BANKS OF THE MEIN, March 30.

A letter from Semlin states, that the red flag has been hoisted in the towns of Adrianople, Philippolis, Sophia and Bitrola, which is in general a sign of war of long duration. Under this flag individuals of every nation are enrolled for a limited time, and they receive a considerable bounty. They are likewise well paid and furnished with provisions; but they are obliged to find their own arms and accoutrements. The new pacha of Belgrade was to make his entry on the 9th or 10th.

PARIS, April 14.

We are here in as great a state of uncertainty about war or peace as your London quidnuncs—while the British government continues its naval preparations, the great man is arming by land: he is sending his troops into Holland and Italy, where they will live at the expence of our allies, and render the French name *dear* to them.

The consul is very angry with Reinhard, for having allowed the senate of Hamburg to give public notice that his manifesto against England had been inserted in the German paper by special desire.

It is no longer certain whether the consul will take the title of emperor of the Gauls. It appears that this act was to be preceded by certain arrangements, which would have changed the political face of Europe, and which have not been agreed to by his Prussian majesty.

LONDON, April 11.

Letters from Bern, of the 29th of March, give a number of details of the mutiny which has broke out among the Helvetic troops. It appears that a considerable number of French troops were killed; and it was not till the whole of the French were under arms that the insurgents were induced to give up their leaders. Arrears of pay are spoken of as the cause of this mutiny. Many persons are, however, of opinion, that it originated in a spirit of hostility to the French troops. This is not at all unlikely, for it would be absurd to suppose that the instruments of the subjugation of their country can be regarded with any other feelings than those of hatred and distrust.

The French funds have risen within the last week upwards of 4 per cent. On Thursday the 5 per cents. were at one time so high as 56 1-2, & left off at 55 7-10ths. This rise is probably to be attributed to the circumstance noticed in the following private letter from Paris, of the same date:—

"The principal merchants belonging to the different ports in France have lately sent a deputation to the first consul, to know how they were to act relative to several vessels they had fitted out for sea, when they were told, that they might venture them abroad; that they had nothing to fear except the elements. In consequence of this intimation, great activity prevails in all the ports to forward the vessels on their voyages."

Yesterday morning a merchant ship from Hamburg landed her passengers at Yarmouth, by whom it is stated, that when they left Hamburg the senate were sitting on a very important question, viz. whether they should protect the city themselves, or allow the Prussian troops to march in and protect it for them? Are these deliberations the consequence of a threatened attack on the part of France?

The French 5 per cents. have fallen a little—on the 6th they were 55f. 70c.—on the 7th 54 1-4, and on the 8th 54 3-4.

April 12.

The overland express which arrived from India, brought intelligence of great importance. The letters from Bombay come down to the 4th December. It appears that the Peishwa, after the defeat of his troops by Holear, intended to take refuge at Bombay, and that the government of that place intended to support him. A Manhratta war is, therefore, inevitable.—The coast and bay army was to take the field immediately after the Monsoon, under the command of general Campbell and col. Oakes. We suspect that this will be one of the most difficult wars in which for a long time the company have been engaged.

This morning a mail arrived also from Hamburg, and one from Holland. Our letters from Hamburg are silent respecting any new demand by the French resident about another publication, or of any extraordinary convocation of the senate: the reports thereof are, from Yarmouth, mentioned yesterday, probably originated as we first suspected, from the sitting on the French manifesto. On this subject, our correspondent informs us, that when sir George Rumbold, our charge d'affairs at Hamburg, was applied to by the senate respecting that manifesto, he replied that certainly he would not object to the publication, only he wished it to be understood, that as our court should wish to have recourse to a similar mode of publication, it must also be inserted entire. The French resident was made acquainted with this answer.

April 13.

Forgery on the Bank of Lisbon.

A forgery to a considerable extent on the bank of Lisbon was lately discovered. The principal parties in it were two men of the name of Farrel and Gillington, and a native of Brazil called Joze Borges de Barros, and Silvester Godlia, a Portuguese Jew. The Portuguese ambassador was informed last January that a printer had been employed to throw off a number of notes of the bank of Lisbon. Measures were taken by Mr. Bond, the magistrate, to detect this attempt when on the eve of execution. It was found that Gillington and Farrel were going to Lisbon with a great quantity of the notes. A description of them, and every information necessary to their detection, were sent to the Portuguese government. They took their passage on board the Antwerp, and on their arrival at Lisbon, on the 16th March, they were seized by the officer of police, and notes to the amount of 40,000l were found upon them. Barros and Godlia have likewise been arrested here.

