can be ready at every point, and conquer them as opportunities, and in the meanwhile endeavour to defend into a million. On their, collected from the parts much conquered, it is impossible proceedings to be travelling, to be, it is bell to try and only to meet the aid attack but if it surrounded to the permanently to maintain the defence mill regulars may be engaged to relieve them, and, if they cannot succeed, it is important that we should, at every fight, continue to amend the defeats, which have time to time been thrown in the lines for repulsing the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect, nor fit and we may, at any moment, repeate, until we can by we may demonstrate to the militia, which the good of the country can never done.

It is but the number in the militia first, we, has full fifteen, or twenty, the pay of the militia, it is to be perfected and without the accomplishment of which, the pay of regular, may be effectually the Militia, has been done, with so confusionably good an effect, as to animate Europe, Britain, and to justify to hope that, at no difficult day in India will be placed on such a footing as cannot fail, if necessary, to give to the world a of a regular army.

CURTIUS.

From Jackson's Register.

IN the opinion of many, it may be thought not a seasonable moment to introduce, with effect, any thing which can be hoped to awaken in the citizens of North America Sentiments, to make a small attempt towards improving our manufactories; yet it may not be improper to hint, in the interim, the hints, resulting from which, are the Causes of National prosperity. If may be find, that our Cases are GAINED by exporting cotton (the principle article of our exports) we have heavily thus by the manufacture of it; at the present time, the opinion may be just, but I will ask, how will we be of cultivation of it, should increase if our cotton years to come, in proportion as it has for as many years? Surely it cannot continue an object worthy of the attention of either planter or merchant; whereas, if the overplus were manufactured at home, in the time would remain advantageous, would our citizens would be gaining a small share of manufacturing; and in case of war, we should be able to raise as more than is necessary for demand; we should be at an advantage, may be produced, by the efficiment of manufactures, which I refused of war imperatives nothing less than strengthening the hand of our nation. It is well known, that in the Eastern States wool can be raised with great facility and the exchange of that article for cotton, will be the cause of *uniting interests*; not which both are advanced, our national compact will every day become stronger and stronger, it will still, where is that spirit of independence, of which we as a nation is much proud? Do we not depend on Great Britain for every article of clothing, and indeed for many of the mod. Bindy necessaries of indulgence? Where we view the critical situation of affairs in Europe, we may admit doubts, whether we can be much longer hoopted together with the manufactures of Great Britain, for even now fault is the foundation of that friendship, in consequence of the numerous of an unhappy country, that her fingers are drawn from their accustomed avocations, to perform a needlessly military duty, which, if the needlessly Bonded are continued, will be the means of depreciating her manufactures: Altogether letting aside the probability of an invasion, large armies of America does it not behove you to *ask think on those things?* For by encouraging our manufactures, we may be prepared at an advantage to one common country, we ask now incapable of calculating. If the government of the states shall not conceive it to be their duty to make any advances in this interesting subject, be pleased to give it to understand that they consider it an object not unworthy of attention; let the fortitude particular be ascribed; and if this hint and is generally fit, perhaps one flip may be taken toward the attainment of another. Big enterprise of which though it is not in the day of shall who begun the work, will not be safe defeated. Admiral Jervis, by skill vessels, naval names, and render a grateful tribute to your memory, for a beacon of no less magnitude, than the establishment of the Union on an impenetrable basis, whose church will continue to be a Gloriously Wife, but unable to defend Mankind.

A FEDERALIST.

