execution, as well as by the boldneſs of its combination. In ſuch an enterprize the concurrence of Moreau was not neceſſary, but his oppoſition might become extremely dangerous. Is was to be feared that the power wreſted from the uſurper would be tranſmitted to him; and that the conſtituted authorities and the inert part of the nation, ſure of having a man leſs capricious and deſpotic than Bonaparte, would ſtill prolong the exiſtence of their equivocal and illegitimate government. Moreau was founded; he teſtified much diſſatisfaction towards Bonaparte, and a great deſire to be reconciled with Pichegru. This diſpoſition was taken for ſomething bold and deciſive; but if the ſituation and character of Moreau had been well underſtood, leſs confidence would have been placed in the aſperities which eſcaped him. It would have eaſily been diſcovered that his diſſatisfaction was far from having reached that pitch which induces men to conſpire againſt a deteſted government. Moreau was chagrined at the neglect of Bonaparte. His diſguſt was increaſed by his mother-in-law and his wife, who could not bear to be eclipſed by the ladies of the new court; but this was only capable of producing private diſcontent, and could not lead to any act of open aggreſſion.

"Some reports which had all the appearance of truth, perſuaded Pichegru that Moreau only waited for him to take a deciſive part, and to exert all his influence againſt the conſul. It was impoſſible to refuſe attention to ſuch indications; the courage and loyalty of Pichegru induced him to brave every danger, to attach to the moſt noble of enterpriſes the only general who had partizans at Paris amongſt the ſuperior authorities."

A letter from Corfu, dated May 9, contains the following particulars:

"The laſt courier that arrived here from Ruſſia brought orders, by virtue of which the maintenance of the Ruſſian forces, in the Republic of the Seven Iſlands, whether land or ſea, ſhall in future be entirely at the charge of his Imperial Majeſty. Till now an annual ſum of one hundred and twenty thouſand crowns was paid from the treaſury of the Republic of the Seven Iſlands, as the half of the pay of theſe forces. The Emperor Alexander, alſo thanked the Republic for the offer of erecting him a monument, as had been decreed by their Legiſlative Body, requeſting that the funds deſtined for that object ſhould be laid out on ſome work of public utility. The Prince and Preſident of the *Ionion Senate*, yeſterday announced to the people theſe traits of rare generoſity in a ſovereign, worthy in effect of their higheſt gratitude. The following is the

PROCLAMATION,

Issued by the Prince and President of the Seven Islands,

Dated May 8.

"Formerly, citizens, our ſtate groaned under a hard tyranny, liberty came ſuddenly within our reach, but the abuſe which was made of it, and the exceſs of republican paſſions, ſpread trouble every where. Diſorder has diſappeared, and we have obtained a fixed ſyſtem of government, which promiſes glorious days to our poſterity. Each of you, citizens, will acknowledge in the generous reſtorer of our well being, after God, the protector of nations, Alexander, who wiſhes that ours ſhould enjoy conſtant happineſs; and from its infant ſtate, the advantages of maturity. That Hero, citizens of the Seven Iſlands, ſenſible of the wiſh expreſſed by our repreſentatives, of placing the ſtatue of his ſacred perſon in the hall of the legiſlature, will not conſent that a part of the feeble reſources of the Republic ſhould be employed for this purpoſes: he wiſhes that it ſhould be conſecrated to ſome eſtabliſhment which may be productive of immediate advantage to the people. He has, beſides, cauſed to be notified to his plenipotentiary, that it is his pleaſure that the expenſe of maintaining his invincible ſea and land forces, garriſoned in our republic, ſhould be defrayed by the Imperial Treaſury; and that conſequently it ſhould occaſion no expence to the Treaſury of the Republic. Citizens, behold in the elevated thought of Alexander, the happy deſtiny which is your lot, and will be that of your poſterity! We can actually govern and adminiſter, by our proper reſources—found uſeful inſtitutions—accelerate the eſtabliſhment of the National Gymnaſium—occaſion the revival of our Mother Tongue among us, and with it the virtue of our anceſtors, without overburdening the people with unneceſſary taxes, and even with the certain hope of aſſuring to our poſterity a mild and agreeable life. Thus finiſhes the infancy of the Republic of the Seven Iſlands. Under ſuch brilliant auſpices, and amidſt ſo much proſperity, ſhe appears before her auguſt benefactor ſo much the more worthy of him; relying upon her proper force, ſhe is more capable of feeling, in all its latitude, the importance of her exiſtence. Let us live only for our country, and to render the homage of our gratitude to Alexander, the founder and protector of our Republic.

