(No. 17.)

NOTE VERBALE.

Lord Hawkesbury has received his majesty's commands to communicate, through Mr. Otto to the French government, the sentiments of deep regret, which have been excited in his majesty's mind, by the address of the first consul to the Helvetic people, which was published by authority in the Moniteur of the first instant, and by the representations which have been made to his majesty on this subject, on behalf of the nation whose interests are so immediately affected by it. His majesty most sincerely laments the convulsions to which the Swiss cantons have for some time past been exposed; but he can consider their late exertions in no other light than as the lawful efforts of a brave and generous people, to recover their ancient laws and government, and to procure the re-establishment of a system which experience has demonstrated, not only to be favorable to the maintenance of their domestic happiness, but to be perfectly consistent with the tranquility and security of other powers

The cantons of Switzerland unquestionably possess, in the same degree as every other independent nation, the right of regulating their own internal concerns: and this right has moreover, in the present instance, been formally and explicitly guaranteed to the Swiss nation by the French government in the treaty of Luneville, conjointly with the other powers, who were parties to that engagement. His majesty has no other desire than that the people of Switzerland, who now appear to be so generally united, should be left at liberty to settle their own internal government, without the interposition of any foreign powers; and with whatever regret his majesty may have perused the late proclamation of the French government, he is yet unwilling to believe that they will further attempt to control that independent nation in the exercise of their undoubted rights. His majesty thinks himself called upon by his regard for the general interests of Europe, and by his peculiar solicitude for the happiness and welfare of the Swiss nation, to express these his sentiments with a frankness and sincerity which he feels to be due to his character, and to the good understanding which he is desirous of preserving with the government of France.

Downing street, Oct. 10, 1802.

M. Otto, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 18.)

Is a letter from lord Hawkesbury to Francis Moore, esq. dated October 10, 1802, states, that his majesty deeming it necessary to have a confidential person in Switzerland, in consequence of a communication from the Swiss confederacy, had made choice of him for that purpose, and that it was necessary he should lose no time in expediting his journey thither. He is to inform himself what is the actual residence of the government of the Swiss confederation, to which he is immediately to repair; to obtain an interview with the persons in the principal direction of affairs, to inform himself of the disposition of the people, their strength and means of defence, and to assure them of the deep interest his majesty takes in the success of their exertions. He is also instructed to communicate in confidence to the Swiss government, that on the event of a French army having entered their country, his majesty has authorised him to accede to their application for pecuniary succors. As it is of importance that his majesty's government should be regularly informed of the events passing in Switzerland, he will ascertain the most safe and expeditious mode of conveying letters, so that they may avoid passing through any part of the French republic.

(No. 19.)

A letter from Francis Moore, esq. to lord Hawkesbury, dated Constance, October 31, 1802, states, that he arrived there on the 24th instant, and that he had received authentic intelligence of the submission of the Swiss diet, assembled at Schwitz, to the French arms.

(No. 20.)

Is a letter from lord Hawkesbury, to Francis Moore, esq. dated November 25, 1802 intimating, that his residence in Switzerland would be no longer necessary.

[*To be continued.*]

VIENNA, April 29.

The last post from Constantinople has brought us no interesting news, from that capital, except some details in regard to the insurrection of Abdul Wechab, a name which, in the Arabic, signifies *The Propagator of the Light.* According to these details, the number of the partizans of this *illumine* amount already to nearly 150,000, mostly Arabs. He has formed a council composed of schieks or chiefs, who have joined him with their hordes. He has already published several manifestoes, in which he announces that he wishes to establish the Mahometan religion in its primitive purity. The whole extent of country between Medina, Mecca, and Bassora, has submitted to him.

Towards Aleppo he has experienced an obstinate resistance from some of the schieks, who had a numerous party, but he found means to beat and disperse them. Abdul Wechab is now endeavoring to extend his conquests towards Egypt, and to gain over the beys as well as the Arab tribes of that country. It does not however, appear that the rebels have yet made themselves masters of any place of importance.

Medina and Mecca are still occupied by the Turks. The Ottoman minister has sent to the governor of the latter a numerous train of artillery, which he had requested, as well as artillerymen. A part of the troops in Natolia, were to proceed with all speed to Bagdad, where the corps destined to march against the rebels was to assemble.

LONDON, May 17.

Extract from a manifesto delivered by his excellency gen. Andreossi, to lord Hawkesbury, on the 29th of March.

The first consul has cause to be convinced that all his representations on all these points were useless, and that his Britannic majesty, regardless of the neighboring powers, was resolved to authorise every thing within his dominions; but he did not on that account entertain a doubt of the continuance of peace, nor alarm Europe with the notification of war. He confined himself to this principle of conduct, to permit or prevent in France with respect to England whatever should be permitted or prevented in England with regard to France.

