#  NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

# WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. IV. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. DXV.

*Five Dolls. Per ann.* WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th. 1804. *Paid in advance.*

## Foreign Intelligence.

### PARIS, November 8.

The present situation of the coast of France and Holland, from Bayonne to the Texel, is the subject of all thought and conversation. It is well known that the ports of Cherbourg, Nantz, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Ostend, Flessingue, the Meuse, and the Texel, are every day filling up with vessels.

November 16

Letters from Venice, Trieste, and other ports of the Adriatic sea, inform us that the British fleet which anchored off Alexandria consists of 4 or 5 ships of the line, several frigates and sloops of war, and a great number of transports. That fleet arrived there fifteen days after the taking of the city by the Arnaouts and Mamelukes, and landed 3 or 4 thousand men, destined to occupy the principal seaports and towns of Egypt. It is the same squadron so long spoken of, as making great preparations at Malta, and whose destination it was thought would be to make an attack upon the Isle of Elbe. These letters further say that the English had never ceased to keep up an intercourse with the chiefs of the Mamelukes or beys, who secretly received from them artillery, arms and ammunition of all kinds. It is certain that a convention had been concluded between them and general Stuart, by which they would be authorised to occupy some of the towns of Egypt in case the Mamelukes should again render themselves masters of it; and it is in virtue of that treaty the English have now debarked in Egypt.

November 18.

The first Consul has just returned from visiting the coast. He arrived this day at St. Cloud, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He left Boulogne on the 17th inst. His return was announced by the discharge of cannon.

November 19.

We learn from Flushing, that a considerable flotilla is to rendezvous in that port, and that 6 ships of war were launched there on the 12th inst. The *chantiers* are in a state of the greatest activity; and the troops under the command of Gen. Monnet are making preparations for some important movement.

A letter from Lisbon states, that the Princess, wife of the Prince Regent of Portugal, is shortly to have an interview with her august relations, the King and Queen of Spain. Their Majesties will repair for that purpose to Badajos on the southern frontiers of the kingdom.

November 21.

The first Consul gave audience yesterday to the Constituted Authorities. In the evening, he went to the Opera, where he was received with the most unbounded applause.

There are now building in the docks of Dunkirk, boats intended for the transportation of the cavalry; in each boat a stable is to be erected, which will contain from 16 to 20 horses.

The First Consul, before his departure from Boulogne, went on a raft on which were placed 12 pieces of heavy cannon, so arranged as to be pointed in any direction. The precision and rapidity with which they were discharged, notwithstanding the waves which broke against the pieces, astonished the most experienced engineers. The fire was as well kept up as if it had been on shore, although the cannoneers were up to their knees in water. The object of this exercise was to accustome the conductors of the pieces to this novel manoeuvre, that they might acquire the habit of performing in the water, the many evolutions which they must necessarily perform on the coast of England.

We are informed from Rome, that the harvest has been extremely abundant,

### DUNKIRK, October 29.

The American ship Ann, with a cargo of Tobacco and Cotton, from Norfolk, entered this port yesterday. She was bound to Havre, but the English cruizers off that port would not suffer her to go in.

### BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

Hague, Nov. 8.

The English have left the small Island of Ruttum, where they had landed a detachment of troops on the 27th October.

Our government is determined to employ every possible measure to augment the number of transports, independently of the military marine.

The vessels destined for the state service, by means of an indemnification to the owners, are entirely in readiness for the service to which they are destined—Their junction is now completing.

It is thought our government will shortly appoint a committee charged to compliment the First Consul, who it is hoped will arrive soon at Flessingue.

*November 11.*

There have been launched at Rotterdam, five new flatbottomed boats which complete the number of 50 of these vessels all ready to put to sea. Nine schooners destined to carry each three 18 pounders, are yet on the stocks and nearly finished. The frigate Irene, lately built at Rotterdam, has been sent to Helvoetsluys, to be armed and equipped, and put in a state of service.

### HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

Berne, Nov. 10.

Orders have been brought by an extraordinary courier, to some of the French corps stationed in Switzerland, to return to France without delay, in order to be employed in the expeditionary army against England, assembled in the environs of St. Omer and Dunkirk.

Bank of Vienna.—The credit of the Imperial bank at Vienna has sustained a material shock. Its bills are refused by the principal merchants and bankers in the cities of Germany. This has been occasioned partly by the numerous forgeries committed with regard to the bank notes, but, chiefly to injudicious measures practised to re-establish its credit. The minister of Finance has recommended certain changes in its organisation, and that in the mean time its payments should be made in silver instead of bills.

Our Senate, says a Frankfort account of November 8, conduct with great mystery relative to certain Jews and other merchants, taken up here for being concerned in a plot tending entirely to destroy the credit of the Imperial bank. It is understood that a counterfeiter of the bank notes has been discovered at Offenbach, with his instruments, presses, &c. and is to be carried in due time to Strasburgh. The Jew Saligman, who transacted many of the affairs of the bank, was conducted at the beginning of the present month to the latter city.

War Expences—A German calculator, states that on a moderate computation, the present war costs Great Britain 25 guineas per minute, or 36,000 guineas per day, or about 325 millions of francs per year.

Kosciusko.—On the 28th October, says a Paris paper, all the Polanders in Paris attached to the destinies of Kosciusko, assembled to celebrate, according to their annual custom, the anniversary of their general's birth day. Several Senators, Counsellors of state, members of the Institute, the Ambassador from the United States, with several Americans, and a number of literary characters, composed the guests.

Madam Le Clerc, (sister to the First Consul and widow of General Le Clerc, who died at St. Domingo) is married it appears by Paris papers of the 15th November, to M. le Prince de Borghese. The marriage was celebrated at Morfontaine. The new married couple set out a few days after, for Rome.

Garnerin the Æronaut, made his 35th ascent in a balloon from Moscow in Russia, on the 31 October, in company with M. Aubert, who suffered considerable pain in the ears from the rarefaction of the air. They ascended above 4000 toises. Garnerin states, that he saw for the first time his balloon reflected in the clouds, in all the most vivid colours of the rainbow. He made experiments in galvanism while thus high, and he produced *des eblouissements*. He discharged a musket twice and the sound was less sensible than on the ground. The cold was not increased above 4 degrees. He would have prolonged his voyage and experiments, but a huntsman, astonished at the phenomenon shot a bullet through his balloon, which compelled his descent.

### ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

Milan, Nov. 10.

The division of the troops of the Italian Republic, which goes to France, has received positive orders to set off on the 17th of this month. That division comprizes more than seven thousand, one thousand of which are cavalry.

### GERMANY.

Frankfort, Nov. 7.

Our commercial intercourse direct with England is now entirely re-established by the way of Dusseldorff and Embden, and commerce has resumed its former channel. It is by the borders of the Rhine, Franconia, Suabia, Bavaria, &c. and even Switzerland, that the merchants and traders of Upper Germany, continue their connections with England and receive from thence as agents the goods which they afterwards distribute in all the neighbouring countries. The carriage is not very expensive; the quintal from Embden to our city costs only 6 to 7 florins.

Hamburgh, Nov. 5.

It is asserted that the arrival of general Berthier in this city has for its object to negociate a loan of five millions with the three Hansetowns, for which the domains of the country of Hanover are to be mortgaged. A meeting of our Burghers has been called for tomorrow, to take into consideration these proposals of the French general.

*November 7.*

On the 5th instant the Burghers of this city voted the loan demanded by general Berthier for the states of Hanover. That loan will be four millions of livres. A committee of five Senators and deputies of the Burghers have been appointed to settle the particulars relative to that business, &c. It is thought the general will go from hence to Lubeck and Bremen to make similar proposals. The sum demanded, it is said, for the states of Hanover, from the Hansetowns of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck, is from 14 to 17 millions of livres.

Hanover, Nov. 7.

There are at this moment at Hamburgh, four ships ready to sail down the Elbe; two are loaded with cannon, 24 pounders, and the two others with gun powder. A secret expedition is talked of.

### COPENHAGEN, October 15.

The Danish navy consists at this time of 19 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 8 brigs, 1 cutter, 1 chebec, 1 yacht, and 13 gun-boats; in all 58 sail, and 2014 cannons. There are on the stocks 3 ships of the line, 4 frigates and 1 brig.

November 5.

The English have made in the several ports of the Baltic, such considerable purchases of grains, that the necessaries of life have risen to an enormous price.

The following details which have been published respecting the Asiatic town of Astracan, comprised in the provinces of Russia, and centre of commerce between that state and Persia, by means of the Caspian sea, in the neighbourhood of which it is situated, give an idea of its importance, and of the prosperity to which it has risen by degrees. It possesses an establishment of silk worms, eighty four silk manufactories, eighty one cotton manufactories, five morocco manufactories, seventy-four dye houses, twenty four brick-kilns ninety-two vineyard plots, two hundred and twelve mills, &c. The commercial houses consist of eleven hundred and eighty Russians, five foreigners, eighteen Tartars and four Hindoos. Amongst the inhabitants here are two thousand one hundred and eighty two Persians, Buchares and Hindoos. The town contains two thousand shops, six convents, fifty-seven churches, four of which are Armenian, two Catholics, one Lutheran, twenty-seven Tartarian mosques, and a meeting house of Hindoos.

### TURKEY.

*From the borders of the Danube, November 2.*

Tranquility has not been of long duration in the province of European Turkey. From every quarter we learn that the fire of rebellion has burst forth anew on different points; hordes of brigands have again made their appearance in the province of Romania; it is even reported they have repulsed the troops sent against them. We are also informed that the Monenegrins (inhabitants of Turkish Albania) are in compleat insurrection. The Pacha of Bosnia endeavoured to suppress the fire movements, but completely failed in the attempt; it is asserted even that part of his troops went over to the rebels. The spirit of revolt has likewise manifested itself in Macedonia; in short every thing seems to presage that European Turkey will soon be in a state of total disorganization, and abandoned to the most deplorable anarchy. The measures the Porte had taken have produced but a momentary advantage. They were too confined and not sufficiently energetic to restore tranquility. This state of things cannot be otherwise but infinitely injurious to the commercial relations between the subjects of Austria and the Turks; they begin already to experience a great stagnation, especially in what concerns the exportation of foreign merchandize.

### LONDON, November 19.

An American gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday from Paris, states, that M. Markoff has lately experienced a fresh insult from the First Consul, who is enraged at the interference of the Emperor Alexander, respecting the threatened attack upon Portugal.—The diurnal press, it is said, has been excited to calumniate the Ambassador, and it has been intimated to those of other courts, that his exclusion from their public entertainments will be personally gratifying to the First Consul.

We have not seen any recent Paris journals to enable us to examine whether such attacks have actually been made upon M. Markoff. It is known, however, to every one that at the last Consular Levee of which we have received accounts, that gentleman was not present.

In addition to the above we have to notice a very important letter received in town yesterday, from the coast of Suffolk, where it was put into the post from a Danish brig bound to the coast of France. It is dated from Hamburgh, two days later than those by the last mail, and states as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon a Courier arrived here from St. Petersburg, with official intelligence of an entire change in the Russian Ministry. Woronzo is out, and his brother, the Ambassador at your Court, it is expected, will be immediately sent for. What this change portends, we cannot exactly say, but trust it will be favorable to England and her cause. Sir John B. Warren, the English Ambassador, immediately on its taking place, dispatched a messenger to his Court with the intelligence. I am not acquainted with further particulars, but you may depend on the fact, which, unless the English Messenger shall have previously arrived is so important, that I have got the Captain of a neutral vessel to take charge of this letter, and to forward it from the first English port he may come near."

We do not possess the means of ascertaining what degree of credit is due to the above letter, which we copy from a respectable morning paper; but the statement carries probability along with it. A few days will either confirm or contradict this intelligence.

November 20.

The French threaten to invade us—His Majesty has told us so—our government seems to believe it—Notwithstanding these appearances, I do not believe a Frenchman will, or can, in a hostile manner, set his foot on this island. But I believe they will attempt it; and I believe that, if our marine does not do its duty, they will be able to land.

Supposing them not to land, and that all their preparations are only intended to distress our public credit, they gain a much greater end, if you do not do your duty, by that, than if they did land. If they do land, they must be destroyed; if they do not land they must destroy us; if any number among us are faint hearted enough to imagine that their landing can, in any respect, make that system of the present government, under which all of us enjoy every blessing that liberty can bestow, or industry can purchase.

Public credit in England at present is built on durable principles, it is as firm, and will be as lasting, as the heaviest work of manual labour; but the moment you destroy a certain step in the wonderous fabric, down tumbles the whole. The public credit of England is her public safety, and is built upon the strongest, and the most interesting of all principles, that of self preservation. There is not a man, there is not a beggar in England, whose interest it is not to support it—when Englishmen support it not, Chaos is come again. It is in vain for any among you to say, how can the public funds, be they good, bad or indifferent, affect me? I have nothing in them; I do not know a friend in the world of mine that has any thing. But you have; the very person who gives you bread, if he does not depend upon the public fund for his immediate support, depends on one or other who does, suffers in his fortune, the person depending on him must do the same, and you must be consequently ruined. Such is the scale of progression in public credit, but when the upper link is unloosed, the whole is undone. You are my friends, to reflect how near, how very near, the inroad of a few banditti in the year 1745, brought this precious gem to the verge of ruin. It could have been saved only upon the principle I now recommend to you—that of self preservation. The merchants of London saw they themselves must be ruined if public credit was not supported; and upon the principal of self preservation, and upon that principal only, some of them, who were far from being friends to the present establishment, ceased to be its enemies—they supported the credit of their country, and thereby supported, enriched, nay, dignified themselves.

Having said thus much on the probable supposition that the French never can effect a descent upon Great Britain, but that their even menacing it, may have an effect detrimental to our public credit, which every one amongst us ought to guard against, let me now proceed a little to examine the conduct that every true Britain ought to observe, in case (which I believe never will be the case) 30,000 were actually landed on the British shores.

Other writers will tell you, contribute, subscribe, and associate—but for what? to be sure to fight. I say fight yourselves—every man who owes allegiance to his King and country, ought on such an emergency as an invasion, not only to hire other people to fight, but he ought to fight himself, aye, *propria persona*.

This is not a dispute about ministers or modes of government, it is a dispute about our own liberties and properties, whether they shall be destroyed, or whether they shall outlive the ambition and revenge of a people who have often attempted to destroy both. Let us in such a conjuncture imitate the Romans, who, whenever they were threatened with a Gallic war, superceded all civil business, and each betook himself to his spear and shield.

My friends and countrymen, it is but once that this dispute can happen; if you behave manfully, you never can have occasion to renew it; there is not in Great-Britain a denomination of your party that is not interested to repel such an invasion. In conquest there is no respect of party—look at your own history—William the Norman had a great party in England, Edgar Atheling was a pretender to the crown, and had an undoubted right of blood, but when William invaded and conquered, what did that avail? Nothing; the whole property of England was parcelled out among his followers; Englishmen were reduced to a state of vassalage, and would have been exterminated, had it not been that they were useful in hewing wood and drawing water.

Such, my friends and countrymen, must be our state, if we exert not ourselves as men. If we are invaded, the encouragement our enemies have, proceeds from their opinion of our divisions. Let us unite! Let our great men see they shall be supported and make the commonalty sensible that there is no man in England too great to draw a sword in defence of their country. The man who, upon such an occasion, shall plead the privilege of a title or riband, is a coward—is something worse.

If, my friends and countrymen, you are thus united, and thus determined, let the French land, forego the barrier of the sea, and open the gates to invasion. It will be the happiest event that can happen to yourselves or your posterity. Neither we, nor they, will ever hear more of these invasive panics which have cost the nation upwards of thirty millions to guard against. The courage of our brave ancestors upon many occasions got the start of exercise and military discipline, when fighting for all they held dear as men and Englishmen. Look into your history, when Charles I. with one of the best veteran armies in Europe, had advanced as far as Brentford against the city of London, his progress was checked—By whom? By the apprentices and shopkeepers of London, who thought their liberties endangered.