A gang of thieves is now before the Criminal Tribunal, at Lyons; they were taken in the magazine of a rich merchant there, Colonel Fleurly, in the very act of carrying away several bales of silk. Their Chief called Dufour, has finished by shooting and cheating for 16 years past, or since the beginning of the revolution. In 1792, however, he sufficiently became a famous Jacobin, and a friends patriot; and in 1793, and 1794 in the time of the revolution of Lyons, he condemned to many Lionese people to death, and who confiscated their property. Of their confiscations, he appropriated to himself four millions of livres, 166,000, went to Paris, bought a house, kept his mistress, lived all fortune monsters and fashionable people to his ball, rooms, dressed in the most fashionable, and called Robert, from whom he was divorced in 1799, to court a young Mademoiselle Dufour, and to cover the crime of bigamy, but in the interval, having met with a thief, rogues, more clever than himself, he was cruelled to gambling hazles, and plunder of his pillager. Being reduced to the main point, in which the rewards of his crimes, he collected together the differentiated Terrorists or Jacobins out of prison, and formed a gang of thieves, coiners and forgers, and refused to take patriots places defined for them by a decree of the Convention, after Robespierre and his gang were cut off, and for France if they never had quitted. Some of his accomplices have already been discovered, among the Chief of the gallies; but Dufour himself but his thieves escaped the fetches of the police, where a thousand pounds reward for his bitch lovers. His plan for his left robbery was excellent. He had hired several houses in the river Rhone, and the quay of which Plinicle's magazine is situated. He had spliced, at twenty feet distance between each, two countries, in case of alarm, and entered through the cellars of the house, in the morning of the 19th of May, the magazine with bale ropes. The hired boats were manned by a gang of Jacobins, amongst of whom he ordered 6 to join him, and had 12 policies with him in the magazine, and 6 in the boats, waiting upon contents. At a certain signal, however, five Police agents, and eight gens-d'armes, rushed from the adjoining doors, ahead ward and captured Dufour, and their thieves within doors, would other police agents and gens-d'armes detained the number of them on the quay and in the boats. He had the impudence before the Tribunal, to claim an intimate acquaintance with an Emperor and Empress, having treated them both, when they passed by Lyons, in April 1799. He even pretended to pull in his Emperor's promise of a place in the Prefecture, and of a pension, or revenue, though found Bonaparte, was *unable* to pay, and, he was ashamed to mention to confess. He has acknowledged before the Tribunal, that, besides the four millions of livres, he has appropriated to himself at Lyons ten years ago, Rewbel had procured him opportunity by council, to the amount of many millions more, which have gone were lost by his within 18 months, at Gambling Houses, gaiety at Paris. He only 24 years of age, and will probably pass the remainder of his days in Prison, unless he will be not obtain the pardon of the Emperor, for which he hopes.

LONDON, August 1.

It is now positively affected, that Bonaparte has threatened the North and Mediterranean Seas at war, if the Grand Seignior suffers any more men of war to pass through the Black Sea and the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean.

In consequence of the Emperor of Russia having taken Louis XVIIth under his immediate protection, in the present state of the Prussian Cabinet, we tremble. We pledge ourselves for the truth of the intelligence we communicate, that Bonaparte has written to inviting his majesty to quit the Prussian territories, and to retire upon the Rhine, and that, if he should refuse, the King of France and Navarre; and concluded his letter with a politive affirmance, that he would declare himself very speedily in a more signal manner. This information was transmitted to his country by Louis XVIIth, the Exile, to his brother Monsieur. Every occurrence that has taken place within the last twenty years, has, in the opinion of Rulia to the unfortunate brother of the murdered Louis, been the effect of the Jacobin Revolution, for the fallen fortunes of his illustrious house. It is the result of a determination of Bonaparte to force Europe by one blow, conformed war, from the grave and Rulia's dominion fire, we should, have difficulted to Paris, and to prevent the Emperor Bonaparte, and to the other nots has been, or is about to be, sent to the Jail of Rutbusdeilinge.

The Emperor of Russia, is the guarantee violated and disregarded, and the peace of the continent deliberate, because, in the year 1799, he has, in consequence of the Allies, attack in Hanover the foreign invaders, combat and pursue them to Holland, or to France, could the German Empire then be held to be at peace, when three foreign nations were fighting for one of the German States? And has not the Emperor of Russia, as a guarantee, and the King of England, as sovereign, more right, may it is their duty, to deliver Germany from the invaders, than France to attack it without provocation, and to oppresh it without influence? Their conditions, and others of the same description, are of such a nature, that they call upon all the members of the Diet, and upon the Supreme chief of the German Empire, to take from due flegs to force the Emperor Bonaparte to evacuate the German territory, as in a contrary case, then nations, enemies, and consequently, tremendous, may extend the evils of the war, and involve the continent in all those evils which have been already produced from the ambition of France during the last twelve years. United, they are perfectly reasonable, in the government which knows and respects no laws but the of power, and which oppresses Europe with its cruel and heavy letters.

WANTED.

ONE good PRESSMAN, and one good COMPOSITOR, to the office of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It is the wish of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to REPORT THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

AN ACT

Providing for the establishment of semaphoric telegraphs.

BE it enacted by the first and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, that the Mayor be hereby authorized every year within the city of Washington for the sale of all kinds of cattle, goods wares, and merchandise, on the 1st Wednesday of May and November, and to make regulations as the Mayor may prefer, of the Expense of Fairs in the whole due notification.

Given in Council, under my hand in the above act, I do hereby order and direct that the Fairs authorized thereby shall be held annually on the ground appropriated in the plan of the city of Washington for the Mall on the South side of the Tiber, from the Long Bridge at the Centre of the river to the river Potomac, and that the continuance and Fairs shall be kept from five to five, viz. on the first Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in May and November.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

September 14—

FOR SALE

A NEGRO WOMAN, with her three children, she is about 25 years old, and durable cook, washer and house maid, very pretty, front girl. Her elder can about 8 and her youngest about 18 months old. They are offered for sale from the necessity of raising a sum of money. They will, probably, need very cheap. Enquire of the printer.

October 8—tf

Pursuant to a decree from the Court of Chancery I shall sell at Public Auction in the town of Pickaway on Thursday the first day of November next—

ALL the Real estate of Thomas Clagett, Esq. late of Prince George's county deceased, consisting of about one hundred and twenty quarter of eighteen hundred acres, of which the beneficial and highly improved Lot in the town of Pickaway is a part. Their lands are generally of the best description, and the farthest is about three miles distant—They will be divided into parcels to make it more convenient to purchasers. The whole is a good fertile soil, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, and land grain. The particular or purchases of the whole or any part, will be required to pay with approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon in four equal instalments, the first one to be due at the end of the ensuing year, and the other at the end of the three years from the day of the sale, and the purchase money (and not before) the trustee will convey the land and give the bond and notes free from all claim of the heirs or the said Thomas Clagett.

THOMAS DUCKETT, Trustee.

Prince George's county,

September 26—tawtdsf

NEW Store.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business in the house formerly occupied by

MR. QUINN, F. Street

And has at his store, a general assortment of dry goods, Groceries, wines and liquors

Porter,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Queensware, Glasses and Glass,

Flour, Corn, and Corn-meal,

Oats and Chopped rye,

Candles and Soap by the box,

Country whiskey by the barrel, and a few cellars of genuine old Irish whiskey.

All of which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

THE HIGHEST prices given for country produce, CASH.

FRANCIS CLARK.

Aug. 22—tf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19.

The following letter is taken from the Nashville Impartial Review, which translated it from the Jerby Gazette. To every American, who considers it genuine, it will be extremely interesting.

LETTER

FROM GENERAL MOREAU

TO HIS

BROTHER, A TRIBUNE AT PARIS:

Bargen, July 6.

"An express has brought me a permit to pass some days here with my wife and child. Of the officers who conducted me, there remains only Hamill, who has been extremely attentive, and who will accompany me to the port from which I am to embark. What ideas, what recollections have affected me in traversing this fine country, for the purpose of leaving it—perhaps for return!

"It seems as if they had made me pass through it in one of its longest dimensions to increase my regret. Gilm Brown, my friend, for I shall ever find in family affections refuses sufficient to support the evils which fortune has in store for me. I cannot prefer the end to these I shall exclusively deliver myself. I know that my contemporaries thinks me a man of weakness and want of resolution—of receiding from death, and of almost following the clemency of Bonaparte. Posterity will judge more justly—it will estimate all that was painful, and even heroic in the lot of a man, who, exposed for a man, who had acquired fame there of military glory, & who was accustomed to obey only the dictates of his field. I acknowledge that the idea of mounting a Cuffold, after exchanging all the sights of a long and enchanting life, filled me with terror. I did not find myself called upon to be a spectator, by any of those treatments that makes some men brave whatsoever is ignominious and cruel. I long ago have renounced all endeavours to give liberty to my country: I believed it had arrived at a state of maturity for liberty itself; and although I was far from supposing the means by which the reports of the accusation would be made, I always to devote myself to procure more favorable ones. I had gaid my debt to my country—I remained long after fifteen citizens to discharge theirs to me. My rank was finished—their duties begun. I have been without ambition, and refused a despotic government to be established, if they, it, or fortunes fear it then said that unless the Bonaparte family accepted this government without much repugnance; if they were all sincerely, and with a good faith, I (I) was as far from, to little accustomed to obedience, to be fitted for to independent political conditions, to discover yet the attempt of giving them another Bonaparte.

