in all the Coffee-houſes, infeſt every place of public amuſement, intrude into every hotel, and invade even the privacy and retirement of domeſtic life. Such is the condition of France under a man who boaſts of having united all hearts, and of whoſe government the Pruſſian Ambaſſador ſays, that it has concentrated men of all denominations and of all parties. Arreſts are ſo frequent and numerous, that the uſual places of confinement are inadequate to the containing the perſons arreſted. Private habitations have therefore been hired for the impriſonment, or rather the inhumation of the wretched victims of the Conſular tyranny.

After the ſeizure of the Duke D'Enghein, what deeds of butchery and bloodſhed will be too horrid for Bonaparte to commit? We tremble for the ſafety of Louis the XVIII, and the Duke and Ducheſs of Angoulême. Generals Duroc and Rapp, have been ſent to Berlin on a ſpecial miſſion, the object of which is ſaid to relate to the French Emigrants in the Pruſſian territories. If the French Government make a formal demand, that all Frenchmen ſhall be ſent out of Pruſſia, the Pruſſian government, we fear, will accede to the demand, and the illuſtrious and unfortunately family at Warſaw will of courſe be forced to ſeek an aſylum elſewhere. We ſhall not be ſurpriſed to hear that the French preſcribe the route they ſhall take, and that they are ſeized by French troops immediately upon their having paſſed the Pruſſian frontier. There is an expreſſion in the anſwer returned by the Pruſſian Ambaſſador, at Paris, to M. Talleyrand, which is extraordinary, and ſeems hitherto to have eſcaped much notice. He ſays "it is time at length to end all theſe ſubjects of alarm ſo hurtful to the friends of France." What is the meaning of this exclamation? It ſhould ſeem as if the Pruſſian Ambaſſador meant to hint the propriety of making the Sovereign power hereditary in the family of Bonaparte.

PARIS INTELLIGENCE.

Several perſons, including two American ladies, and Engliſh gentlemen, arrived on Saturday from the Continent. Some of them left Paris, ſubſequent to the execution of the Duke of Enghien. According to their report, that unfortunate Prince requeſted three favours after his condemnation. One was, that he might be attended by a Prieſt, which was refuſed; the 2d, that a lock of his hair might be ſent to a perſon whom he ſhould name, which was granted; and, thirdly, that he might be allowed to give the word of command to the ſoldiers who were to ſhoot him, which was refuſed. As we have already ſtated, he was ſhot by a party of the Italian Guards.—The conſternation which this bloody deed has excited abroad, is nothing in compariſon with what it has produced in Paris. The reign of terror was never ſo potent and univerſal. None but ſpies are ſafe; and conſequently every man, to avoid denunciation, is obliged to become a ſpy. The moſt intimate friends are afraid to ſpeak to each other; all is terror, ſilence, and ſuſpicion.

A private letter from Paris of the 2d, adds, "Our priſons are now ſo crowded with civil priſoners, that ſeveral hotels of Emigrants, that ſerved during Robeſpierre's reign as houſes of arreſts, are again employed for the ſame purpoſe. Among other tyrannical proceeding, the police agents arreſted yeſterday every perſon dreſſed in mourning, walking in the ſtreets; and I have heard this day, from a ſenator, that every one in the morning, who cannot prove that it is for ſome near relative, is to be tranſported. Laſt Friday Chevalier de Bourdemant and his family were carried under eſcort from the city to the Rhine, and are prohibited, under pain of death, to return to France. Their crimes was the ſuppoſed mourning of the Duke of Enghien. Notwithſtanding theſe cruel acts of deſpotiſm, I can aſſure you the mourning has increaſed, particularly among the ladies, who, you know, have at all times during the revolution ſhewn moſt character and courage. I have juſt left the Thuillery Garden, and Elyſean Fields; the two beautiful walks were crowded with females, & of five hundred I am ſure, not fifty were dreſſed otherwiſe than in black, or with ſome ribbon or crape on their bonnets, &c. indicative of mourning, though they all knew what happened yeſterday, and that two milliners of the Palais Royal were in priſon for ſelling mourning fans, on which were painted an altar, containing the buſts of Louis the XVIth, of his Queen, of Madame Elizabeth, of Lewis the XVII, and of the Duke of Enghien, with ſmall portraits of Robeſpierre and Bonaparte, viſible with the motto *Fraternity*. Theſe fans, were originally ſold for half a crown, now bring a louis d'or, and are to be had, though the police is upon the continual look out to prevent it. All letters ſealed with black ſealing wax or wafers have been ſtopped, and cauſed many impriſonments both here and in the provinces.