From the particulars of the dispatch received by the ambassador from Portugal, as to the apprehension of Farrel and Gillington, for forging notes on that bank, many offenders have since been secured in London. It having been discovered that the remainder of the forged notes, amounting to upwards of 3000, together with the steel dies, wood seals, and copperplate, wrapped in a towel, were, on Friday se'nnight, sunk with stones in the river Thames, between Lambeth palace and Westminster bridge; directions were given to have the river dragged, and on Monday the fishermen laid hold of the towel, and brought up all the notes, which were immediately conveyed to the ambassador's.

April 21.

Letters from various parts of Holland speak of the universal feeling of discontent which at present prevails, the violent hatred which exists against the French, and the readiness of the people to break out in open revolt, if the least appearance of success was to present itself. In several cases Frenchmen have been insulted, and complaints are general against the government as being inclined to favor the views of the French government, in the promotion of a scheme for placing Holland in a state of subjection to France, still more humiliating than that to which it is now reduced.

At Nimeguen the gates were shut against the French troops for part of two days, and it was only in consequence of a hint that the Dutch would have much reason to repent of their rash conduct, that a French garrison of six hundred men was reluctantly admitted.

April 22.

A letter from Paris, dated April 14, says, "It is reported in some societies here, that Duroc, in his late journey to certain courts, was trusted, not only with *political*, but with *family secrets*, and that an arrangement is on the tapis which will astonish the world.

A line of Telegraphs is said to be establishing from the frontiers of Holland to Brussels and Lisle, and consequently to Paris.

The bank of France stock is at 1125 fr. for every share of 1000 fr.

April 23.

There are at this moment, in London, and different parts of England, upwards of six thousand poor Swiss men, women and children, emigrants from their wretched country, and many of them laboring under complicated misery; proud, however, of being the offspring of William Tell, and glowing with conscious integrity of sentiment. Among them are many officers of valor and talents, but who, being unprotected, know not how to apply for commissions, at the source of military honor.

The French minister has addressed to the English minister a note, which contains the following observations upon the alledged reason for not executing the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens:

"I. That the independence of these islands and the arrangement respecting them, having been, by the 6th paragraph of the Xth article of the treaty of Amiens, put under the protection and guarantee of the six preponderant powers of Europe, France and Great-Britain, which contracted together, and which have invited the other powers to guarantee this clause of their treaty of peace, cannot, without disgrace, be the first to refuse to execute these arrangements, to secure that independence, and to grant that protection and that guarantee.

"II. That the invitation made by the 13th section of the said Xth article, to the other powers to accede to the stipulations contained in that article, is only a mark of respect or honor, which these powers are free to refuse; but it is not so with France and Great-Britain, which have promised their protection and accepted the guarantee, by the very act of their signing the treaty containing the arrangements to be guaranteed, and have placed themselves at the head of the powers to whom the invitation is addressed.

"III. That the other non-contracting powers may refuse the guarantee, because it is a burthen which those powers have the option of not imposing on themselves; but that it would be absurd to think that this refusal would infer the nullity of the treaty of peace, and discharge from their obligations the powers that signed it.

"IV. That to rely on so frivolous a pretext, and on an evident sophism to refuse executing ones own agreements, would be an infidelity unworthy of a great power, and such as England would not disgrace its history by committing.

"V. That this delay in the acceptance of an honorable charge, supposing that it exists on the part of powers who are not contracting parties, ought not to prejudice a third power, which has been acknowledged and solemnly established by the contracting parties, unless the latter violate their own engagements, the faith of treaties and the law of nations.

"VI. That if Russia, Austria and Prussia, have really not yet acceded, (as the English minister pretends) to the invitation which has been made them, still they must be far from supposing that, by this delay, they prevented the re-establishment of the order of Malta, and the execution of the treaty of Amiens, and that they were compromising the tranquility of Europe. The undersigned then asks your excellency, what must those powers think when they learn that their conduct has served for a pretext for the violation of so solemn a treaty?

He concluded with demanding the "most prompt and complete execution of the 4th section of article X. of the treaty of Amiens."

YARMOUTH, April 20.

Sailed the Mariner gun-brig and two cutters, on the impress service.

The impress service is carried on here and in the roads with unremitting activity.

PLYMOUTH, April 18.

Sailed on a cruize to the westward, to pick up men, the Boadica, of 44 guns, captain Maitland.

Last night there was a hot press, when several holiday folks were found fit to serve his majesty.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Phœnix, dated

Gibraltar, April 1, 1803.

"We arrived here after a passage of 32 days. I never experienced such bad weather since I have been to sea; we had nothing but gales of wind the whole passage. Two days after we left New-York, a sea struck us and took our boats, spars and every thing else off the deck, our old cook and his house went overboard, but luckily the next sea washed him on board again—we were forced to scuttle all our water casks that were lashed on deck, and heave overboard about 130 barrels of flour, when we had five feet water in our hold, and if the gale had not abated shortly after our misfortune, I believe it would have been all over with us—We are refitting and will shortly sail for Leghorn."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of the French transports, dated

"HELVOET, April 6, 1803.

"SIR,

"IT is with pleasure I sit down to inform you, that we are still here, and from present appearances will remain some time, for there is an English squadron cruising off here, to intercept the expedition, and it appears that the English are determined the French shall not get possession of Louisiana; we have had the troops on board this fortnight, and are ready for sea, but we are in expectation the troops will be disembarked in a day or two, as this and the neighborhood is to be garrisoned with 15,000 French troops. If we should be so fortunate as to get clear of those fellows we shall go immediately to St. Petersburg, and from there proceed to Philadelphia. I need not mention how pleasing the idea is, to meet those friends, whom I shall ever esteem, as hearty as I am at present If the United States, should be engaged in a war, I hope it will not be until we get home, for I should not like to be taken, after an absence of nearly two years."

Arrived, ship Brothers, Wickes, London, 40 days; brig Eleanor, Wilson, Bristol, 50.

Cleared, ship Two Brothers, Graves, St. Kitts; schr. Isabella, Pitts, New York.

Mr. Ross's first speech in the senate of the United States, on the subject of New-Orleans, was published in the London Courier on the 7th of April, and was introduced by the following remark. It should be noticed that the Courier has been the *Aurora* of England for the last ten years.

"We have already laid before our readers the *manly Resolutions* moved by Mr. Ross, in the senate of the United States, relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi. They have produced the deepest impression throughout America. We have now an opportunity of laying before the public from an American paper of the 7th ult. the speech with which Mr. Ross introduced his resolutions. We invite the earnest attention of our readers to the subject."

NORFOLK, May 24.

Arrived, the French brig Catherine Elizabeth, captain Granger, 20 days from Port-Republican. April 11, in lat. 31, 30, long. 79, 25, picked up in an open boat the crew of the schooner James, captain Ferris, of New-York, from Havanna bound to Philadelphia—which vessel sunk the night before. She was laden with sugar, logwood, and hides.

British brig Adventure, captain Chapman, 20 days from Antigua.

Schooner Charlotte, captain Butler, 26 days from Antigua.

Ship Bald Eagle, captain Langden, 37 days from Port Marie, (Jam.)

Entered, ship Bald Eagle, Langden, Jamaica; brig Adventure, Chapman, Antigua.

Cleared, ship L'Amitie, Villeneure, Dunkirk; brig Martha Bland, Wyvill, Tobago; schooner Sally, Laboyteaux, Jamaica.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *May* 28.

COMMUNICATION.

Yesterday afternoon as a young lady was crossing Market-street, between Gay and South-streets, she was overtaken by a croud of different kinds of carriages, and seeing a gig conducted by two young gentlemen that were inclined to halt, she threw herself against the shaft, and fell before the horse, but from the good management of the gentlemen and the quietness of the horse, she had time to recover herself and get up to cross the street without being hurt.

This accident was owing, no doubt, to the want of caution on the part of the lady, who had on a Leghorn hat, and those who use them should be advised never to cross the streets without company, or to take particular notice before they attempt it alone, that no horses or carriages can reach them on their passage."