He has, however, expressed, and again expresses his wish, that means should be adopted to prevent in future any mention being made of what is passing in France, either in the official discussions, or in the polemical writings in England, as in like manner in the French official discussions and polemical writings no mention whatever should be made of what is passing in England.

Lord Hawkesbury mentions an article in a newspaper, containing a report of a French colonel; in serious discussions an answer on this point might be dispensed with; but it is neither a long nor difficult matter.

A colonel in the English army has published a work in England, filled with the most atrocious and disgusting calumnies against the French army and its general. The lies it contains have been contradicted by the reception which colonel Sebastiani experienced. The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and reparation which the French army had a right to expect. On his arrival in Egypt, this officer, to his great astonishment, found the English army there, although they should have evacuated it, and the Turks prodigiously alarmed at the continuance of the English army, and as its relations with the natives in rebellion and open revolt against the Sublime Porte.

He must have conceived that the treaties which connect us with the Porte, and by which we have guaranteed to it the integrity of its possessions, compelled us to unite ourselves with that power. It was natural to think that England meant to declare war from the instant she refused to execute the articles of the treaty, for after all, France is not reduced to such a state of debasement as to suffer treaties made with her to be executed or not at pleasure.

Hence the researches made by this officer, as to the forces which were in Egypt, and as to the position occupied by the English army.

But Egypt has since been restored to the dominions of its lawful sovereign, and the idea of a rupture between the two nations, on account of the engagement contracted with the Porte, no longer exists.

May 19.

The great point in dispute between the two countries was Malta. The lesser ones, Switzerland, Holland, and the Sardinian indemnity. By those upon whose information we depend, we have been informed, that Bonaparte peremptorily and positively declared that we should not have an inch of territory in the Mediterranean. With respect to the guarantees, about which he appeared to be anxious, it will, we understand, be found, that whilst we were inviting the European powers to become guarantees, France withheld all instructions to her ambassadors to support our demands.

But this is not all. The chief consul, in his fondness for legislating for other countries, wanted to new-model our constitution; that is, to deprive it of its vigor and manliness of form, and to make it like that shrunk and shapeless skeleton the French constitution. Our readers will hardly believe us when we assert, that he wished to prohibit the publication of all parliamentary discussions relative to the affairs of France. Above we have inserted an extract from a manifesto delivered by general Andreossi to lord Hawkesbury, on 29th of March last, which will prove the correctness of our assertion.

Two days after the delivery of that manifesto, our ministers sent those instructions to the commissioners of the customs, which we mentioned some days ago, by which the exportation of salt-petre and all warlike stores was prohibited.

A private letter from Paris says, that Bonaparte means to assemble an army of 200,000 men to act against Great-Britain. "Let them come, if they dare."

We understand advice is received of the French having seized 18 out of 26 English oyster smacks, in Cancalle bay.

The following is a list of French merchantmen that are daily expected to arrive at Bordeaux from the East-Indies and America:

Jeremie,	(St. Domingo)	5
Cape-Nicola-Mole	(ditto)	15
Port au-Prince	(ditto)	12
Aux-Cayes	(ditto)	5
Martinique		10
Guadaloupe		6
St. Thomas's		1
Tobago		3
Isle of France		6
Cayenne		2
Louisiana		2
New-York		1
Charleston		3
	Total	75

NEW-YORK, July 4.

We learn by the schooner Harvey, from Antigua, that the greatest preparations for war were making in that island: that a great number of privateers were fitting out, to be in readiness for sea on the first news of hostilities: and that the 82d regiment had embarked for St. Kitts, and to proceed from thence to Barbados, to wait the declaration of war: when according to report they were to proceed against Martinique. It was reported a few days before the Harvey sailed that two French transports with troops from Martinique for St. Domingo, had been captured by a British sloop of war, carried into Barbados and detained.

Two British frigates were cruising off the island of Martinique about the middle of June; at which time three French transports with troops had arrived there, and measures were adopting for putting the island in a state of defence against invasion.

Arrived, ship Gipsey, Wrangham, London, via St. Ubes, 59 days; brigs Bulah Maria, Morris, Curracoa, 20; Fair Manhattan, Park, New-Orleans, 32; Experiment, —, Surrinam, 25; Jane and Eliza, Taber, Cadiz, 54; Betsy, ——, St. Croix, —; sch's Ferribee and Phebe, ——, Digby, N. S. 15; Harvey, Van Kleek, Antigua, 14; Weasel, Arnaud, Martinique, 20; Harmless, Stoddard, St. Simons, 18; Francis Lewis, Wilkinson, Natchez, 42; Polly, ——, Edenton, N. C. 6; Mary, Barnam, Digby, N. S. 14; sloops Nancy, Denfield, Norfolk, 5; Eliza, Slocum, Charleston, 7; Sally, Townley, Wilmington, N. C. 7.

Cleared, ship Patriot, Seward, St. Domingo; Minerva, Folger, Savannah; brig Hannah, Ryan, Havre; Eliza and Mary, Starr, Savannah; Thomas Pinckney, Reynegan, Port-Republicain; Happy Couple, Starks, Savannah, do.; Ann Maria, Hand; John, Malcomb, London; sch'r Thomas, Dwyer, Dominique; Monongahela-Farmer, Mallary, Trinidad; Lion, Edgecomb, New-Providence; Martha Washington, Buskirk, Antigua; William, Douglass, Shelburne; Fair-Play, Maker, Guadaloupe; Lavater, Bell, Wilmington; sloop Charlotte, Loomis, Georgetown and Alexandria.

Arrived since our last,

English ship Gipsey, Wrangham (of Hull) in four months from London, via St. Ubes, in 59 days. June 27, lat 38, long. 71, spoke ship Baltic, from Charleston, for Liverpool, out 9 days.

At Quarantine,

Brig Bulah-Maria, Morris, in 20 days from Curracoa. Left no American vessels there, nor spoke any on the passage. Markets low for all American produce.

Brig Fair Manhattan, Park, 32 days from New-Orleans. Left there, ships Mary, Sinclair; Howard, Black; and Olive-Branch, of and for this port, to sail in a few days; ship Superior, of Philadelphia, for Europe, in a few days; schooner Unity, Lambert, of and for this port, in a few days, after landing a few passengers in the Delaware; ship Hiram, French; brig Paisley, of this port; and several other American vessels, names not recollected. Sailed in company from New-Orleans, ship Columbus, Burger, of this port; and from the Belise, schooner Francis Lewis, also for this port (arrived) In the Gulph Stream, spoke ship Neptune, Ward, from New York for Cadiz. No news at New Orleans. Business dull.

Dutch brig Experiment, ——, 25 days from Surinam. Several of the crew died on the passage.

Schooner Harvey, Van Kleek, 17 days from Antigua. Business dull. American produce high.

Schooner Francis Lewis, Wilkinson, 42 days from Natchez, and 30 from the Belise. Left at Natchez, ship Muskingum, Crandon, for Liverpool; brig Marietta, Williams, do. in 10 days; brig Dominick, Latimore, St. Thomas; schooners American, Johnston, Philadelphia; Paragon, Morgan, for freight; Indian, Merrill, West-Indies and a market. May 25th, spoke within 43 leagues of the Natchez, bound up, schooner Nancy, Cummins, from Philadelphia. May 30th, spoke in the river, bound up to New-Orleans, ship Carlisle, Gibson, out 56 days from Amsterdam; and several others, names not recollected.

Below last evening, brig Betsy, of New-Haven, from St. Croix.

The following American vessels are advertised in the Liverpool Advertiser, of May 21:

For Charleston, Sally, Webber; Boyne, Safford, ditto. For Virginia, Achilles, Douglass, in a few days; Ritson, Wakefield, early in July. For Baltimore, ship Baltimore, Hurst, formerly the Adriana. For Philadelphia, Fair American, Colhoun, about the middle of June; William, Kingston, cleared out, and ready for sea, but embargoed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

The war declaration and the news of the cession of Louisiana caused a rise of 3 1-2 per cent. in the price of American stock at London.

Arrived, sch'r Caroline, Lewis, Richmond, 9 days.

Cleared, ship Bordeaux Packet, Jacobs, Bordeaux; brig Two Brothers, Albury, Nassau; sch'r Virginia, Dickson, Barbados; sloop Hiland, Hand, Alexandria.

NORFOLK, June 30.

Arrived, the French brig Josephine, Claupet, 18 days from Port Republic.

French ship La Moselle, captain Ducon, 18 days from Port Republic.

Entered, brig Josephine, Claupet, Port Republic; Industry, Stanby, Lisbon; schooner Eliza, Ferguson, Baltimore.

Cleared, ship Ranger, Burrows, Dublin; brig Eliza, Corrington, Oporto; schooner Margaret Tingey, Herbert, West-Indies; Marc Johnston, Brown, do. Greyhound, Langdon, Barbados; Aurora, Kelly, Charleston; sloop Polly, Lawrence, Philadelphia; Friendship, Winant, New-York; Chelsea, Scudder, Boston.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 6.