Bonaparte is yet at Mailmaiſon, guarded by his Italians & by his Mamelukes; but every hour, night and day, reports are ſent to him reſpecting the tranquility of this city, in which great diſcontent prevails, particularly in the ſuburbs of St. Antoine, and St. Marceau."

April 18.

Our reader may have remarked, that no anſwer appears to have been returned by the Swediſh Ambaſſador to M. Talleyrand's letter tranſmitting the correſpondence attributed to Mr. Drake. We have reaſon to believe, from a circumſtance which we ſhall ſtate preſently, that the Swediſh government will not authoriſe its Ambaſſador at Paris, to imitate the conduct of moſt of the other Ambaſſadors in that Capital.

The king of Sweden was at Baden when the duke d'Enghien was kidnapped: he was on a viſit to his father-in-law the elector of Baden.—At the violation of the independence and territory of the electorate by French troops and at the ſeizure of the unfortunate prince, he expreſſed great indignation, and immediately ſent over to his ambaſſador here, Baron de Silverhjelm, a proteſt, couched in very ſtrong and manly terms, againſt that infamous and barbarous tranſaction.—The Swediſh ambaſſador has received directions to deliver copies of it to all foreign ambaſſadors at the court of London, and we hope to be able to lay it before our readers to-morrow or next day. We underſtand that it is of conſiderable length.—This proteſt does the greateſt honor to his Swediſh Majeſty.

Overland accounts have been received from India, announcing another victory, gained on the 29th November, over the Berar Rajah's army, with very inconſiderable loſs on our part.

The proces verbal upon the death of Pichegru aſſerts that he ſtrangled himſelf by a piece of wood, which he had ſecreted from the fire-wood, and which he had twiſted into the ſilk handkerchief he wore around his neck. After having ſo twiſted it, he laid himſelf down, his left cheek reſting upon the end of the piece of wood, in which attitude he remained till he died—ſo ſays the proces verbal, but no one will give credit to it. He was privately murdered! Could he have died without a ſtruggle? And would not a ſtruggle have diſplaced the ſtick from the poſition in which it was found under his cheek. The phyſicians and the jailors all declared their opinion that he had ſtrangled himſelf—they dared not deliver any other opinion. The centinel who kept guard at his dungeon door, ſays, that he heard during the night a noiſe, like that of a man labouring under great difficulty in breathing, but he took no notice of it. The ſervant who came to light the General's fire in the morning, obſerving that he did not ſtir, immediately went and informed the officer of the guard, who ſent for a commiſſary of peace and a ſurgeon. Not one of them thought of looking at the body, or of aſcertaining, before they ſent for ſurgical aid, whether the general was dead or not. There are ſeveral other ſuſpicious circumſtances; for ſome time before his death, the Paris papers ſtated that he would neither ſuffer the wounds he received, in reſiſting the Gend'armes that arreſted him, to be dreſſed, nor would he take any nouriſhment. This was to prepare the public mind for that which had been determined upon by the deſpot—the death of his victim.

But why do we dwell ſo long upon theſe points? The character and conduct of gen. Pichegru give the lie to the aſſertion of his having committed ſuicide. He was a man, in the confeſſion of thoſe who differ moſt with him upon political ſubjects, of exemplary piety, and of great morality. Is it to be credited, that he would in the laſt act, have belied the whole tenor of his former life? Muſt he not have courted a public trial? Could he have been diſgraced by periſhing upon the ſcaffold that had been dyed with the blood of Louis the XVIth, or by receiving death from the ſame hands that butchered the duke d'Enghien? Above all, could he have been ignorant that the tyrant would conſtrue ſuicide into a confeſſion of guilt and a fear of ſubmitting to trial? All theſe circumſtances ruſh with ſuch force upon the mind, that the whole world will believe he was privately murdered by order of Bonaparte.

The day after Pichegru's murder, a pamphlet was publiſhed, entitled "a memorial concerning the treaſon of Charles Pichegru' in the year 3, 4, 5, of the Republic," ſaid to be drawn up by M. de Montgaillard, in the year 6. The whole of this was publiſhed by the directory in September 1797.

As ſoon as Bonaparte had determined upon the aſſaſſination of the general, he cauſed this memorial, we ſuppoſe, to be printed, reſolving to publiſh it immediately after that event had taken place.

As the memorial is generally believed, and has been aſſerted by a perſon who had the means of knowing it, to have been a forgery, the publication of it is not likely to diminiſh the regret which men muſt feel at the fate of ſuch a man. It ſhews anxiety on the part of Bonaparte—it ſhews fear.

London, April 17.

The journey of Madame Bonaparte, mother of the Firſt Conſul, to Rome, at the preſent conjuncture is a circumſtance which may give riſe to various conjectures, eſpecially as ſhe was attended with a ſtrong guard, and ſeemed in ſuch haſte that ſhe would not ſtop to receive the congratulations of the public functionaries.

According to letters from Paris, an addreſs has been preſented to the Firſt Conſul by the Conſervative Senate, praying him not only to name his ſucceſſor, but to take upon himſelf a higher title than he has yet aſſumed, and to make the ſame hereditary in his family.

The Gazette de France of April 3d, ſays, "the public funds have riſen ſince the day on which the Senate in a body preſented an addreſs to the Firſt Conſul, though the object of it is not exactly known."

The preparations for invading this country are now in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs, that the attempt may be expected to be made in a very ſhort time.

April 20.

"We this morning were favored with a note from a gentleman who has juſt eſcaped from France, having left Dieppe on board an American ſhip homeward bound on Friday laſt, and landed on the coaſt of Dorſet from an open boat on Monday. He ſtates, that the army encamped along the coaſt of Picardy have begun to manifeſt great diſcontent at the delay, which has taken place reſpecting the invaſion of this country, which they have been aſſured three ſeveral times in the courſe of ſix months would certainly be put in execution at a given period. The middle of November was the firſt time mentioned, the laſt week of January the ſecond, and the third the middle of March, ſince which the activity of the preparations has conſiderably relaxed, except in what regards the exchanges of troops, above twenty batallions of whom our informant aſſures us, were ordered into the interior during the period of his ſtay on the coaſt, which was about a fortnight. In regard to the rumours of inſurrections, &c. in Paris, he ſays they arrive daily; and though perhaps altogether unfounded, they are generally conſidered as ſtrongly expreſſive of the wiſhes of the people, which are every where explicitly in favor of a peace with England.

In the concurring opinion of many eminent medical men, we have had an opportunity of conſulting, there is in the proces verbal in the Moniteur internal evidence to prove that general Pichegru did not, and could not commit ſuicide. The Moniteur account alledges that he made uſe of a piece of wood, which "he turned as often as he thought neceſſary to put a ſtop to reſpiration." This piece of wood, therefore, acted in the nature of a tourniquet. Medical men know very well that to have produced death in that manner it would have been neceſſary to have increaſed the force and preſſure of the tourniquet, and that the greateſt degree of force would have been neceſſary juſt before the ceſſation of life. In the ſame manner, to exhauſt an air pump requires an increaſing degree of force as the pump becomes more and more exhauſted. Now how can any man ſuppoſe for a moment that gen. Pichegru could apply this increaſing force when his own ſtrength muſt of neceſſity have been decreaſing? And as the greateſt exertion would have been neceſſary when he muſt have had the leaſt, it remains for the Moniteur to ſhew how it was poſſible for him to deprive himſelf of life in the way deſcribed. Medical men, therefore, in London, whatever the phyſicians and ſurgeons of Paris may be forced to aſſert, have no difficulty in declaring openly, unequivocally, and poſitively, that another man or men muſt have put general Pichegru to death.

It was laſt night reported at the weſt end of the town, that Mr. Drake has been given up by the Elector of Bavaria, and is now a priſoner in France. We hope this ſtatement is incorrect.

Packet.

The report was again rumoured yeſterday, of an inſurrection having taken place in Paris, in which the chief conſul is ſaid to have loſt his life. It was brought from Morlaix in a ſhip that left that port on Thurſday laſt. It is certainly premature.

By the Hamburg mail which arrived yeſterday, we learn, that a great part of Swiſſerland is in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt the conſtituted authorities. The abſence of the French troops was made the ſignal of revolt. In the cantons of Berne, Soleure, Argu, Freyburg, &c. the temerity of the inſurgents has reached the higheſt pitch. They every where prevent the people from taking the oath of allegiance to the new conſtitution. In the night of the 28th ult. ſome of the diſaffected ſet fire to the caſtle of Wadenſhweel, on the lake of Zurich: and the laſt letters ſtate, that the Landemann, unable to reſiſt the torrent, had ſolicited the return of the French army.

A Dublin paper of April 19th, mentions the receipt of news by an arrival from the continent ſtating, that the Court of Denmark, had taken much offence at the conduct of the French, who had reinforced their army on the north bank of the Elbe, were ſtill tranſporting immenſe quantities of ammunition to the Duchy of Lauenburgh, & had formed magazines of powder in the neighbourhood of Altona had been ſeized and the Daniſh troops on the frontier of Lubec and Lauenburg, had been ordered to reſiſt any territorial violation or encroachment. The Daniſh militia ready to take the field is ſtated at 100,000 men.

The French are ſtated to have ſeized the property of Britiſh merchants in the free city of Frankford.

The king of Denmark has demanded a monthly tribute of 800 dollars for allowing the Engliſh mails to paſs through his dominions to Hamburg, to commence from the period they were firſt landed at Tonningen. The Dutch Poſt Office at Hamburgh which has the direction of the Engliſh correſpondence, has conſented to pay this ſum in future, but has declared its inability to diſcharge the arrears.

Letters received, via Harwich, from Holland ſtate, that amongſt other preparations for the reception of the invading army, the French have peremptorily demanded the poſſeſſion of nearly ſeventy houſes at Utrecht, beſides which an encampment is marked out in that neighbourhood for 40,000 men. The houſes, it is ſuppoſed, are intended for the officers.

The preſent ſtatement of the Britiſh naval force amounts to one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-four veſſels of different deſcriptions. From the admiralty returns of March 15, it appears that there were only 169 men ſhort of the vote of 100,000. It is preſumed that they were on 19th of April, 2000 over the number.

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, June 25.

Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature. The reſolution directing the appointment of Electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident by a *general* ticket, paſſed the Senate—Yeas 19—Nays 14.

On the ſame day, it paſſed the houſe of Repreſentatives—Yeas 125—Nays 106.

In both bodies the requeſt of the minority to enter a proteſt, aſſigning their reaſons for diſſent, was diſallowed.

The propoſition of amendment to the Federal Conſtitution offered by Mr. Ely, has been agreed to in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts—Yeas 89—Nays 63.

New York, June 18.

On Saturday afternoon, the Britiſh frigate Cambrian, Capt. Bradley, of 44 guns & three hundred men, and the ſloop of war Driver, Capt. Lyall, of 18 carronades, both in 7 days from Halifax, anchored in the mouth of the Narrows, within a mile of the French frigates Didon and Sybille, both of 44 guns. The French frigates were ready for ſea, and would have ſailed on Saturday morning had the wind ſerved. Bonaparte and Lady went on board early in the morning; but, in half an hour after the Britiſh veſſels anchored, we are informed, they returned to town. It is now conjectured that they will not ſail very ſoon, if they do, the Cambrian and Driver will certainly follow them.

The Britiſh frigate Cambrian, Capt. Bradley, of 44 guns, and the ſloop of war Driver, Capt. Lyle, of 18 guns, anchored on Saturday laſt at a ſhort diſtance from the French frigates, in 7 days from Halifax. The Britiſh ſhip Pitt which arrived yeſterday, in 52 days from Greenock, was taken poſſeſſion of by ſix armed boats from the Britiſh men of war, for the purpoſe of preſſing the people. The officer from the revenue cutter was prevented from boarding the ſhip, and it was with ſome difficulty that the health officer got on board; finding the ſhip in poſſeſſion of the men of war's men, Dr. Rodgers would not examine her, but entered a formal proteſt againſt theſe extraordinary and unprecedented proceedings. We have not heard how many perſons were preſſed from the Pitt, but ſix were ſeen in one boat. She had between 70 and 80 paſſengers on board.

[*Daily Advertiser.*]

PATENT RIGHT.

FOR painting rooms, ornamenting ceilings, borders, &c. to repreſent paper hangings. The ſubſcribers having purchaſed the patent from John Selby the original inventor, for the diſtrict of Columbia, the ſtates of Virginia, N Carolina S Carolina, Georgia, Tenneſſee, the province of Louiſiana and New-Orleans, will diſpoſe of the ſame for ſuch place or places within the above limits as may be agreed on. The model may be ſeen and terms made known by applying to,

Meſſrs. RICHARD RYLAND,
WILLIAM BYRNE.

Stucco plaiſterers, Capitol Hill,
City of Waſhington—Feb. 3—3twf

N. B. Thoſe deſirous of blending economy with utility and elegance, will find their account in this invention. Letters poſt paid and addreſſed, as above will be attended to.

The citizens of Waſhington diſpoſed to participate in the celebration of the FOURTH of July, are deſired to meet THIS EVENING, at ſix o'clock at Stelle's Hotel.

THEATRE.

PROPOSALS will be received until Tueſday the third of July incluſive, by either of the ſubſcribers, for finiſhing in a plain ſtyle the INTERIOR of the Theatre, for CASH, payable as the work progreſſes.

Arrangements having been made for the immediate execution of the roof, the contractors for finiſhing the interior will be expected to proceed without delay, and to give ſecurity to complete it for performance before the firſt day of November next.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
SAMUEL H. SMITH,
THOMAS LAW,
ROBERT BRENT,
WILLIAM BRENT. } Directors.

ATTENTION!

Captain SPRIGG'S company of Light Infantry are requeſted to meet at three o'clock on Tueſday evening next, on the parade ground, near the Six Buildings, for the purpoſe of making arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July. Punctual attendance will be expected, as the company will receive 70 rounds each on the field.

By order of the capt.
WM. A. RIND, 1ſt. ſerj.

June 25.

—NOTICE.—

THERE was committed as a Run away to the jail of Frederick county, a negro boy who calls himſelf George and ſays he belongs to capt. Newman of George Town, he is about 14 years of age four feet ſeven inches high, his clothing are a tow linen ſhirt and a pair of coarſe blue cloth trowſers. If his maſter does not releaſe him from jail he will be ſold for jail fees agreeable to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff,
Frederick county.

June 25—

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway on the 28th February laſt, a negro man who calls himſelf JOHN GIBSON, he is about 28 or 30 years old, five feet five or ſix inches high; a ſtout well made fellow; his clothing are a grey coat, a ſtriped waiſt coat and corduroy trowſers. If his owner does not releaſe him he will be ſold for his jail fees according to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff,
Frederick county.

June 25—

NOTICE.

THERE was committed as a runaway to the jail of Frederick county, a negro man who calls himſelf CRASA LANGTON, and ſays he belongs to Mr. Isaac Langton of Herford county North Carolina; he is about 37 years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, a ſtout well made fellow—his clothing are a grey woollen coat with a blue cape, cotton ſtriped waiſtcoat and trowſers and a tow linen ſhirt, he alſo has four ſcars on the back of his neck. If his maſter does not releaſe him he will be ſold for the jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff,
of Frederick county

June 25—

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as runaways, a negro man who calls himſelf JIM, and a Mulatto woman who calls herſelf MIMA, and ſays they belong to Mr. Peter Larkins of Farquhar county Virginia; ſaid Jim is about thirty four or five years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, a ſtout well made fellow his clothing are a blue coat and waiſtcoat tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, he has alſo a ſcar on his breaſt——Mima is about twenty five years of age, five feet one or two inches high, ſtout and well made, her clothing are a blue ſhort gown, white linſey petticoat and a tow linen ſhift. If their owner does not releaſe them from jail they will be ſold for their jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff,
Frederick county.

June 21—

Cheap Goods.
JOHN COX

HAS received a large and handſome aſſortment of Spring and Summer goods, and is happy in having it in his power to ſell them unuſually low.

George Town, May 14—ep1m

In the caſe of Nicolas February
An Inſolvent debtor,

SIX months from and after the firſt day of March, is limited, and appointed for the creditors to bring in, and exhibit their claims to the truſtee, and that notice be given in the Waſhington Federaliſt, and National Intelligencer once a month, three times in each paper before the expiration of ſaid term—It is further ordered, that the truſtee ſell the property of the inſolvent, at public ſale to the higheſt bidder, on a credit of 6 months, giving ſix months previous notice thereof, by public advertiſement, in the ſame papers once a week for 6 weeks prior to the day of ſale.

By order, Wm. Cranch, Eſq.
URIAH FORREST, Clk.

March 7.—1am3t