Lord Auckland observed in the British house of lords on the 28th of March, that "in the course of the last year, their exports had increased to more than forty-eight millions pounds, sterling, and their mercantile shipping amounted to twenty thousand vessels, consisting of two million of tons, and navigated by about 152,000 seamen."

From the National Intelligencer.

Since my arrival in this city I have seen published anonymous extracts from two letters, said to be from officers of the United States frigates the John Adams and the New-York, which convey assertions deeply injurious to my reputation, calculated to excite public mistrust, and to exhibit me to the world in a character which I am conscious of not having intentionally merited. But those assertions are erroneous in matter of fact, and still more so in construction; charging me with responsibility for injustice and outrage which ought to fix on an unrighteous Barbary tyrant, and under which I myself have been a principal sufferer.

I request the public will suspend opinion until a candid investigation may be had on the subject, and a fair exposition of facts may enable them to correct first impressions. In the mean time let it not be deemed arrogant, when I assert that if the honor and the interest of the United States have not been suitably supported on the Barbary coast, the event must be traced to causes beyond the influence of my agency there; that instead of aiming to defraud my country, I have embarked every thing dear to me in her service; and that, if measures which I have embraced, in which I have persevered, and which have received the approbation of every intelligent American citizen acquainted therewith, had been effectually supported by the force employed for that purpose, the United States would most probably, ere this period, have obtained an honorable peace with Tripoli, and left favorable impressions of our energy on the other regencies. To the justice of this observation every commander in the navy, who has served on that coast, will bear testimony.

It is hoped and believed the object aimed at by those measures is not yet lost.

WILLIAM EATON.

Washington, May 24.

☞ The printers who have published the extracts above alluded to will have the courtesy to publish this note.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

April 27.

The General Greene, Miller, from hence, has arrived at Liverpool,

Sally, Hutchins, from this to Amsterdam, passed Dover, the 7th April, in 26 days.

Letter-bags at Bryden's Coffee-house.

Anthony Mangin, Amsterdam, about 1st June.
Industry, Havre, do.
Augusta, Liverpool, do.

The letter-bag of the ship Weser, for Bremen, will be taken from the coffee-house tomorrow morning.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Schr. Two Sisters, Leach, Tobago

CLEARED,

Schr. Experiment, Davis, New Orleans
Brig Betsy & Peggy, Durkee, Savannah

BRYDEN'S COFFEE-HOUSE ANNIVERSARY,

Wednesday, June 1st, 1803.

THE subscribers, friends and patrons of Bryden's coffee-house are respectfully informed that there will be served up on Wednesday, June 1st, a cold collation, and strangers, country merchants, officers of the army and navy, and captains of merchantment, are invited to partake. The subscriber offers his most cordial thanks for the encouragement he has received in the establishment of the coffee-house, and assures his patrons that neither expence nor trouble has been withheld to obtain the earliest and most correct information from London, Liverpool, Amsterdam, English and French West-India islands, &c. &c. and he hopes, conscious of the exertions that on his part have been made, the Coffee-house has been so conducted as to merit and receive the approbation and encouragement of its patrons.

Prosperity and happiness to his patrons is the sincere wish of the public's most humble servant,

JAMES BRYDEN.

May 28. d1stJ

Post-Office,

Baltimore, May 26, 1803.

Letters for the British packet Lady Hobart, for Falmouth, via Halifax, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 30th instant.

CHARLES BURRALL, Post-Master.

P. S. The inland postage to New York must be paid on all letters for the packet.

Peters & Johnson

HAVE ready for delivery, bottled pale Ale and brown stout Beer; and continue to deliver draught Beer through the summer season, in whole, half or quarter barrels. Orders for the same to be left at their bottling cellar, next door to Samuel Sterett, esquire's office, or at their brewery.

N. B. A large quantity of second quality Malt, such as will answer for distillers, for sale at the said brewery.

May 28. d1m

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

2 trunks plain and tamboured book and jaconet muslins
2 do. white and colored cambric and lappet do.
3 bales muslins in lots, 1 case dimities
3 trunks calicoes, 1 case apron checks
1 case nuns' threads, 2 trunks shawls
1 trunk of satin ribbons, 1 do. umbrellas, 1 do. silk stockings
Irish linens, striped nankeens, ticklenburgs, ginghams, tapes, gauzes, fine lawn handkerchiefs, lutestrings, &c.

Also, without reserve,

2 bales British osnaburgs
1 do. brown Irish linen
2 trunks cotton hosiery
1 case mens' fine hats, on 4 months credit
1 trunk ladies fine shoes and parasols

And for account of the underwriters,

Part of a bale of brown Hollands.

And at half past 11 o'clock,

32 hhds. molasses, 8 do. rum
5 pipes gin, 12 do. Cogniac brandy
4 pipes and 5 half pipes and quarter casks Lisbon and Madeira wine
256 boxes claret
48 do. Martinique cordials
12 chests hyson tea, 15 do. hyson skin do.
22 casks nails, 20 bags pimento
8 casks queen's ware, &c.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

May 28.

2000 pieces yellow Nankeen,

Also, an invoice of HARDWARE, well assorted, which will be sold at cost and charges, on a liberal credit. For sale by

COPE & BROTHERS.

Who have imported their usual assortment of DRY GOODS.

May 28 eo7t§

To Let,

A convenient three-story BRICK WAREHOUSE on the lower end of Calvert-street, commonly called County wharf—it is well calculated either for dry goods or a grocery store, with convenient rooms for a small family. The stand equal to any in the city.

Also, a three-story BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE and KITCHEN, situated on Water-street, next door but one to the custom-house.

And a large elegant three-story *Brick Dwelling House, Coach house and Stables*, on Pratt-street. Possession may be had immediately of any of the above mentioned tenements. For terms, apply at No. 6, Calvert-street, to

W. SMITH.

May 28. eo4w

Just Published

By WARNER & HANNA, printers to the Corporation, the

ORDINANCES of the CITY of BALTIMORE, Passed at their February session, 1803.

—Price 50 cents.—

Lately published and for sale as above;

Enfield's Speaker,

Or Miscellaneous pieces, selected from the best English writers, and suited as a proper class book for schools—87½ cents single.

Also,

The COMPLETE and EXPERIENCED FARRIER,

Calculated for every citizen and countryman, who values the life of that noble animal, an *horse*. Price one dollar.

May 28. d3t

The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici,

Called the MAGNIFICENT,

By William Roscoe.

The first American, from the fourth London edition, in three volumes, printed by Bronson & Chauncey, Philadelphia,

IS THIS DAY RECEIVED and ready to be delivered to the subscribers, and for sale to non-subscribers, by

GEORGE HILL,

No. 132, Baltimore-street, four doors above his old stand.

Encomium, either upon the original matter, or the present execution of this work, is indeed useless. Gentlemen who wish to be possessors of such a literary treasure, are requested to call, inspect, and be satisfied of its worth.

May 28. eo6t

New Theatre.

MR. MORRIS and MR. FOX's BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, May 28,

Will be presented, a favorite Comedy, in 4 acts, called

RECONCILIATION;

OR, THE BIRTH DAY.

Written by Kotzebue, author of the Virgin of the Sun, Pizarro, &c.

End of the comedy, Mr. Fox will sing the much admired song of "*The Wounded Hussar,*" without accompaniments.

Mrs. Barrett will recite "*The Standard of Liberty, or the American Eagle.*"

After which, (by desire) Mr. Fox will sing a celebrated patriotic song, written by a citizen of Baltimore, called the *United Volunteers.*

To which will be added, a favorite musical romance, in 2 acts, called

Cymon and Sylvia; or,

THE POWER OF ENCHANTMENT.

Box one dollar, Pit three-quarters of a dollar.

On Monday, a tragedy, (not acted these seven years) called The GAMESTER, with a farce, (never performed here) called *Ramah Drong, or Wine does Wonders*, for the benefit of Messrs. Wood and Cain.

Notice.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Peter D. Goverts, of the city of Baltimore, and district of Maryland, merchant; and he being declared a bankrupt, is required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the first and twenty-second days of June, and ninth day of July next, ensuing, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, at the office of the commissioners, No. 49, Water-street, in the city of Baltimore, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the commissioners,

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

May 27. (28) w&s6w

Wanted,

A suitable person to take the charge of Christ church grave yard. Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

JOS. G. J. BEND,
ELIJAH D. RATTOONE.

May 10. tu&fim