Died, on the 4th instant, captain *Abraham Adair*, after a lingering and painful illness of twelve months and upwards, which he bore with Christian-fortitude and resignation. He has left a widow and several small children to bemoan his loss and helping hand. His remains were interred in the Methodist burial ground, attended by a numerous and respectable number of his friends and acquaintance.

Died at Lancaster, on Wednesday the 19th ultimo, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Barnard Hubley. He was near 70 years an inhabitant of that borough—He lived an honest man and died a devout christian.

London accounts state, that the French are building 6 ships of the line at Toulon, and making other marine preparations.

A letter is in town from a gentleman in New-York, which states, on the authority of Mr. King, that *all Louisiana*, including the island of New-Orleans, has been ceded to the United States. This government is to pay its citizens, on account of contracts for produce, provisions, &c. made by the French, and, on their part, uncomplied with, 5,000,000 of dollars, and to pay besides, 2,000,000 of dollars in cash. Nothing has been said of claims on the French government *for spoliations committed on the seas.* Any other stipulations made with the French on this article, Mr. K. declines speaking of. It is generally understood that the arrangements respecting Louisiana, were made by Mr. Livingston and Mr. King; and that Mr. Monroe had only, as ambassador extraordinary, to confirm them. [*Anti-Demo.*]

A London paper of the 15th of May, says, "Accounts from La Vendee state the intention of the Bourbons, in case of a war, to make a final effort in that quarter for the restoration of royalty, in which they have the promise of being seconded by the ablest generals.

The island Lampedosa is the island of Calypso celebrated in Fenelon's Telemachus.

A letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, received at Charleston, dated in May, says, "I should not at all be surprised to see bad times in France. They are now taking up all the young men under 28 years of age for the army, which has occasioned a revolt, as I learn, yesterday, within a few miles of Bordeaux; a party of military, by the name of gens d'armerie, employed by the government to take such youths, for each of which they receive a Louis D'or, these young men fired upon them, at a place called Blye, on which there was blood shed—The same thing has happened at Paris. These measures may yet bring on an internal revolution, which God forbid."

From Bryden's Marine List.

July 6.

Arrived, brig Polly and Nancy, Brown, 10 days from Charleston---Rice---James Calhoun.

The ship Carlisle, Gibson, of this port, arrived at New-Orleans, from Amsterdam, 31st May.

Letter-bags at Bryden's Coffee-house.

Firm,	London,	uncertain
Six-Sisters,	Amsterdam,	10th instant
Columbia,	Ditto,	ditto
Patapsco,	Leghorn.	

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Polly & Nancy, Brown, Charleston

Notice.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Susquehannah canal is requested to-morrow at 12 o'clock, at Bryden's inn, on special business

By order of the governor and directors,

S. STERETT, Sec'y.

July 6. 1t

☞ *The Grocers, and others who purchase loaf or lump Sugar of the sugar refiners of this city, with a view of selling it again, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Mr. Wyant's tavern, on Monday next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. on business of a very interesting nature.*

June 6. d4t

Union Fire Company.

☞ *The members of this company are requested to meet at the engine house* to-morrow afternoon, *at 5 o'clock, to try the engine.*

By order of the president,

J. W. WILSON.

July 6.

Carpenters' Society.

NOTICE.

☞ *The annual meeting of the society will be held on Saturday next, July 9th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Bryden's.*

By order,

JOSEPH JAMISON,

July 6. d3t‖ *Secretary.*

Baltimore, June 28, 1803.

IN consequence of a notice in the newspapers relating to the improvement of turnpike roads leading to Baltimore town, a meeting was held this day at Bryden's tavern, where a number of persons attended from the city and county of Baltimore—

EDWARD JOHNSTON, in the chair,

SOLOMON ETTING, secretary.

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to report to an adjourned meeting, the proper steps to be pursued, in order to promote the object contemplated. On proceeding to ballot, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
WILLIAM COOK,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton,
DAVID M'MECHEN,
JONATHAN ELLICOTT,
ELIAS ELLICOTT,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
WILLIAM OWINGS.

Adjourned to the first Monday in August next, then to meet at Bryden's tavern, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

Copper stills, complete, of from 30 to 1000 gallons each, with or without pewter or copper worms and necks; also, copper and brass wash kettles, boilers, fish kettles, tea kettles, &c. &c. with a good assortment of Tin Ware of every description. Any orders in the above line the public may be pleased to favor him with, will be executed on the shortest notice, and most accommodating terms, and warranted equal in quality and workmanship to any in the United States.

N. B. Orders for large Stills and Sugar Boilers, to suit the West-India market, can be executed on the shortest notice.

J. HASKINS, Jun.

April 13. e03m

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

The 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse, corner of Second and Frederick streets, will commence the sale of

Dry Goods, a variety of Prints, Paintings, &c.

And at half past 11 o'clock,

40 hhds. sugar
20 do. molasses
30 puncheons Jamaica and Antigua rum
29 pipes Madeira and other wine
20 tierces rice
34 casks yellow ochre and whiting
21 barels coffee
30 boxes wax candles
14 do. Havanna sugar, and
100 cases claret.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

July 6.

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY,

The 8th instant, at half past 11 o'clock, will be sold on 3 and 6 months credit, for approved paper,

The Brig

MARTHA and MARY,

As she now lies, at Nicoll's wharf, Fell's-Point; burthen upwards of 800 barrels. Her inventory may be seen at our counting room.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

July 6.

A Head Miller

IS wanted by the subscriber, at his mills, two miles from the city of Baltimore. It will be no objection to an applicant that he has a family.

JAMES CARROLL.

July 6. e04w

For private Sale,

The time of a likely Negro BOY, aged 11 years, who will be sold to serve until he arrives to the age of thirty years. Apply to the printers hereof.

July 6. e09t

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the orphans' court, will be sold for cash, at public sale, on Saturday, *the 16th instant, at the subscriber's dwelling house, on M'Elderry's wharf,*

Sundry Personal Property, belonging to the estate of Spedding Bromwell, deceased, consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, old Carriages, &c.

WILLIAM BROMWLEL, Junior,
Executor.

July 6. e03t‖

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William M'Elroy, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this sixth day of July, 1802.

1aw6t‖ JOHN CRAIG, Ex'r.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, *Nancy Genno*, has absented herself from my bed and board for some time, and taken to a disorderly course of life—I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

FREDERICK GENNO.

July 6. e03t‖

Stop the Thief.

WAS stolen from on board of the schooner Rose, lying at col. Joseph Biays's wharf, by a villain who calls himself *JOHN ADAMS*, one white cloth coat, one pair blue striped stockings, one pair nankeen small-cloaths, one white marseilles vest, one striped silk vest, two white shirts, two neck handkerchiefs, one white and the other plad; one small fowling piece, the breach of which has been broken off and tacked on with three small tacks; ninety-six dollars in cash, of which ninety-five were in bank notes.

A reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid for the thief and the whole of the property, and a proportionable reward for the property restored with or without the thief. The said villain is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light complexion, light hair, with a large scar in his forehead, just in the edge of his hair. He is a Dutchman by birth, but can speak different languages—English, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Had on when he went away a blue round jacket, nankeen trousers, a check shirt, and a new fur hat. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges, if secured in jail, so that the owner gets any information that will lead to a discovery of the said property.

ISAAC WILLEY.

July 6. e03t‖

The Wheat Fan Manufactory,

AND WIRE WEAVING BUSINESS

IS STILL CARRIED ON BY

William Bromwell, junior,

No. 17, M'Elderry's wharf,

Where he weaves and has on hand, an assortment of Wove Wire, for safes, cellar and milk-house windows, standing and rolling screens for merchant mills, and shakes for meal; with all kinds of wire riddles, for corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax and clover seeds, coal, ore, lime, sand, &c. &c. Also, Wheat Fans of the most approved kind, made on any construction the purchaser may require.

For sale as above;

300 barrels Susquehanna Herrings, in good order for shipping.

May 19. 2aw12t‖

For Sale,

A two-story brick HOUSE in South-street, now in the tenure of Dr. Owings. The lot runs back to Franklin-lane—a small frame house is on the lot, fronting said lane. If the purchaser chooses, a long credit will be given for one half of the purchase money; the other half cash, or a note at sixty or ninety days, or groceries would be received instead thereof.

Also, a three-story brick HOUSE in Bank-street, opposite Mr. William Taylor's wholesale store, in the tenure of Mr. Bier. A credit would be given for one half the purcahse money, cash or groceries for the other half. For further information apply on the premises.

April 9. 1aw

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last light out of Mr. Bobst's waggon yard, head of German-street, Baltimore, a Black MARE, about 7 years old, 15½ hands high, shod all round, has a small star on her forehead, and some white on one of her hind feet, no particular brand recollected; her gait a natural trot and gallop. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, and apprehends the thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the mare only; to which may be added, all reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Bobst, or to the subscriber, living in Washington county, near Harper's ferry.

JOSIAH CRAMPTON.

June 17. d3t-2aw4t‖