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FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, July 15—23.

A private letter from Vienna, dated July 6, states as follows:—" Every day the French interest gains ground; under the name of couriers, and of officers of Bonaparte's guards, new intrigues arrive; provided with plenty of money, diamonds, and other allurements for the unprincipled, avaricious, and corrupt. Their impudence is as surprising as their expences are extravagant; and every lover of his country, and of the honor and independence of Germany, trembles when he observes their presence and influence, not only in the anti-chambers of Ministers, at the levees of the Emperor, in the boudoirs of female favorites, but in the council room and in the cabinet, they dare, but at the same time stoop, to every thing; the most impertinent and audacious proposals are made, and the most severe rebuts or refusals are received with a bow only. They return, however, to the charge, and finally carry their point. This explains our conduct both here, at Ratisbon, and at Paris; and many think that the return of Baron Thugut to head our councils, can alone save us from disgrace, and Germany from dishonor and ruin. Cobentzel here, and our Cobentzel in France, are both narrow minded and weak statesmen, who regard the present as every thing, and futurity nothing. They think they have gained a great point by procuring Bonaparte's permission for the Archduke Antoine, to be coadjutor to the Arch-chancellor Elector of Mentz, though they have been unable to obtain for his brother, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the indemnity due to him according to the treaty of Luneville. An usurper, who prevents the execution of sworn treaties, cares little about respecting an agreement which promises to make a coadjutor a successor; not to mention that this favor, or rather intrigue, is to be the price of an act, by which our good and virtuous sovereign acknowledges for an equal, a low adventurer, equally ambitious and ferocious, and whose atrocities better times would have rewarded with a gibbet instead of a throne.—I must, however, do the majority of my countrymen justice, because they are neither the dupes of Bonaparte's promises, nor duped by the gold his emissaries squander away."

Letters from Holland speak highly of the improvements in the defence of the Dutch coast, executed according to the orders of General Marmont; and if France has an iron frontier, thanks to his talents and his zeal. North Holland is an iron coast which may defy an attack from the whole united navy of Great-Britain. On the different points of the Helder and in the Texel, are no less than eighty batteries, containing 500 pieces of heavy artillery, of a form and calibre after the improved French model, able to carry their balls at least two hundred feet farther than the old ones.

The Hamburgh mails inform us that the Elector of Baden has at length given in his note to the diet at Ratisbon. It is pusillanimous to the last degree, and is precisely what was expected. The ministers of Austria and Prussia have acquiesced in this defence of the conduct of Bonaparte. A memorial from his Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, was delivered into the Diet on the 30th. It relates to the occupancy of Hanover by the French troops. But what can the states of Germany do for us? The French troops will not quit Hanover but by force, and force is war.

From Paris, July 9.—The grand parade yesterday was the first that took place in the Emperor's presence since his elevation to the Imperial dignity. The exclamations of "Long live the Emperor!" were heard from all parts as soon as his majesty appeared. The cavalry clashed their swords in demonstration of joy. The rest of the troops, and the great crowds of spectators joined in these demonstrations, and repeated the same exclamations.

There are 2000 vacancies in the Legion of Honor, and 54,600 petitioners have applied for them.

The activity of the French government, both in military and naval preparations in Italy is unrelaxed. An army of 30,000 men is to be immediately stationed near Leghorn, and a considerable quantity of shipping for transporting troops is building at Genoa.

The government of the Republic having heard that the council of state has decreed eleven articles, regulating the Legion of Honor, by which the quality of a member is lost by the same causes that destroy the right of a French citizen, the Grand Judge, and the Ministers of War and the Marine, are to send to the Grand Chancellor, copies of all judgments on this subject. No infamous punishment can be inflicted on any member, provided the Legionary has not been degraded. The formula in which such degradation is to be pronounced, is as follows:—" You have lost your honor, I declare in the name of the Legion, that you have ceased to be a member."

The Dutch armaments for the invasion have been officially reported completely ready for service.

A strange manifesto appears in the Moniteur, which we have omitted to give, as it is merely meant to display the mercy of France in her treatment of the powers within her reach, and to challenge her title to the respect and admiration of the world. She takes merit to herself that she has not incorporated Holland, as if Holland was not in a worse state of vassalage than if it were in reality a department of France; she puts in her claim to gentleness that Switzerland has not been converted into a French province, and that the Italian States are left free. This is an argument something similar to that of the felon, who being cast for a highway robbery, pleaded for mercy, because he had not murdered the man whom he had robbed.

