The French have possession of Hanover, Bremen and Hamburg. Sir Sidney Smith has been blockading Calais at the same time Buonaparte was there. Markets dull at Gibraltar, flour 7 1-2 dollars, no sale for beef, pork, coffee; sugar nor pepper.

August 20:

A very rich and abundant spring of petroleum has recently been discovered on the borders of Liguria, Italy, and is now, without any mixture, filtration, &c. used in lighting the streets of Genoa.—It gives an equal light at fourth part of the expence of common oil: it is extremely limpid, has a strong pungent smell, and its specific gravity is to that of water as 83 to 100, and to olive oil as 91 to 100.—There are 520 petroleum wells in the Burmah dominions, near a village called Racnanghong, which signifies a town through which a river of oil flows—the oil produced from those wells is of a dingy green colour, highly odoriferous, and is used for lamps and other purposes; it has some medical properties, and is used as a lotion in cutaneous eruptions, and as an emulsion in bruises and rheumatic affections.—On an average, 412,360 hogheads of this oil are annually raised from these wells (some of which are 250 feet deep).—The oil of the Ligurian well (like those of Asia) possesses all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the same thing; the only difference is, that nature aleborates in one case, which refuels from chymical process in the other.

Annapolis, August 25.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald Dorsey will retire his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county, the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly inspected from 500 to 1000 hds of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,
WILLIAM H. HALL, Register.
Herring Creek, August 9, 1803.

Will be SOLD, on the first Tuesday of October, at the dwelling-house of JOSEPH M'CUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

A VARIETY of articles too tedious particularly to enumerate, consisting of plantation utensils and stock, household furniture, negroes, &c. &c. A credit of six months allowed upon notes being given by each purchaser, the amount of whose bill of sale exceeds five pounds.

DORCAS M'CUBBIN, Administratrix.

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

THAT valuable farm lying in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river, about five miles from this city; this farm contains upwards of 600 acres of rich, level, and fertile land, and is as productive perhaps as any farm in Maryland of its size. If sold a credit will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, and if rented, the person renting may have negroes, stock of all kinds, and plantation utensils, with the farm. One hundred and twenty bushels of wheat may be sown this fall on the corn ground now in cultivation.

Annapolis, August 22, 1803. J. H. STONE.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, living near the Bodkin, on the 24th of May, between the Bodkin point and Rock point, adrift, a WHALE BOAT, about eleven feet ten inches keel, painted on the outside yellow, black bends, painted on the inside with different colours; said boat built principally with trunnels, a plate of iron on her stem, and has eight row locks.

1803/7/6 FRANCIS ATKINSON.

For more new advertisements see last page.