(Signed)
"ANT. COMUTO,
Prince and Preſident.
"CO. CAPODISTRIA,
Secretary of State.

LONDON, July 5.

According to a letter from Bologne, Gen. Charpentier, Chief of the Italian army has paſſed through that city, with 200 huſſars, on his way to Rome, for the purpoſe of eſcorting the holy father to France, ſhould his holineſs conſent to undertake the journey.

In caſe of refuſal on the part of the Emperor Alexander, and the king of Sweden, to recognize the new title of Bonaparte, it is expected that an immediate attempt will be made by the latter to ſeize on Denmark, in order to command the Sound, and ſhut up at pleaſure the Baltic. This is the only point in which Ruſſia or Sweden is valuable; and to the Corſican it would have the ineſtimable advantage of ruining the trade of England—on the other hand it is certain, that if this attempt were made, it would be followed by a general coalition of Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, and the Emperor of Germany, in which the king of Pruſſia would either be compelled to join or to remain neutral.

It is now ſaid Pichegru was not intentionally put to death; he only died under the operation of the torture applied to make him confeſs without effect. It appears all the priſoners were treated in the ſame manner. The torture was applied to them in order to extort the confeſſions which they are ſaid to have made before the police, and on which they are found guilty. Picot, ſervant to Georges, on the trial, ſaid he had been put to the torture to make him confeſs; and we underſtand that Pichegru was racked to death with the ſame view.

July 7.

If any credit is to be paid the French deſerters who arrived at Deal from Bologne a few days ſince, the French army is not very well ſatisfied with Bonaparte's aſſuming the imperial dignity. Notice being ſent to the army at Boulogne of the day Bonaparte was to be proclaimed emperor, on that day the general commanding there had an imperial crown affixed on his tent, where it remained all day; but at night it was torn off and trampled under foot by the ſoldiers. Another circumſtance they aſſert, which is very probable, viz. that very often when the winds ſets in ſhore, the boats in Boulogne harbor are much damaged from their being ſo numerous and cloſe together; the rolling of the ſea daſhes them one againſt the other, ſo that they are obliged to be conſtantly replaced, which cauſes much diſſatisfaction.

It is reported that the king of Pruſſia has, by the demand of Bonaparte, written a ſecond letter to Louis XVIII with propoſals to reſign his claims to the throne of France; but that this unfortunate prince has given no other anſwer than that he would ſend a copy both of his Pruſſians majeſty's letter, and that of Monſieur Bonaparte which accompanied it, to St. Peterſburg.

July 9.

Paris Journals to the 27th ult. and Dutch papers to the 4th, have arrived ſince our laſt. By the Journal des Debates, we are informed, that on the morning of the 25th, at 7 o'clock, Georges, and 11 of his companions, were taken from Bicetre to the Conciergerie, where their awful ſentence was read to them. The only requeſt made by thoſe unfortunate men was, that a Prieſt might be permitted to attend them in their laſt moments, and this was readily granted them. Georges was particularly devout, and remained two hours with his confeſſor. Between eleven and twelve, they were put into four carts, and conveyed to the Place de Greve, where they were guillotined. The head of Georges fell the firſt, and we underſtand they all died with the greateſt firmneſs, exclaiming, in an undaunted manly tone, Vive le Roi, vive Louis XVIII. In the perſon of Georges has fallen, one of the chiefs of the heroes of La Vendee, who ſome years ago fought ſo gallantly to reſtore the altar and the throne. Georges was a man of extraordinary intrepidity and perſonal ſtrength; qualities which alone brought him into notice, his ſituation in life being very humble. He was one of thoſe characters which, in revolutions raiſe themſelves by perſonal energy from obſcurity to greatneſs. Had the Bourbons been reſtored during his life, he would have held as diſtinguiſhed a rank in ſociety as he had obtained in public opinion.

It appears that of the twelve judges who ſat on the trial of Moreau, four of them voted for death, four for acquittal, and four for two years impriſonment.—This ſingular circumſtance is ſaid to have produced a debate of ſix hours, when the majority declared in favor of the latter ſentence.

FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.

The following extracts from a Paris paper of June the 15th, ſtill further expreſs the diſpoſition of Bonaparte to pardon.

"Monday laſt the ſiſter and aunt of M. de Riviere went to St. Cloud to implore the clemency of his majeſty the Emperor, in favor of their unhappy relative condemned to death by the ſentence of the 10th. Her Imperial Majeſty deigned, with that goodneſs which characterizes her, to facilitate their acceſs to her auguſt ſpouſe.

"The Emperor granted to the tears of this family the pardon it ſolicited.

"The next day Mademoiſelle Lajolais, a young lady of fourteen years of age, whoſe father was condemned by the ſame ſentence, and her mother in confinement, without relatives, without friends, without counſel at Paris, went alone to expreſs her deſpair to Madame Louis Bonaparte.—Her Imperial Highneſs received her with the ſame goodneſs of which the Empreſs her mother, had given ſuch affecting examples; ſhe conducted her immediately to St. Cloud. The grief and ſupplication of the young Lajolais obtained the pardon of her father. When his Imperial Majeſty obſerved that this was the ſecond time that her father had been guilty of a crime againſt the ſtate, Mademoiſelle Lajolais replied, in the accents of ingenuouſneſs, while her voice was interrupted by ſobs and tears, "Sire, the firſt time my father was innocent doubtleſs; but now I ſupplicate of you his pardon."

"The pardon of Bouvet de Lozier was granted the ſame day to Mademoiſelle Bouvet, his ſiſter, under the auſpices of her Imperial Highneſs the Princeſs Murat.

It appears by the French papers lately received, that Bonaparte is endeavoring to infuſe new vigor into his marine. Rear Admirals Decres, Gantheaume and Villeneuve, have been promoted to the rank of vice-admirals. A number of new regulations have been introduced into the naval departments. An act of amneſty has been paſſed in favor of the deſerters from the army and navy, who ſhall return to their duty by a certain date. An arrette of the 2d inſtant, orders the releaſe of all perſons in cuſtody under any ſentence of the correctional police, for debts due to government, or under the ſentence of a naval or military court martial. This arrette is ſtated, in its preamble, to proceed from the new Emperor's wiſh to ſignalize his acceſſion to the imperial throne, by acts of indulgence and beneficence. A ſum of 600 francs has been granted to each of the municipalities of Paris, Marſeilles, Lyons and Bordeaux, and every communial precinct of the empire, to be appropriated by the reſpective magiſtracies as dowries to poor girls of good character, who are to celebrate their marriage on the day which ſhall be fixed for the emperor's coronation.

The Pruſſian government, at the deſire of Bonaparte, has (according to the London papers) arreſted general Lahorie, formerly on the ſtaff of Moreau's army, and Freſnieree's, Moreau's ſecretary, at Neiſſe, in Sileſia. They were to be ſent down the Elbe from Magdebourg, and delivered up to the French in Hanover.

Notice to Subſcribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensable term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.

JUST PUBLISHED,

HERTY's DIGEST

Of the Laws of Maryland,

VOL. II.

PRICE 2 DOLLARS 25 CENTS,

In blue paper.