It is strange to observe how all the German states flock round the new Imperial Throne, which they seem more eager to acknowledge, as descending from the ancient Cæsars, than that with which Austria is invested. The Court of Vienna must naturally be jealous of this, and the States of the Empire, who have ever looked with envy on the usurpation of Austria, gladly seize the opportunity of mortifying her.

We have been favored with the following private letter from Paris, of the 8th instant:—

" I take the earliest opportunity of sending you intelligence from this place, where I arrived on Thursday last. I visit the Thuilleries daily, and shall have an opportunity of sending you every thing worthy notice.—Already I perceive the dissatisfied stillness and secret murmurings of the days of Robespierre wherever I go. Discontent is most evident in all parts of Paris. The death of the duke D'Enghien has caused universal disgust; and the late conspiracy is openly spoken of at the Palais Royal as the production of Bonaparte's genius. Persons are openly pointed at in the gardens, who were in London the last winter preceding the conspiracy, and endeavoring to implicate as much as possible the French emigrant princes in the plot. The death of Pichegru, the execution of Georges, &c. have given evident dissatisfaction; but the trial and banishment of Moreau more than any thing else. It is supposed here, that had they condemned and executed Moreau, nothing could have prevented a fresh scene of insurrection.

" A caricature print is privately handed about, but not sold, in which Bonaparte is represented on his Throne, surrounded by his brothers, with the bloody corpse of the Duke D'Enghien at his feet, over which is written "*Princes of Blood*."

From Berlin, June 20.—The most melancholy intelligence is continually arriving here of the havoc made by the recent inundation in Silesia, in the Lausitz, &c. The city of Sagan has been entirely under water, and 50 houses completely destroyed; and in its environs, several houses, bridges, and indeed whole villages have been carried away by the force of the water; great numbers of sheep and oxen, and 49 persons have been drowned. At Christianstadt the Boder threatened the whole city with destruction; every one fled, and the bridges were forced along by the torrent. The inhabitants climbed up the loftiest trees, in hopes of saving their lives; but these unable to withstand the violence of the water, were thrown down, and the unhappy persons who had taken refuge on their branches and their tops, were precipitated into a watery grave. Similar disasters have afflicted several other places: and even on the mountains the damage has been considerable. In South Prussia, the fatal effects of this inundation have also been severely felt. Two whole families in going from one town to another, on a visit to their relations, were surrounded by the water and drowned.

General Savery, with a detachment of gens d'arms, accompanies general Moreau on his journey through France to Spain.—Moreau will embark at Barcelona on board a neutral ship for America.

In the night of the 22d ult. General Moreau left the Temple under an escort of 50 gens d'armes d'Elite. His first destination was Perpignan, from which place he is to go to Spain, and embark there on board a neutral vessel for North America. Madame Moreau followed her husband the next day. He is only to travel during the night, and to rest during the day. His brother is gone before him to Spain, accompanied by an officer of the gens d'armes. His object is to hire and fit out a proper vessel for his brother and family. All their property in France is to be disposed of, and they intend to settle at Philadelphia.

As the condemned persons were adjudged to pay jointly and severally the expences of the process, which amount to a million and a half of livres, the greatest part of the burthen will fall on Moreau, who among them possesses the most property. It is said, that his Imperial Highness Prince Louis, will purchase the Chateau and Park where Moreau resided.

It was proposed to Georges the day before his execution, to apply to the Emperor, with the assurance that he might probably obtain his pardon; he, however, did not comply with this proposal, and displayed the most undaunted resolution at his execution.

The Conservatoinum of Music has laid before the Emperor a plan for instituting an Hotel des Invalids for decayed or old musicians, actors, dancers, singers, actresses, &c. It has been referred to the members of the Council of State. According to this plan the Emperor is to advance 500,000, and with one, two, or three per cent. in the year, taken from the salaries of persons of that description in good health, and a hotel is to be built and provided with all necessaries sufficient to contain 2400 persons of both sexes, who have figured on the stage, at concerts, or in the orchestra, but who, from age, disease, wounds, or accidents, in amusing the public or performing their duty, are now wanting succours, or languishing in want, both at Paris and in the departments.

