

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

The first militia division of the French army is commanded by general Murat, the governor of Paris, where the head quarters are. It consists of sixteen battalions of infantry, two of artillery, and thirty squadrons of dragoons, chasseurs, and hussars, making in the whole 45,000 men. The park of artillery at and near Paris, contains eighty two pieces of artillery of different calibres, ready to be transported at a moment's notice, either towards the coast or towards the Rhine.

At Amiens and in its neighbourhood are encamped forty squadrons of dragoons, making the first division of dragoons, attached to the army of England, under the command of Klein, general of Division.

At and near Compiègne are encamped forty-four squadrons of dragoons, comprising the second division of dragoons, under the command of Barraguay D'Hilliers, general of division, attached to the army of England.

At and near Montreuil is encamped one division of the army of England, under the command of general Ney, consisting of fourteen regiments of infantry, two cavalry, two chasseurs, and four battalions of artillery and sappers. The park of artillery contains thirty six pieces of light twelve pounders, and twelve twenty four pounders.

The camp at St. Omer, under the command of general Soult, consists of twenty regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, two of dragoons, two of light artillery, and two battalions of foot artillery, making in the whole 30,000 men, with a park of sixty six pieces of cannon.

To this camp are besides attached under the command of the general of division, Bourcier, twenty four squadrons of chasseurs on horseback, and of hussars, called a division of the army of reserve. They are encamped three leagues from St. Omer, on the side of Cassel.

At and near Arras are encamped, under the command of general Junot, twelve battalions of picked grenadiers, as a corps de reserve.

The camp of Brugnot, under the command of general Davoust, contains fifteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, five dragoons, two hussars, and two regiments of artillery, with a park of fifty pieces of heavy artillery.

The camps near Ostend; the first division under the command of the general of division Oudinot, head quarters Schlikens, is composed of five regiments of infantry, one battalion of foot artillery and one regiment of flying artillery. The second division of the camp near Ostend is under the command of general Friant, and contains five regiments of infantry, one battalion of foot artillery, and one regiment of flying artillery. The camp near Dunkirk contains, under the command of general Durutte, twelve battalions, comprising the third division of reserve attached to the camp near St. Omer. The garrison at Dunkirk consists of six thousand men, infantry, two thousand cavalry and dragoons, and three hundred artillery men. The commander is La Bretonniere.

At Calais are quartered five thousand men of different armies; at Boulogne twelve hundred; and on the coast, from Calais to Boulogne, are encamped ten thousand men.—All these troops are under the command of general Soult. These troops do not include the crews belonging to the national flotilla, of which Admiral Bruix is the commander in chief. Admiral Verhul commands the Centre, Charles Evéquoz the right, and Bompard the left.

The troops encamped in the isle of Walcheren under the command of general Monnet, consist of ten regiments of infantry, one of dragoons, three battalions of heavy artillery, and one regiment of flying artillery.

The camps at and near Utrecht contain ten regiments of infantry, French troops, and three regiments of infantry, Dutch troops: 1 French regiment of chasseurs, 5 squadrons of French dragoons or hussars, one regiment of Dutch cavalry, and four battalions of French artillery-men, with a park of forty pieces of cannon, heavy artillery, besides twenty-five pieces of light artillery.

The camp near Brest contains twelve regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, five squadrons of dragoons or hussars, three battalions of artillery, with a park of sixty pieces of cannon. Augereau is the commander in chief: Three hundred British subjects constitute there his corps of guides. The fleet at Brest contains, under the command of admiral

Truguet, and Callareill is the maritime prefect of that town. The fleet at Isle d'Aix continues under the command of admiral Vieuville. At Rochfort, admiral Martin is the commander.

The troops encamped in and near La Vendee are commanded by generals Goyon and Le Grange, and consists of eight regiments of infantry, mostly veterans, and five squadrons of light troops, besides five hundred *gens d'armes d'elite*. The head quarters are at Saintes.

The troops every where are regularly paid, and in high spirits, though they do not speak with the same boasting confidence of the conquest of England, as last year. Even wishes of peace are heard in their camps.

Letters from Italy say, that a number of ammunition waggons have passed through Rome for the army in Naples, and that thirty pieces of cannon are expected from Milan, destined for the same army. Numbers of persons are daily leaving Naples for Sicily, and some imprisonments have taken place. It is even said, that the private secretary of the queen has been arrested, and that her Majesty intends to embark for Trieste meaning to pass the summer with her daughter the empress of Germany.

It is reported that general Jourdan will be recalled from Italy, should it be necessary to form an army upon the Rhine. Others give the command of this army to general Bernadotte. The command in Italy, some design for Massena; whilst others say, that general Mortier, the late commander in chief in Hanover has already been appointed to that command.—(Le Ciel des Cabinets.)

FRANCE.  
BOULOGNE, May 21.  
STAFF MAJOR GENERAL.  
ORDER OF THE DAY.  
Soult, General-in-Chief of the Guard of Government, Commander in Chief of the Camp of St. Omer:  
"SOLDIERS!  
"Napoleon Bonaparte has accepted the Empire, to which the wish of the people and of the army has called him. From this day commences for us a new era, and the happiness of France is secured for ever.  
"SOLDIERS!  
"We swear obedience to the constitutions of the Empire, and fidelity to the Emperor."  
"At twelve o'clock, a discharge of 100 cannon will announce to the Army that Napoleon Bonaparte is proclaimed Emperor of the French.  
Here follows the ceremony to be observed upon making said proclamation at Boulogne.  
(Signed) "Soult, Com. in Chief."

The pope has pertrified the king of Naples to give the direction of six colleges for the education of the children of noblemen, to the care of Jesuits. The Sicilian Jesuit, father Angelini, is recalled from Russia, to be the director of this interesting undertaking. It is said that our emperor has ordered citizen Portalis to prepare a plan for erecting one college in each sea ory, where the children of the members of the legion of honor are to be educated, and where the instructors are to be of the Jesuit order, which will again be revived in France. Persons destined for clerical orders are even to be instructed by them.—(Journal des D'enseurs)

RATISBON, May 18.  
Count Goetz, the Minister for the Electorate of Baden, and the Elector, are of Baden, &c. have made here the following verbal declaration:—"The Electoral Legation has not failed to transmit to the Court of Baden and their other principals, the Imperial Russian Note; but have not received, nor indeed could they as yet receive any commands on the subject. They conceive, however, that they may declare that his Majesty the King, and the other Courts whom they represent, entertain a well founded hope that the First Consul will of himself be inclined (according to the sentiment of the Bohemian and Austrian Minister) to give a full and satisfactory explanation on the subject that has occasioned anxiety, and such as may entirely correspond to the expectation of his majesty the Emperor of Russia."

STOCKHOLM.  
COPY OF THE ORDER FOR COURT MOURNING.  
On Saturday, the 19th May, his majesty's court is to go into mourning for 8 days, for the late Duke Louis Henric Erich; and fringes are to be worn until the 24th inclusively, and afterwards jewels and blond lace until the 26th inclusively, when the court is to go out of mourning.

GOTTENBURGH, May 25.  
A Russian Courier, with very important dispatches for count Woronzow, at London, arrived from St. Petersburg yesterday, and will take his passage in the Earl of Leicester packet, with this day's mail; he has been detained a short time on his journey, by the breaking up of the ice in the gulph of Bothnia, as have the Prussian mails one of which reached this place to day. The courier relates, that the entrances of the French into the independent states, in search of emigrants, and the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, have given great umbrage indeed at the Court of St. Petersburg, and

that some strong measures will be taken in consequence.  
The gun-boats destined for Stralsund are fitting out here with all expedition. They are formidable vessels, carrying each a 42 pounder in the bow, and another in the stern, besides a number of swivels, and from 60 to 100 men.

BOSTON, July 28.  
"This day at 2 P. M. His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and his lady, Princess Eliza, arrived in town. They came over West Boston Bridge, and passed through the main street to Chapotin's Boarding House, in Summer-street. They were in a Coach drawn by six horses, and accompanied by two or three servants."

NEW-YORK, August 2.  
Captain Johnston, in 20 days from Guadaloupe, informs us, that two or three days before he sailed, he learned from three gentlemen who had escaped and arrived there the night previous, that the inhabitants of Martinique hourly expected that place would surrender to the British squadron then before the town. Provisions at Martinique were very scarce, owing to the vigilance of the blockading squadron suffering none to enter.

Several privateers had been fitted out at Guadaloupe for St. Domingo, with express orders to take, sink and destroy all American vessels bound to or from that island. Six of these privateers, mounting from ten to fourteen guns, and full of men, had already sailed from Point Petre to cruise for American vessels.

Married, last Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Beach, Mr. AMOS BUTLER, one of the proprietors of the Mercantile Advertiser, to Miss ELIZA SJOULT.

Previous to the sailing of the brig Lydia, captain Johnson, from Guadaloupe, orders had been issued there directing the capture of all American and other vessels bound for the ports of Saint Domingo. Martinique continued in a state of blockade by one 74, two frigates, and an armed brig.

American Produce at Point Petre, July 9th.—Flour 10 to 12 dollars. Pork 14 to 16, Beef 12 to 14. Codfish 3 to 4 quints, pure lumber 40 to 50 @ 1000, white do. 30 to 40 @ 1000, bricks 15 to 18 @ 1000, butter 3 to 4 lb. hams 25 to 25 60, cheese 35 lb. hog's lard 25, wine in no demand, the market being overstocked. Coffee high and scarce.

The Coroner's Inquest broke up this morning at 2 o'clock. They have agreed upon a verdict and meet this evening to sign it. Scarcely was enjoyed, but it is thought the verdict is not favourable to Mrs. Burr. We shall be able to speak more distinctly to-morrow. [Citizen.]

COMMUNICATION.  
Imperial Family.—It seems to be the opinion of some, that the brothers of Bonaparte who are not admitted to the inheritance of the Imperial crown, are yet honored with the title of French Princes. From an attentive perusal of the Constitution the contrary appears to be the fact. The Title II.—of hereditary, expressly limits the inheritance to Napoleon and his two brothers, Joseph and Louis.—These constitute the order of hereditary inheritance. Title III, 9.—declares that "the members of the Imperial Family in the order of hereditary, shall bear the title of French Princes." Hence it appears that Jerome Bonaparte, now in America, not being in the order of hereditary, is not a Prince, nor his first spouse a Princess!

On Tuesday arrived here from Fal-mouth, the British Packet Prince Ernest, captain Pette. She sailed the 10th of June, and brings London advices to the 6, 2 days later than heretofore received. She had a passage of 36 days to Halifax, and 12 from that place, having sailed in company with the British ship of war Leader, of 50 guns, and left her off Sandy Hook for the purpose of relieving the Boston Frigate.

The sloop of war Driver had arrived at Halifax from this port.  
The brig Cabinet, captain Davis, being in Norfolk, is arrived at Charleston, in 6 days from Funchal (France).—Mr. Anthony Walker, a young gentleman of Norfolk, who went passenger with captain Davis, was taken to Havre and committed to prison, suspected of being an English spy, and after being in close confinement for some weeks, was owing to the interference of the American Minister, liberated on giving security that he would not quit the town until the Prefect heard from the Grand Judge at Paris.

The arrival of the British Packet Prince Ernest puts us in possession of London Papers to the evening of the 7th of June, two days later than our previous advices by way of Newburyport. They are rendered in a great measure uninteresting from our having received Paris papers of a later date; and the only political circumstances which now arrest universal attention are those connected with the elevation of Bonaparte to the Imperial dignity. The following articles comprise all that is interesting in the papers we have received.

LONDON, June 7.  
It has been asserted with confidence, that the interview which Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey had on Monday with Mr. Pitt, had no relation whatever to political or public concerns. If that be the case, we are to suppose that after all the long

and violent Animosities that have subsisted between these two leaders, a private friendship has been established between them, and that Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey went to Downing-street, merely to pay a friendly morning visit to the prime Minister. As they staid an hour and a half, we fear that, remembering only that they had no business to do themselves, they forgot that Mr. Pitt had.—We should advise them not to make their next morning call so long.

But can it be supposed for a moment that such a conference had nothing to do with business of a political or public nature; now, in this heat and contention between the new Administration and the coalition? when the latter accuse the former of having made them the ladder by which they have climbed into office? What private business have even passed between them? We believe, therefore, either that Mr. Fox went to Mr. Pitt to communicate to him some measure of a public and delicate nature, which he meant to propose, or that Mr. Pitt requested to see Mr. Fox, to inform him of some measure equally public and delicate, which he meant to submit to the legislature. A few days will certainly put an end to all uncertainty upon the subject.

Mr W. Pulteney gave a superb dinner to Mr. Livingston on Monday last, at Bath-house, Piccadilly; and yesterday he dined at St. Francis Baring's where a large party were assembled.—Mr. Livingston intends returning to France about the 30th inst. The Duke of Bedford has invited him to pass a few days at Weburn during the ensuing sheep-shearing.

A letter from Constantinople says, General Brune had declared that France could not see without resentment, the Turks forming any nearer connections with Russia and England, than those already subsisting; in consequence of this, the Turks Government issued orders to augment both the sea and land forces.

Some of the foreign papers assert, that the French flotilla for the invasion of England will consist of 9800 vessels, & that no landing will be attempted till this number is completed and assembled.

DOYLESTOWN, (Penn.) Aug. 1

THE WEATHER.  
From a regular Diary which has been kept at the Weather in the township of Backing, [Bark's county, Pennsylvania] from the first of the 1st month 1804 to the 30th of the sixth month last, it appears that there have been in that period, 13 Snows—48 Rainy—28 Cloudy Days—in all 89 Days Overcast, and 93 Clear Days. Nearly half the time foul weather; & probably the depth of rain equal to the common average proportion of a whole year.

NORFOLK, July 31.

Communication from the Bank.—The French Traders, are particularly cautioned in the receipt of 100 dollar bills of the Office of Discount and Deposit of BALTIMORE, a great number of which are in circulation; and there are strong grounds to suspect the villainous attempts at passing, will be on those who are least likely to detect them.

A gentleman just returned from Edenton, (N. C.) informs, that there a row circulated in that state a great many forged 50 and 100 dollars notes, of the United States Branch Bank, Baltimore, dated, September, 1802, letter G.—The engraving is uncommonly well executed, except the upper part of the Eagle, the bill of which is rather clumsily done.—The ink used in printing is rather paler, and the paper thicker and somewhat inferior to the real notes. The signatures of Messrs Simpson and Willing are equal to the original and with ink similar to that generally used.—From the foregoing communication we fear some of the above described notes have crept into this place.

When Captain Tiplin left Cadiz, May 10, Admiral Nelson was cruising off Toulon, with seven sail of the line. There were two French Frigates and one sail of the line lying in Cadiz, the Agincourt, 74, was cruising in sight of the port.

It was reported that the Toulon Fleet consisting of 20 sail of the line, would sail as soon as a 74 then on the stocks could be launched and fitted out.

The schooner Sprightly arrived yesterday from Jamaica, on her passage, and in company with a British brig, recaptured from a French Privateer, an American schooner belonging to Barnstable, laden with coffee, and ordered her to Philadelphia.

Literature.

THE trustees of the Centreville Academy, in Queen Anns county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, are anxious to engage two tutors, the one as a teacher of the Latin, the other of the English language, to whom liberal salaries will be given. None need apply but such as can produce unquestionable testimonials of their good moral character, and other requisite qualifications. Letters (post paid) directed to the subscriber, at Centreville, Maryland, will be duly attended to.

WILLIAM CLAYTON,  
Secretary.  
July 31

The following highly interesting paragraph is taken from Lang's (N. Y.) Gazette of Friday last:

The Coroner's Inquest, which has been sitting since the 13th ult. after a diligent and laborious investigation of witnesses and circumstances, relating to the death of Gen. Hamilton, last evening brought in a verdict of MURDER BY AARON BURR. We have not yet seen the official paper containing the verdict, but we understand that it amounts to Murder of the highest degree.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Old Park, near Belfast, dated March 25, 1804, to his friend in Newburg, received by the William and Jane arrived at New-York.

"There are now in Ireland 80,000 women, 50,000 regulars, and 23,000 militia, making in the whole 153,000 troops who for the most part, do not care how soon they change masters, for no tyrant can make them worse off. They dare not speak—they must not work, and it is most probable that they must soon cease to eat, as provisions are getting very dear."

The English government have lately laid a new duty of 12 1/2 per cent on the duties of all goods imported into England, cotton, wine and teas excepted. Having exempted the two last named articles from the additional duties it may be supposed with a view to favor the rich, and cotton, to benefit their manufactures. A very heavy dock duty has also been imposed in Liverpool, on all ships entering that port, and, as usual, no doubt American vessels are to pay double.

Abbe Sicard, the Humane Instructor of the Deaf and Dumb, at Paris has been lately presented with two beautiful diamond rings of great value by the Emperor of Russia.

From the AURORA.  
I beg through the medium of your paper you will make the following circumstance known.

A man was found dead on the 31st of July, in the woods of Win Hill, 6 miles from the city, on the Chester road. He was about 5 feet 11 inches high, with dark hair, and had on a grey mixture cloth coat, made in the fashion, nankeen pantaloons, light waistcoat, blue striped present stockings, duck bill shoes, with black straps. There was found in his pocket a letter written in Dutch to Miss G. Hannah, Baltimore, dated July 15, implying her to be the writer's sister, and desiring her to send him some shirts, and informing her that he was entered as a midshipman on board an American vessel, and signed I. A. Roman.—Also a paper containing the charges on four boxes of merchandize received from Jno. Eshman Anspach in Baltimore, and also, an account of charges of four boxes of goods sent from them on account of I. A. Roman of No folk.

JO IN DENNES,  
Coroner of the county and city of Philad.

FROM ISLE OF FRANCE.

Capt. Bryant, who arrived at Salein on the 23th ult. from the Isle of France, whence he sailed the 9th of May, left there seven vessels of war to sail in a few days, viz. 1 ship of 80 guns, 5 frigates, and 1 corvette.—The morning Capt. B. left the island, two frigates arrived, with a very rich prize from India. An embargo was to be laid the same day.—Off the Cape of Good Hope, saw a fleet of 8 large ships standing to the westward.

Instead of the form for promulgating laws under the New French Constitution, "NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, &c." one of our London Papers recommends him to apply some of the English ancient juridical forms, and have it—"NAPOLEON, by the instigation of the Devil, and by force and arms, Emperor of the French," &c.

In the appendix to sir John Sinclair's essay regarding cattle, we find the following receipt for making hay-tea. Take about one pound of red clover hay, well got in, and six quarts of clear spring water, boil them together till the water is reduced to four quarts, then take out the hay, and mix a pound of barley, oat or bean meal, among a little water, put it into the pot or cauldron, while it is boiling, and keep it constantly stirring until it is thickened. Let it cool, then give it to the calf, adding as much whey as will make a sufficient meal. This is a cheap way of rearing calves, and the valuable article of milk may be saved for other purposes. When cattle are kept out in winter it is recommended to use a useful practice, to rub some tar, at the foot of the horn, which prevents the wet from getting between the root and the skin, and it is said contributes to preserve the health of the animal, and keep it free from various diseases to which it may otherwise be liable.