

"It is reported a rupture between this country and Portugal, is unavoidable. In fact, preparations are actually making with vigour on this side."

Another letter in Spanish, under date of Jan. 7th, contains the following further information, which we have translated:

"The reports of the arrival of a general peace have been various and flattering during the last week; but the post of this day has dissipated our hopes. It brings advices of 8000 British troops having disembarked at Lisbon, for the purpose of abetting Portugal, who it seems, has positively rejected the conciliatory propositions of this court. In consequence of this intelligence, the Spanish army is now advancing, by forced marches, to the frontiers of Portugal: and two columns of French troops, one amounting to 4000, the other 8000, have actually advanced as far as Bayonne. While these important movements are going on, gen. Bernadotte, with an army of 45,000, is proceeding against the enemy by the way of Rouffillon. We are of course in hourly expectation of receiving advice of the commencement of hostilities.

"It is understood here, that Great-Britain has offered to enter into an armistice for 12 months, on condition that their ambassadors shall be admitted to the negotiations in the congress at Luneville.

Another letter of the foregoing date, contains the following corroborative information:—

"For some days we have been very sanguine in our expectations of a continental peace; but the opposition of England has not only prevented this desirable event, but also embroiled us with Portugal. Our troops in all directions are marching rapidly against this power, and the French auxiliaries have actually arrived at Bayonne.

"You will no doubt have already heard of the attempt recently made on the life of Buonaparte. It has been traced to its origin, and the perpetrators will doubtless be instantly punished.

"By an arrival from Egypt in 20 days we learn, that the affairs in that country are very favourable to the interests of the French.

"There are continually changes in the ministry of this cabinet; but as they do not effect commerce it would be superfluous to particularize them.

"The trade of this city is quite stagnant. Unless Providence kindly interferes for our relief, we know not to what deeper wretchedness we may be devoted.

*Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in the Havana, to another in this city, dated February 24, 1801.*

"The schooner which carries the letter being detained a day longer than I expected, affords me the opportunity of acquainting you with the following intelligence which I received from Nassau: in the interim in order that you may govern yourself accordingly by it.

"The British court of admiralty at Nassau, now condemned all property of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the nations and powers that are in hostilities with Great-Britain, which is found on board any neutral vessel bound to this port. It is therefore my positive advice, that in future, you ship not a single article of what the British prohibit, as it will inevitably be condemned, if brought into Nassau or Jamaica."

March 17.

*Extract of a letter from a lady living on a place called Brookville, about sixteen miles above the city of St. John's, Nova-Scotia, dated the 28th of December, 1800.*

"The present winter is the mildest I have ever experienced in this country, or even in Pennsylvania my native land. It is now three days after Christmas and neither snow on the ground, nor ice in the river—which I crossed to day in a canoe. We have had light snow twice, which quickly disappeared. The sheep need no fodder—our meadow still affords them ample food. The country now appears as it generally does here in May. In the city (St. John's) it is very muddy, and so foggy as to prevent the vessels in the bay from being seen. Our physicians are apprehensive this extraordinary weather will create much sickness. Indeed this prediction is already verified in Halifax: It is said that twenty die of a day in that place of a disorder called the kine or cow-pox."

*From the Virginia Herald.*

Fredericksburg, March 9.

*Fellow-Citizens,*

The president of the United States has requested that I would take to France the treaty which we have ratified with that republic.

The respect which I have for him, and the solicitude which I feel for a restoration of the most perfect harmony between the two countries, by which your interests will be promoted, have induced a compliance of my part, notwithstanding any personal inconveniences which may arise thereby.

I propose to sail from Baltimore about the middle of next month, in the Maryland sloop of war, that now lays there for that purpose. I shall return to America in the summer, or early in the fall and will be found at my post at the commencement of the next congress, should you again confide your interests to my care.

I cannot for a moment suppose that a single objection can be made to me on account of this movement. Was I not persuaded that your interests may be promoted by it, I would relinquish it; and I feel a confidence, that the most active efforts will be made in my support, should any attempt be made to take advantage of my absence.

Receive a tender of my profound respect and regard, and an assurance, that when three thousand

miles shall separate us, my constant wishes and exertions will be for your happiness and prosperity.

J. DAWSON.

March 18.

From a gentleman in this city, who left Lisbon on the 25th of January, we learn that the British troops (of the disembarkation of which we received accounts on Monday, via Cadiz) had re-embarked, and left Lisbon, for what reason, our informant is unadvised. A rupture between Portugal and Spain was talked of at Lisbon, as a probable event.

March 19.

A correspondent, observing the clearance of a vessel in the papers, from this port for Havre-de-Grace, thinks it proper to remind his commercial friends that the port of Havre-de-Grace is declared by the British government to be blockaded. This intelligence is communicated in a letter from Bourdeaux, dated the 20th December.

Captain Murray of the Constellation, has arrived in town. His ship, which is at present at Newcastle, we understand will come up to the city in a day or two.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday from Connecticut, we are informed that an address was presented to John Adams, Esq; on passing thro' New-Haven, and that Mr. Adams returned it unopened. (Com. Ad.)

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The locks at the Great Falls are in great forwardness, and will at all events be completed by the month of September next.

Between the second and fourth instant, above 4000 barrels of flour, besides other country produce, arrived there in boats down the Patowmack, and for some time past we have received from 500 to 600 barrels daily at this port for exportation.

It is computed that about 12,000 hhd. tobacco, and from 250 to 300 thousand barrels of flour will arrive the next year, with iron, coals, &c. &c. from the back country, down the Patowmack, in consequence of an easy navigation through finished locks at the Great Falls.

OBSERVATOR.

March 18.

OFFICIAL.

The following appointments have been made by the president of the United States.

John Shee, Esq; marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Alexander J. Dallas, Esq; attorney for the same district.

Presly Kerr Lane, Esq; marshal of the western district of the same state.

James Hamilton, Esq; attorney of the same district.

David Fay, Esq; attorney for the district of Vermont.

John Willard, Esq; marshal for the same.

Gen. William Irwine, superintendant of military stores.

Justices of the peace for the district of Columbia, &c.

Washington county.

Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel Reintzell, Thomas Corcoran, Daniel Carroll, Cornelius Cunningham, Thomas Peter, Robert Brent, Thomas Addison, Abraham Boyd, Benjamin More, John Mason, William Thornton, Benjamin Stoddert, William Hammond Dorley, and Joseph Sprigg Belt, Esquires.

Alexandria county.

George Gilpin, William Fitzhugh, Francis Peyton, Richard Conway, Elisha Cullen Dick, Charles Alexander, George Taylor, Jonah Thomson, Abraham Faw, John Herbert, Alexander Smith, Cuthbert Powell, Peter Wise, jun. Jacob Houghman, and Thomas Darné, Esquires.

We hear that the president of the United States has remitted the remainder of the sentence of James Thompson Callender, convicted last summer of a libel, in the circuit court for Virginia, and also David Brown, convicted of a similar offence in the circuit court of Massachusetts.

We understand that Charles Pinckney will be appointed minister of the United States at the court of Madrid.

Last evening arrived in this city Citizen L. A. Pichon, commissary-general of the commercial relations and charge des affairs of the French republic to the government of the United States; and this morning he waited upon the president.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

His excellency Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, has by proclamation of the 11th inst. further suspended until the 1st day of January, 1802, that article in the rules and regulations of materials and buildings in the city of Washington, prohibiting the erection of wooden houses, or houses less than three stories on the avenues.

March 17.

NORFOLK, March 12.

On Tuesday arrived the French frigate La Semillante, of 36 guns, capt. Montalan, 47 days from l'Orient. In her came citizen Louis Andre Pichon, sent by the French government as consul-general and charge d'affairs near the United States. Also citizen Oster, formerly consul at this place.

The papers we have received by the above frigate, mention, that the most active preparations are making in the marine department: a general review of all the navy officers was to take place on the 23d of January. The minister of marine issued orders for officers of all denominations to repair on that day to the ports of Brest, Toulon, Rochefort and l'Orient, as might be most convenient.

Under the Paris head of January 18, we find the following paragraphs:

Three expeditions are now ready for sea in the port of Brest, viz.

One commanded by vice-admiral Ganteaume, consisting of 9 ships of the line.

A second commanded by vice-admiral Latouche, composed of five ships of the line.

The third commanded by vice-admiral Bruix, composed of 15 Spanish and 15 French ships of the line.

The camps of Dijon and Lyon, as well as the five corps of grenadiers lately at Tours, have begun their march for Brest, Bourdeaux and Rochefort.

It will be a great surprise to the English to find that by the close of the first session of the Imperial parliament, Ireland will be separated from the British government. Gen. Bernadotte has daily conferences with deputies of the United Irish at Paris.

There are now in Hampton Roads, a French frigate, an American frigate, and a British sloop of war.

March 19.

*From the American Daily Advertiser.*

APPOINTMENTS,

By the president of the United States.

Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury.

Wade Hampton, of South-Carolina, post-master-general, in the room of col. Habersham, removed.

Alexander J. Dallas, attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, in the room of John Wilks Kittera, removed.

CHRISTENING.

At Shutter's Hill the son of farmer B. Dulany was christened, a promising boy of two years old, by the names of *Washington Adams Burr Dulany*.

The first name was given to raise a virtuous and honourable emulation in the child to imitate so good and great an example as the first character that ever lived, and whose virtues will never die. The second name was given to him in gratitude to the man who was so eminently useful in giving us our independence, and who for 25 years acted as a true and firm American, not attached to any country but his own. The third name was given him to follow the example of an hero tried in the wilds of Canada, where (like Leonidas the Spartan hero) with a small band of Americans, he fought an army of veterans greatly superior in numbers only, and although nearly famished for the want of provisions, his noble courage was not cast down, but encouraged his men to victory or death. [Alex. Ad.]

March 20.

One of our Paris papers (from which we publish translations this day) contains the following account of the number of deaths in the town of Seville, in Spain, from the 28th of August to the 14th of November, 1800, victims to the epidemic which raged there:

In the hospital of Triana	2500
In the hospital of la Sangre	3000
Married men who died at their several houses	6000
Married women do. do. do.	3700
Domestics who died in the houses of their masters	4000
Servant maids	1600
Monks and religiouses	3600
Necessitous grown persons and infants	1900
Children from one to four years of age	6300
Soldiers of the regiments of Catalonia	95
Invalids	13
Artillery corps	13
Laundresses who died in their houses	29
Necessitous ecclesiastics	98
Opulent ecclesiastics	61
Rectors	57

Total of deaths 32,904

March 21.

Yesterday the circuit court of the United States for the fourth circuit (according to the provisions of the judiciary bill lately passed) was opened in this city by chief judge Philip Barton Key, and associate judges George Keith Taylor, and Charles Magill, who on producing their credentials, were sworn into office by the honourable judge Chase, who attended for the purpose.

About fifteen minutes after they had been sworn into office, judge Key with a few words relative to the business of the court, informed the gentlemen of the bar that it was adjourned until 11 o'clock this day.

*The United States Mint.*

In 1800 there were coined at the mint of the United States, 25,965 eagles, and 11,622 half eagles of gold; 220,920 dollars, 21,760 dimes, 24,000 half dimes, in silver; and 2,822,175 cents, and 211,580 half cents, in copper.—the whole value 571,335 dollars and 40 cents.

The gentleman who is the bearer of the convention to France, Mr. Dawson, arrived on Friday evening at Mr. Evans's in this city, and the Maryland, in which he is to embark, report says, will sail to-morrow.

Annapolis, March 26.

The circuit court of the United States, for the district of Columbia, met in the city of Washington, for the county of Washington, on Monday last, when the following judges, to wit: William Kilty, Esq; chief judge, James Marshall and William Cranch, Esquires, assistant judges, produced their commissions, and qualified agreeably to the act of congress. The court appointed gen. Uriah Forest clerk of the county of Washington, and col. George Deneale clerk of the county of Alexandria.—Several other appointments, such as criers, constables, &c. were made. John T. Mason, Esq; produced his commission, and