The new bridge over the Seine, at Paris, is now finished. It is of wood, very beautifully executed, but is for foot passengers only. It is of great breadth, and ornamented in the centre with fine trees and flowers. It is rather elevated and can be distinguished from many parts of the city.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

Decree for taking the Oath, and the Coronation of the Emperor, and the other accessary ceremonies.

Palace of St. Cloud, 21 Messidor, An. 12.

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, having taken the advice of his Privy Council, decrees:

FIRST SECTION.

The taking of the Oath and the Coronation.

ART. 1. The taking of the oath and the coronation of the Emperor, shall take place on the 18th Brumaire next, (Nov. 9.)

2. A proclamation shall announce this solemnity to the whole empire, and shall summon those who are to assist at it, specified in the Senatus Consultum of last Floreal, to appear at Paris before the 10th Brumaire.

3. Particular letters shall be addressed to them on the part of his Majesty.

4. The public functionaries who are summoned, shall make known their arrival to the principal Master of the Ceremonies, who will indicate the place appointed for them at the ceremony.

5. The solemnity of taking the oath and the coronation will take place in presence of the Empress, the Princes, Princesses, High Dignitaries and all the public functionaries, described by the Senatus Consultum, of the 28th Floreal, in the chapel of the invalids.

SECOND SECTION.

Of the ceremony which will take place in the Champ de Mars.

6. After the solemnity of the taking the oath and the coronation, his majesty the Emperor will proceed to the Champ de Mars.

7. The national guards of every department of the empire will send to Paris a detachment of 16 men, with colors for each detachment, one half of which shall be fusileers or grenadiers, one fourth officers, and one fourth non-commissioned officers.

8. Maritime departments, squadrons, flotillas, and armed vessels of the empire, shall send 50 detachments of 10 men, with a flag to each detachment.

9. Every corps of all the different descriptions throughout the army, shall send a deputation of 16 men, the half of which shall be grenadiers, fusileers, soldiers, dragoons, light horse, one fourth officers, and one fourth non-commissioned officers, with the colours, standard, or guidon.

10. The preceding article is applicable to the regiment of marine artillery.

11. The engineers shall send three deputations of 16 men each.

12. The 26 legions of the gens d'armes shall each send a deputation of 4 men and a guidon.

13. The invalids of the the hotel at Paris, and those of Louvain and Avignon, shall send three deputations, whose composition shall be regulated according to the instruction of the war minister.

14. All these deputations shall successively take the oath of fidelity and obedience to his Majesty the Emperor.

15. The deputations of the national guards, those of the maritime circles, and such of the corps who have colors, guidons, or standards, shall afterwards receive from his majesty, for their departments or regiments, a pair of colors for each department, a flag for each detachment of marine, and a guidon or standard for each battalion or squadron.

16. The colours of the departments shall remain in the most conspicuous place of the Hotel of the Prefectory, under the guard already settled for the Prefects. They shall never be taken from thence but by an officer named by the Emperor; and shall be unfurled and shewn to the people on all solemn occasions.

17. The flags shall be distributed among the maritime circles, and deposited at the marine hotel, under a guard of honour, in the principle place of the Seven Circles in which Antwerp is comprised, in order to be given to the squadrons, naval armies, flotillas, or other armaments and expeditions, according to the order of the Emperor.

On their return, these flags shall be carried to the marine hotel, where they will be kept in the Council Chamber, for some succeeding expedition.

18. The colours, standards, and guidons of the corps shall be returned to each battalion or squadron. Those who, by the events of war, shall lose them, shall not receive others of the same kind, but by a direct order from his majesty, after it has been proved that they were not lost by any fault of the regiment. Those who shall lose them from their own fault, shall not receive any others from the Emperor.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

SCHIEDAM, July 14.

The declaration of the elector of Baden to the Diet, on the alledged infringement of his territory, by the French, has at length appeared; it breathes nothing but conciliation, and will doubtless form no part of the deliberation of the Diet. On the other hand, the misunderstanding or coolness between the governments of France and Russia seems to be widening.

Note from Mr. Drake to the Bavarian Minister of State, Baron Montegelas, delivered at Munich, March 30, 1804.

" The undersigned envoy extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, has been informed that his electorial highness has been pleased, at the requisition of the French government, to give a hint to all noblemen, who quitted France during the revolution, and may now be found in his dominions, to leave the same within ten days without excepting those who are dependent on the British government. Although this account appears to be tolerably authentic, the undersigned cannot give any credit to it, without receiving a confirmation thereof from his excellency Baron Montegelas, as he is too well convinced of the just and generous sentiments of his electorial highness, to believe that his highness could have consented to such a demand from a power which has formerly declared, by the fourth article of its own constitution, that there are not any relations left existing between it and the persons against whom that measure is supposed to be taken; this deprives it of the right to assume any authority with respect to them; a principle which your excellency owned yourself, at a time when it was in agitation to prohibit in this country the decorations of the French Monarch. The undersigned is the more justified in his supposition, that he must have been misinformed on this subject, as knowing how sorely the feeling heart of his electorial highness must be afflicted, if obliged to exercise any rigour towards persons, against whom no cause of reproach can be alledged; unless it be a reproach, that they have shewn themselves so firmly devoted to their duties, and to that sovereign house with which his electorial highness formerly stood connected in so many respects.

" The undersigned is moreover convinced, that it could not escape the enlightened wisdom of his electorial highness, that a similar exercise of rigour, against those respectable, and already so unfortunate persons, would form a rueful example of the fate awaiting those who, in a moment of danger, are inclined to remain true to their lawful sovereign; and with example may induce them to swerve from their duty, at the very moment when a sovereign stands most in need of the efforts and actual proofs of their attachment.

" The undersigned has therefore, the honour to request Baron Von Montegelas to clear up his doubts on this subject, and to inform him, whether the measure in question will extend to the officers of the late Condean army, who are attached to the British government, that he may be enabled to acquaint his court thereof, and to await the commands of his sovereign accordingly.

" The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to request Baron Von Montegelas to accept the assurances of his most particular regard, &c.

(Signed) 'FRANCIS DRAKE.'

From the same to the same.

" *Munich*, March 31.

" I have just received a notice of so very extraordinary a nature, but which is so important of itself, and from the consequences which may result, from it, that though I am very far from crediting it, I think it a duty I owe to my sovereign, to whom my person and services belong, as well as to his highness the elector himself, immediately to inform your excellency thereof. The said notice is in substance to the following purport: the seizure of the British minister at Munich is in agitation, in the manner of that which took place with respect to his highness the duke of Enghien, at Ettenheim, in the territory of the Elector of Baden, with but this difference, that the second seizure will not be effected by a body of troops, but by men secretly sent to Munich, and its neighbourhood, by different roads. With respect to the moment and particulars of the execution, I have no detailed accounts; and I own to your excellency, that the difficulties of the enterprise appeared to me from the first too great, the project itself too extravagant, and at the same time too dreadful to be fully convinced of its existence; on the other hand, it cannot be concealed, that the example of events which have very recently occurred as it were under our eyes, are little calculated to inspire confidence. However this may be, and little as this notice has affected me personally, yet it appears to me, that I should be transgressing the duties which my post as a public minister require, if I neglected informing your excellency thereof forthwith, that you may be enabled to take in time such measures as the case may require, and to avert, by proper acts of precaution, the unpleasant result which might arise, even from the attempt to execute a design of this nature. I beg your excellency to accept the assurance, &c.

(Signed) "FRANCIS DRAKE."

From the London Gazette of July 13.

RATISBON, June 30.

The sitting of the Diet begins by degrees to deserve some attention. On the 25th of this month, the convention lately concluded between the Duke of *Oldenbourg*, in his quality of *Prince of Lubeck*, and the city of that name, became the subject-matter of a declaration from his British majesty in support of his ancient rights; and this declaration has been followed by a counter declaration on the part of the Duke. In the following sitting of the Comitial Assembly on the 27th, Brunswick Lunenburg interfered more seriously respecting a negociation of the [illegible] Bentheim-Heinfurt with the French government, to obtain of the latter the cession of the county of Bentheim, one of the dependencies of Hanover. The Baron *De Reden*, the king of England's Representative at the Diet, has on the