"In this state of things, possessing that kind of ambition which does not lead to the pursuit of dangerous ones, but that rigues nothing to create them; not favored with that lenity of duty to which the ambitious sometimes, with exalts every frenzy and rifques every chance, I found nothing in my breast of my imagination that could tempt me to forfeit I was about to make, or difficulties from the horrors of the fearful situation, in which I was placed. I glory perfected to me a death useful to my country and honorable to myself. I have, that I have been a spectator of military fame alone; that I was content with the portion of it I had obtained—that I have never been a spectator of those which is acquired by other talents and forcelles. It is just to say, that for the preservation of your lives I should be forced to interfere with the interior regulations of an illustrious state, regulated by our ancestors. It is for wise, fiderate and thoughtful to decide, that a man who has acquired great military glory, should justly, with every respect of ambition. Money to the country that shall be governed by him.

"You could not have known that before I quitted Paris I had the Dominions. At the moment of departure, they announced to me his intention, that I was to be carried before him—he recognition he gave me was a little derogatory to Imperial Majesty. He was to the quiet with his brother Joseph, and advanced towards me, and with a slight inclination, "General Moreau," said he, "I have defied to fire you, to know if before you quit France, you have any wish to form or any request to make of me. You may believe that in every thing that has pass, my heart often felt for the situation you was placed in by your impudence, and in which, not to interfere with the course of the laws, an imperial tribunal, called me to days past—I have, in the interim, to the chilly unhappy affairs I have taken care that they shall not be *renewed*; I, in the interim, shall survey life—the time I have consecrated to the good of France, and which I expect, for some time to come *needfully* for its repose. In all this affair I have forgiven much; and I declare that the fault of which I complain is pale. *General Moreau, you have liberty and independence. I do not ask of you, to make any demand, or to write to you in sending you to the United States.* You will there find a new people, and a new and fair dominion, which is inhabit our ancient Europe. *I have often been admirations of performing the more nauglyful but not brilliant part, which Washington has shewn so much fobe for his country.—to much of politics and military talents, that it was not chosen it. It is an inevitable fatal that I should have chosen it. I have chosen it, and forces me at noon & the time time to exhibit every thing which I have established here. I am obliged in fodifficult a situation to do many things against each will. You know that I have not the Ambition but the makes me pay dearly for her fatal. I have forced Magnan, I do not. Bring on roles!" The emperor then embraced him. As much surprised as embarrassed, I left the Palace. Hamilton, I believe, was a courier from Russia was announced. Bonaparte seemed to be much agitated. I have seen Moreau! had he, in simply quitting me, "Ty to my brother Louis, whatever you have to say to me—he will be a stranger to you." I should pass the favor of retiring fame days at Bangen; and it is this favor that I request you the pleasure of writing to you."*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Savannah, dated, August 9, 1804.

"The French *Republicans* of four fall of the liers, and five frigates, gun of 28 all harbor on the 4th inst. Admiral Graves, was the 3 ships of them—in a few hours there was not a Republican left in the harbor. He would be able to give a very good account of them."

FESTIVAL.

On the 6th July, 1804, the citizens of St. Louis, and the inhabitants of the Louisiana, and of the neighboring Settlements assembled on the hill near the village of Cahokia, to celebrate the festival had been provided by Madame Valle, widow of the late commandant of the Cahokia. The day was ushered in by the discharge of fireworks rounds of cannon—and 50 of the most respectable inhabitants of the country, assembled at celebration.

Thomas Walter Fenwick, at the request of the company, acted as President, and Rufus Ballon, Esq. as Vice-President. Tebrities joy prevailed every heart, truly it was the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

The table was decorated with fruit were been honored on this side of the Mississippi, the ladies being waited on, and attended towards every one, and of the repast with the gentlemen. Under the bower a table of coffee being provided, the company, after dinner, were delighted by the melody of their voices, and the enchanting music that was produced by the harmonious blending fields being covered with the wheat, to beat, and adorned with nature's flowers, the scene was enchanting indeed. The ladies retired at sunset, under a volute of seven guns—and a ball was opened at the Government House on Madame Moreau. After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The Union—May it ever remain be honored on the web of the Mississippi.

2. The President of the United States—We have read of kings, princes, and statesmen, *being lightly forgotten* of the people, but we believe more true to than the Republican JEFFERSON.

3. The majority of the Congress—For exercise of the Republicans throughout the union, a convincing proof of the wisdom and justice of their measures.

4. The Judiciary.

5. Columbia—Cannot be finished to an intricate of *wealth and liberty*, by becoming citizens of a free government w/ administered.

7. The Federal Constitution—Let it be to splendid as to put it out of the power of any party to dispoint the wishes of the United States.

8. American Lions—Such unto the people who spit at the Gallic keep