District of Columbia, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on this twenty-fifth day of Auguſt in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four, Thomas Herty, Eſq. of the ſaid diſtrict, Conveyancer and Notary Public, hath depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit: "A Digeſt of the Laws of Maryland, being a complete ſyſtem alphabetically arranged of all the public acts of aſſembly now in force and of general uſe, from the firſt ſettlement of the ſtate, to the end of November ſeſſion 1803, incluſive—to which is added, the acts of Congreſs for the diſtrict of Columbia, from the aſſumption of juriſdiction to the end of the ſeſſion, which terminated in April 1804, incluſive—Alſo a variety of precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of juſtices of the peace; and alſo a table explanatory of ſundry technical Law terms, Volume and in conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the times therein mentioned.

G. DENEALE, Clerk of
the diſtrict of Columbia.

☞ The above may be had at the publiſher's office for the preſent.

September 5—

WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

We are adviſed that *Andrew Moore* declines accepting a ſeat in the ſenate of the United States, under the late appointment of the Executive of Virginia.

The election for Repreſentatives to Congreſs was held in New-Hampſhire on the 27th ult. We have only heard from the two towns of Portſmouth and Amherſt, which give the republican ticket 746 and the federal 326 votes.

North-Carolina Election for members of Congress.

The following gentlemen compoſe the new delegation.

Nathaniel Macon,
William Blackledge,
James Holland,
Richard Stanford,
Thomas Wynns,
James Gilleſpie,
Marmaduke Williams,
—— Winſton,
Willis Alſton.
} re-elected.

Thomas Blount,
Duncan M'Farland.
} new members.

The above gentlemen are all republican. Of the preſent members one is federal. The change will, therefore, make a difference of two votes in the next houſe of repreſentatives.

Meſſrs. Macon, Alexander, Blackledge, Holland and Wynns, have been re-elected without oppoſition.

In the diſtrict for which Mr. M'Farland is choſen, the votes were as follow:

Mr. M'Farland	2033
Mr. Picket	1750
Mr. Martin	1719
Mr. Hay	22

In that for which Mr. Alſton is choſen, the votes were as follow:

Mr. Alſton	1872
Mr. Binford	578
Mr. Davie	358

In the diſtrict for which Mr. Blount is choſen, the votes were as follow;

Mr. Blount	1854
Mr. Kennedy	1755

In the diſtrict for which Mr Gilleſpie is choſen, the votes were as follow;

Mr. Gilleſpie	1698
Mr. Smith	1299
Mr. Aſhe	237

In moſt of the above inſtances in which the election has been conteſted, the opponents were republicans. We congratulate our republican friends on the full reſtoration of pure politics in the reſpectable ſtate of North-Carolina. There is not a ſtate in the union, in which more reſpect is habitually paid to the perſonal qualities of the candidate, inſtead of a blind regard to his political opinions. That ſuch a ſtate ſhould conſtitute its entire delegation of decided friends of the preſent adminiſtration is among the ſtrongeſt proofs of the wiſdom and virtue of its conduct. It ought not to be forgotten, that the ſame unanimity that at preſent prevails in this ſtate exiſted during the four firſt years of the Waſhington adminiſtration.

At the late commencement of the univerſity of North-Carolina, the Senior claſs were dreſſed in uniform coats of homeſpun cloth.

A DECREE *for re-establishing order in the Leward islands, for the issuing and use of Letters of Marque.*

WE L. FERRAND, General of Brigade, Commander in chief of the army of St. Domingo, Captain-general pro tem.

Being informed that ſeveral owners and Captains of French corſairs, who have obtained limited letters of marque, whoſe time is expired, continue or renew their cruiſing, without having regard to any of the formalities required in ſuch caſes.

That others have obtained of ſome pretended French Agents, the term of their letters of marque to be prolonged.

That others are bearers of letters of marque, whoſe transfer has been made by theſe pretended agents, over to other ſhips, than thoſe for which they had been delivered.

That others have purchaſed letters of marque of theſe pretended agents, who abuſing the confidence of the captains-general, of whom they held their powers, they have permitted a commerce thus culpable, without even examining the morality of the men to whom theſe letters of marque have been ſold.

That ſome navigate with letters of marque expedited by thoſe generals, who not being captains general, nor exerciſing thoſe functions, have no right to deliver them. Informed likewiſe that under pretence of being ignorant that the tribunals of St. Domingo are alone competent to decide on neutral prizes, in relation with the rebels of that iſland, without regard to the authority from which the letters of marque, with which the privateers are provided, iſſued, ſeveral owners and captains of corſairs have neglected to obſerve the formalities preſcribed, the principle of which is to make known the literal contents of thoſe letters which have been given them.

Conſidering, that to tolerate much longer the irregular conduct of the privateers and captains of corſairs, which are found in the different caſes mentioned, there would inconteſtibly reſult abuſes which would cauſe privateering to degenerate into piracy, and diſhonor the French flag.

DECREE.

ARTICLE 1. From the 1ſt of Vendemaire, 13th year, all the letters of marque delivered by Gen. Rochambeau, thoſe delivered by the generals formerly employed in the army of St. Domingo, likewiſe thoſe iſſued by us until the preſent day the 8th Thermidor, ſhall be null and without effect. The only letters of marque delivered by us from the preſent date 8th Thermidor, and which ſhall be declared under our hand, that they ſhall be valid until ſuch epoch, are not to be compriſed in this repeal.

2d. From the ſame day the 1ſt Vendemaire, 13th year, all the owners and captains carrying letters of marque of the French captains-General, other than thoſe of St. Domingo, which ſhall be in the caſe of having relation to Santo Domingo, whoſe courts are the only competent tribunals to judge of neutral ſhips taken in contravention, on the coaſt of St. Domingo, as well as thoſe arreſted with clearances for the ports occupied by the rebels, or going out of thoſe ports, ſhall be held to prove their powers in the original.

3d. Thoſe who ſhould wiſh to arm for a cruiſe, or thoſe having armed, who ſhould wiſh to continue cruiſing, will obtain from us letters of marque, when they ſhall conform to the requiſite formalities.

4th. The captains-general of the French Windward iſlands ſhall be apprized of the abuſes committed daily in conſequence of the cupidity of ſome owners or captains diſpoſed to ſee every ſhip in contravention, whereſoever they may meet neutral flags in ſight, and even frequently out of ſight of the coaſt of St. Domingo, and they ſhall be invited to put a ſtop to theſe abuſes, to have returned the letters of marque confided to thoſe men who have abuſed them—they ſhall likewiſe be deſired to recall thoſe charged with their affairs, pretending to be French agents, who have given well founded cauſe of complaint.

5th. From the date of the 1ſt Vendemaire, 13th year, the prizes that ſhall be made by the owners and captains of French Corſairs, who have not conformed to the regulations contained in articles I. II. III. of the preſent decree, ſhall be confiſcated for the uſe of the invalid fund.

6th. The pretended French agents who ſhall iſſue letters of marque, of which they may be in poſſeſſion, or cauſe to be aſſigned thoſe delivered by competent authority, ſhall be conſidered as forgers, and denounced as ſuch to the Miniſter of the Marine and the Colonies, and proſecuted with all the rigor of the law.

7th. Copies of this decree ſhall be ſent to the Miniſter of the Marine and the Colonies.—They ſhall likewiſe be ſent to the Governors of the neighbouring Colonies, to the Captains General of the French Windward Iſlands, to the Miniſter of France near the United States of America, and likewiſe to the French agents in the Antilles. The preſent decree ſhall be printed, publiſhed, and poſted up in the City of Santo-Domingo, and likewiſe in all parts of the Iſland of St. Domingo occupied by the French. It ſhall be regiſtered in the bureau of the inſpection of the Marine, likewiſe in the Regiſter of the Proviſional Commiſſion of Juſtice, and alſo in the Special Commiſſion of prizes.

Head Quarters at Santo-Domingo,
the 8th Thermidor, 13th year.
(Signed)
L. FERRAND.

At a meeting of the Republicans of CHARLES COUNTY, in the town of Port Tobacco on Wedneſday the 22d day of Auguſt, General JOHN DENT in the chair, and JOHN B. DUCKET, Secretary, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted.