

Baltimore, August 9.

COPPER MINE.

A valuable Copper mine, is said to have been discovered on the farm of Mr. Benjamin Bowen, about five miles from this city on the Falls turnpike road.

Baltimore, August 10.
FROM FRANCE.

The ship George Dyer, Collard, from Bordeaux in the Bay—the sailed from Bordeaux, 8th June. Capt. Jacobs of this port came up in a pilot boat this morning, he reports that there was no change in the relations between France and the U. States. Mr. Lee, the American consul at Bordeaux, had taken the ship Ann, of New York, to convey himself and family to the United States, in which ship most of the officers and crews of the American vessels detained at St. Sebastians would take their passage. The ship Sally, in which gen. Armstrong was coming, was daily expected at Bordeaux; it was not known when he would leave France. The George Dyer, was detained a few hours by the British squadron off Rochelle, was examined and released. She has a great number of letters on board, and may be expected up in the course of this day.

(Coffee House Books.)

We have been politely furnished with a file of Bordeaux papers to June 2d—they contain very little of interest. Capt. Collard informs us, that Americans were very delicately situated in France; that general Armstrong advised all to leave the country as soon as possible. We have made the following extracts in haste.

The Britannia from Nantucket, of 80 tons, Capt. Coffin, was entered at the custom house Bordeaux, on the 22d May last.

News from Constantinople about the last of March, state, that there are a number of British officers in the army of the Grand Vizier, who are particularly odious to the Janissaries, among whom many hateful distinctions have arisen, such as gave rise to the revolution which broke out under the magnanimous Mustapha Bairactar.

The prospects of the farmer in some of the departments of France are not very promising; storms, tempests, rain, hail and floods, have devastated during the whole month of May the department of Upper Gironne, spreading throughout several communes terror and dismay.

An article from Strasburg, of May 28, gives an account of the funeral honors paid to the deceased generals, duke of Montebello and St. Hillare, upon delivering them to the convoy assigned to bring them to France. Discharges of artillery were made at the fortifications on the route in honor of these deceased warriors.

Translations from Bordeaux papers, received at the office of the American.

Semlin, May 11.

The Turks, who appear to dread more and more a rupture with France, instead of softening the yoke they have imposed on the Christians, as would seem natural, use them with greater cruelty than ever.—Bodies of Turks overrun the Greek villages of Bosnia, plunder, and commit every kind of excesses, which increases the emigration of the Greeks into Illyria.

Vienna, May 16.

The treaty concluded between our court and Russia, relative to the cession of 400,000 lantzes, stipulated by the treaty of Vienna, has been published here. The line of demarcation between the two countries now passes by Huzel-sieze.

There has been formerly a considerable entrepot of Russian commerce at Pertyzow consisting of immense quantities of sugar and coffee, by way of the Black Sea. This produce has arrived there from Odessa, from which it has been brought from the Levant, where the merchants have no place to receive it.

Borders of the Elbe, May 19.

Letters from Trieste state that they are actively fortifying and furnishing with artillery, all the ports on the coast of Illyria, wherein Illyrian, French, Italian and other vessels will find safety and protection when pressed by an enemy of superior force.—This measure is very favorable to the navigation and commerce of these coasts, at least merchant vessels will be afforded every facility to elude the English cruisers, who often visit these seas. Several transports

laden with artillery of large calibre, have sailed from Trieste for Umage, Pola, Cittanova and other ports; others will follow them to furnish the coast of Illyria with sufficient artillery.

Several cruisers have already sailed from Fiume and Trieste, and probably from other ports of Illyria, who promise themselves as great success as the Neapolitans have among the English, Sicilians and Maltese.

Odessa, March 3.

An American vessel has arrived here from Baltimore. This is the first time that the American flag has appeared in the Black sea. The captain is the bearer of a letter from our consul general and chargé d'affaires in America, Mr. Dachkoff, to our governor general. As we have now a diplomatic agent accredited at the U. States, we hope that this mission will produce the establishment of very advantageous commercial relations between both countries.

Bayonne, May 18.

Letters of a late date from Madrid, announce the different advantages gained over the rebels in Murcia, by gen. Sebastiani, and of his entry into its capitol. He found therein fifty cannon and considerable stores, which were destroyed. The Spaniards retired precipitately towards Cartagena. Their numbers are few, and are totally disengaged. Gen. Frazer commands in place of gen. Blake, who has gone to Cartagena, from which he is expected to go to Cadiz. Marquis Romana, during holy week attempted to raise a levy of the people, but failed. General Regnier, has taken, beat, and dispersed about 6000 rebels. The capture of a convoy of 600 head of cattle destined for Badajoz, has thrown that city into the greatest consternation.

A popular tumult is said to have broken out at Palma, in Majorca, against the French and Swiss prisoners, which was only appeased by the persuasions of the bishop and clergy.

SUMMARY.

Tonnington papers have been received in London to the 29th of May. The amount of the British manufactures and colonial produce in the island of Heligoland (the intercourse between which and the continent was cut off,) was said to amount to 5,000,000 pounds sterling. On account of the non-intercourse with the continent, the island was very much in the want of water.

It appears that king Louis has not yet abdicated his throne.

It will be needless to state that all the American property in France, and all the ports under her control is sold for the benefit of Bonaparte.

At the last dates 15 American vessels were at Koenigsburg—it is added that no obstruction was given to the discharge of their cargoes, or to trade in any respect whatever.

Letters from Gottenburg mention that preparations were making for the meeting of the Diet, to nominate a new heir to the Swedish crown, in place of the late prince Augustenburg, supposed to have been poisoned.

According to a calculation in a Parisian Journal, the French empire contains at present the following population:—Inhabitants who speak the French

Language, is	28,126,000
German,	2,705,000
Flemish,	2,227,000
Breton,	967,000
Besque,	168,000

Total, 32,462,000

Letters from Bayonne, in the Paris papers, mention the arrival of a great number of troops there, on their march to Spain.

A great mitigation of the severities heretofore practised upon prisoners by French and English, is now shown by both.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated May 18.

French commissioners have arrived to take possession of the American cargoes deposited in the public store last year; which, it is said, are to be transported to Antwerp to be sold there.

A letter from Amsterdam, says—"The Maria is to sail from this for New York about the 20th of May, as a cartel ship, with captains Stanton, Howich, Cole, and Merritt on board. French commissioners arrived here on the 18th May, and took possession of all property in the king's ware-

houses belonging to America, or which they intend to transport to Antwerp for sale."

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 8.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Jarvis, the American consul at Lisbon, dated June 17, 1810.

"There has not existed so great a scarcity of grain and flour in Portugal at any period since I have been here, as at this moment. Flour is now 16 1-2 dollars a barrel, equal at the exchange to 77s sterling, the purchaser receiving it from on board, and paying the duty; and the approaching harvest will not produce any sensible effect on the market, as the low land wheats have suffered extremely from the uncommonly wet spring."

MILITIA.

The state of Georgia has an "act for the establishment & support of military schools," which makes it the duty of their adjutant general to attend in different parts of the state to exercise & instruct the officers of the militia. An advertisement in the Georgia Argus, signed by the adjutant general, appoints meetings for this purpose at Eatonton and Elberton, allowing ten days for the exercises at each place.

A letter from the secretary of the navy, at Washington, to a gentleman in Savanna, dated June 21, says: "It may be a satisfaction to you, and other good men of your city, to be informed that commodore Decatur is now under sailing orders, with a squadron of our ships, to cruise from Hampton roads southwardly; which will tend, I hope to rid our coasts of the privateers which have been infesting it for some time past."

War Department, July 10, 1810.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the department of war, until twelve o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven inclusive, to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the territory of Michigan.

2nd. At any place or places, where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky & Tennessee.

3rd. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, and at any place, or places, where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio, and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago, and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places, where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi and Orleans territories.

Proposals will be received at the same time for supplying rations within the districts aforesaid, for two years, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

5th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the district of Maine, and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places, where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massa-

chusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of New York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the states of Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

13. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee, Old Fields, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the town of Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armorers, and other persons employed in the United States armory at that place, from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, inclusive, to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey, or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserves the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Fort Osage, and Belle Vue, Chicago, for six months in advance; and at each of the ports on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seafors when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance, may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS,