has cost 14,000,000 francs; a new costume has been devised for the senators, dignitaries, and grand officers, to be worn on that particular occasion; one part of which is the large Grecian sword, with gold mountings.—The empress elect was purifying herself at Aix la Chapelle. Thus in the interior. Things abroad did not wear such a smiling aspect, Germany, Russia and Sweden, have persisted to refuse the imperial title to Bonaparte. War with the latter was considered inevitable. Ten Russian sail of the line and five frigates have passed through the sound, to join as was supposed, the British fleet. Sweden would accompany the motions of Russia; but the part of Austria and Denmark was not so plainly seen. The British continued a rigid blockade; in the late bombardment of Havre a great many houses were demolished, and a considerable number of lives were lost.

It was reported that Moreau was at Barcelona; but many doubts were entertained concerning this fact, or whether Moreau yet lives. Some assert that he is dead, and that his name is assumed in Spain, until the public can be better prepared for the truth. The letter said to have been written by him to his brother, is found to be, as we expected a fabrication. The gentleman who gives us this information was present at his trial; he states that he was at first unanimously acquitted: but that when Bonaparte heard this decision, at St. Cloud, he wrote a letter to the tribunal, threatening every member of it with his vengeance; and Moreau with final imprisonment.—At the same time more than twenty anonymous letters were daily received, threatening every man with death, who should vote the death of the general. In this awkward predicament, between Scylla and Charybdis they rendered the judgement, which has been announced. Such was the agitation of the public mind for some days before the trial, during its continuance, and some days after it, that Bonaparte did not venture out of St. Cloud for eighteen successive days.—This is the beloved idol of a grateful people!!!

[*Public Ledger.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 20.

Not only the general accounts in the Foreign Papers, but the remarks in the Official Journal of the French government, would shew that the disputes between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and St. Cloud have proceeded to serious lengths, did not the military preparations of Russia shew it too. In these circumstances, the French Government seems evidently desirous to conciliate the Court of Vienna, and to excite its jealousy of the views of Russia. To this object, part of the article which lately appeared in the Moniteur was directed. One passage was remarkable. It was an allusion to the Russian forces lately introduced into the Republic of the Seven Islands. That Republic was erected under the guarantee of France, Austria, the Porte and Russia, and it was recognised in the Treaty of Amiens. The Moniteur says that, if it appears that this Republic is incapable of governing itself Russia goes out of the position in attempting to usurp them "*as nature has designed them for Austria or the Porte, unless the project of Catharine, which was abandoned in consequence of the French Revolution, spring up from its ashes, and the Turks be destined to repass into Asia.*"

This passage betrays a great deal of the sentiments of the French Government, or perhaps it is meant as a threat of the hostility which the projects of Russia will encounter from France, should a misunderstanding arise between the two powers. In the first place it is very distinctly insinuated, that Russia goes out of her position if she attempts any settlement or political influence in the Mediterranean. Russia, it is asserted, is neither the fit Protector, nor sovereign of the Seven Islands. *It is Austria or the Porte.* Here is a line very artfully thrown out to Austria. It is known that for many years past a sort of mania has possessed the Court of Vienna to become a maritime power. All the old projects attempted in the low countries are on every account destroyed. The Adriatic and the Archipelago are the only seas in which an Austrian navy can be formed. Venice, for this reason, was a tempting booty, and the Seven Islands would be a most desirable acquisition. France throws out the hope that Austria may obtain them. "Nature has destined them for Austria or the Porte."—In this statement there is held out to Austria the prospect of a growing maritime power of which Russia will be the rival, if Russia is admitted into the Mediterranean. It is thus that Talleyrand labors to prevent all co-operation between the Imperial courts, and to sow dissention between them.

If it be true that any part of this system of Catharine respecting the Turkish Empire remains, the declaration of opposition to that scheme, which is now announced by France, must alarm the Russian politicians of the old school. In fact, the French politicians made it a substantial ground of charge against their own monarch that it permitted the projects of Catharine to proceed without interruption. France, we may be well assured, never will suffer those plans to be revived or to be carried into execution, at least without a compromise in which she herself would obtain something desirable. Talleyrand, in this instance, again denounces a formidable threat against Russian ambition. France was formerly, and will again become, the protector of Turkey, at least if the latter is to be assailed by a foe that would not divide the spoil, and France is the only efficient protector of Turkey.—Here, therefore, is a menace of what France could do against Russian ambition, and a hint of what she could do to advance it.

The whole of the expression convey a profound meaning. Politicians will ponder them with attention; & not few are inclined to think Russia will not proceed to extremities with France, or that the war will not be prosecuted with sufficient vigour, because a strong party exists in Russia decidedly hostile to any line of policy which is not likely to promote the permanent objects of Russian ambition, but on the contrary is likely to defeat them.

August 21.

Some French and Dutch papers arrived yesterday, from which we have extracted some curious articles. The Moniteur contains a pretended letter from Constantinople, the style of which leaves no doubt of its being Parisian fabrication. It displays an anxiety that removes all doubt with respect to the serious misunderstanding that exists between the courts of St. Petersburgh and St. Cloud, and which goes in a material degree to prove, that the period of actual hostilities between those powers, is far less remote than some of our politicians affect to believe. With respect to Austria, some displeasure, on the part of the French government is also pretty clearly manifested. The emperor Francis, it seems, has, by purchase, added the town of Lindau to his territory; and the style in which this transaction is detailed in the Dutch Journal, evidently under the influence and controul of Gallic agents, shews plainly that the Corsican does not view the present conduct of Austria in an amicable or favorable light. Besides these circumstances, we find, that the king of Sweden, pursuing his journey, is expected to have an interview with the emperor of Germany, at the camp of Moravia, at which the archduke Charles and John will be present. Interviews between crowned heads seldom take place for trivial objects.

London, Aug. 22.

PRUSSIA AND THE CONTINENT.

In letters from Vienna, St. Petersburgh, and Stockholm, the impolitic conduct of Prussia is censured, and regarded as the principal cause of the present unsettled and oppressed state of Europe. It was, no doubt, in hopes of escaping the general wreck, that Prussia abandoned her allies to it, in 1795, and signed at Basle a treaty of neutrality, which was to put an end to her anxieties, and dangers; but situated as affairs now are, to remove a difficulty is not to overcome it; on the contrary, it is to increase it. The emperor has not lost a battle, which did not rebound on the throne of Prussia; Bonaparte has not distributed an indemnity, obtained a conquest, or extorted a concession, that did not shake the pillars of all lawful sovereignty. The neutrality of Prussia has conspired to extend the progress of revolutionary conquests and subversions. It has augmented the audacity, supported the ambition, and organised the usurpation of Bonaparte, and with it the slavery and misery of the continent. To what does Prussia owe her transient calm? to the indifference with which she views the ravages of a Political tempest, which is rapidly advancing towards herself. Bonaparte, busy in destroying Europe, by piece meal, does not disturb the precious slumber of an intimidated king, while he is pulling down monarchies and republics, grand duchies and electorates. But soon armed from their spoils, with their population and their riches, he will undoubtedly crush the isolated power, who shall have coolly looked on, while her bulwarks were destroyed.

The cabinet of Berlin, as well as all well informed politicians, foresee this catastrophe. It would be to suppose the Prussian ministry destitute of understanding, to believe them still under the dominion of illusion; but the torment of this foresight is the necessary effect of their peace with France, and their connections with Bonaparte. We will venture to say more; it is their chastisement.—The king of Prussia's three hundred thousand soldiers, his ten millions of subjects; the allegiance of the one and valor of the other; the abilities of his generals, and the sagacity of his ministers, would have thrown a decisive weight into a confederacy of public safety; but they will not add that of a grain of sand, on the day when Prussia shall behold Bonaparte, the French republic and the revolution, advancing a-breast, against her tardy resistance. She repels her natural allies, seems to blush at her union with the oppressor of nations and of kings; dares neither fight against him, nor accept his assistance; traces the line of demarkation against the Colossus, that bestrides the continent; loses herself in chimerical fears; shuts her eyes to the nearness of her danger; cannot satisfy Bonaparte, but by joining in his enormities, and will fall a victim to her irresolution; if the powers whom she refuses to assist, be immoveable as herself.

"Attila," says Montesquieu, "made a constant traffic of the fear of the Romans:" If we were to compute what cowardice has lost the continent in contributions, plunder, exactions, loans, requisitions, gratuities, indemnities, pecuniary redemptions, and useless expences, to preserve or obtain peace, we should find funds adequate to twenty campaigns. When to the notes presented at Ratisbon, we join a million of Austrian, Russian, and Prussian soldiers under arms, we very well see, that they are not the French who are subjugating Germany, and who have enslaved Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, who, in the south of Europe, make Spain and Portugal tributary, and who, in the north, ruin Hanover, and pillage the Hanseatic cities.

What have these largesses of fear produced? these irrational and ridiculous calculations, by which so many powers keep Bonaparte in pay by the means of their subjection? Many of them are already subverted with the money laid down to purchase their safety. The same fate awaits them all. Has one of them recovered any degree of security? Where is the basis they hoped to acquire by treaties? Do we ever negociate with conflagrations or enter into agreements with earthquakes? Has any advantage compensated for the disgrace and ruin attending those intrigues and negociations for a continuance of peace? Is it by raising the contempt of an enemy, that we are enabled to resist him? Is it with diplomatic tatters we repel a revolution, armed with principles, backed with incendiaries, seducers and cannon? We must reveal the secret of the continent. The higher classes of society, dignitaries, opulent proprietors, prelates, generals, ministers, and even more than one sovereign, join in dreading republican tyranny and plunder, less than the risk of resisting them.—They leave them to an irresistable fate; and effeminacy and inactivity conform to a dogma, which dispenses with every effort.—They are the Greeks of Constantinople—When Mahomet II. approached their walls, they deserted their emperor, refused him succours from their wealth, kept treasure for the Ottomans, with which they might have paid armies of defenders, and quarrelled among themselves about the two religions.—It is to this continental fatality, this extraordinary lethargy must be ascribed. Weary of their irresolutions, the Sybarites gave themselves up. Each feeds a hope of individual safety amidst the general destruction. Some of them even compute the tributes, losses, and disgraces, to which they expect to be condemned. But this stoicism is still succeeded by anguish and alarm. To the torment of doubt is added a moral depression, which extinguishes even the will to be delivered from it. Illusion and terror succeed each other in the same day. As without moving, so without pain, do they see empires dissolved in the crucible of the revolution; religion, thrones, senates, dignities, morals, society, and property overthrown. They do not allow themselves to breath a complaint, lest it should be heard on the other side of the Rhine. Prudence enjoins the putting up with humiliations, outrages, and the most disgusting enormities. All energy consists in hiding their heads like the ostrich, and in escaping the revolution by turning their backs upon it. Insult such as the invasion of Baden, the occupation of Hanover, and others which in former times, would have made courts and nations fly to arms, are tolerated, glossed over, and sometimes even assented to. Has any quiet, or at least any security, and hope, been the reward of this turpitude? No: they purchase courage to-day only to tremble to-morrow.—Is an unjust act over-looked, it gives birth to others still more iniquitous; because the measure of tyranny ever exceeds that of cowardice. Neither governments nor individuals are sure of their fate for a month together. They are loaded with the shame of affronts without having the consolation of finding that they lessen their dangers. Uneasiness, therefore, appears upon their countenances: dread annoys the enjoyments of frivolity, and chastises them for their system of selfishness. All sentiment is painful, and the expression of it restrained. Such is the deplorable state into which they are thrown, that, amidst a hundred public papers, and thousands of daily pamphlets, devoted to excuse the crimes of Bonaparte, to applaud his plans, to vaunt his power, to insult his enemies, to contribute to the success of the philosophical fooleries of modern republicanism, not a pen dares to write in defence of social order. Every mouth is gagged, and every truth sealed up by the awe of their complaints. In reading this faithful detail of the unfortunate situation of the continent, how justly proud have not Britons to be, not only of their spirit and unanimity, which prevent the Corsican usurper from being an universal tyrant; but of the prospect, that their endeavours in the cause of honor and virtue, will finally be crowned with success; and that the brave defenders of their own rights will become the generous deliverers of enslaved Europe.

VIENNA, August 4.

On the 18th of July, Semendria was surrendered by famine to the Servian insurgents, and the armed Turks, to the number of four hundred, having laid down their arms, were sent to Belgrade.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.

The Wechabi, who were supposed to be entirely destroyed or dispersed, have appeared again in Arabia with new force.—The young Abdul Wechabi acts as successor to his father, who was assassinated, and has undertaken the siege of Bussorah, though without success; upon which he turned his arms against Mascate, laid waste the plain country, and took possession of the maritime places which lies between those two cities.—His followers have also obtained an advantage over the Pacha of Gedda, who had marched against them. This unexpected disagreeable intelligence has made a great impression on the Grand Seignior, who has in consequence written a very warm letter with his own hand, to the Grand Vizier, in which he reproaches him with having neglected to employ the necessary means for the extirpation of the Wechabis, the enemies of the Mahometan religion; and to secure the holy cities of Mecca and Medina from their attacks. He commands him immediately to take the most effectual measures; and has appointed a former Pacha, who has hitherto resided at Aleppo, to be Pacha of Gedd , and commander of the troops assembled in that vicinity.

New disturbances likewise prevail in Syria. Ismael Pacha, who, since the death of Dg zzi Pacha, has provisionally administered the government of Acre, has refused to resign his authority to Ibrahim Pacha, who is appointed to that post by the Porte; and the Deputy Pacha, who has been sent to Damascus by the latte , to reside there, has been driven away by the Mobillas.

On the other hand, the Reis Effendi, and the ministers of the Porte, have today assured us, that affairs in Egyt are in a most prosperous state; that Hurshid Pacha, according to the latest advices, exercised an undisputed authority in Cairo; that one of the chief Mamelukes, Ali Bey, has fallen into his hands, and been strangled. The accounts, however, of travellers, who arrive from Egypt are by no means so unfavorable. They say that the Delta is entirely in the possession of the Mamelukes; that on account of the numerous bands of marauders in that country, the conveyance of merchandize and commodities from Arabia is greatly obstructed, &c.

June 29.

In the course of this year 4 Russian expeditions have passed the Dardanelles, and proceeded to Corfu. The first which set out in the month of February, consisted of two frigates, three brigs, and a corvette, carrying 600 troops. The second composed of one ship of 50 guns and a corvette, entered the Mediterranean two months ago, and had on board 700 troops. The third anchored here on the 27th of May, it consisted of two ships of 74 guns armed en flute, and three transports, 1,200 men. The day before yesterday, a fourth expedition appeared; the two ships of which it consisted, had on board 1000 troops. The number of men, therefore, who have hitherto come from the Black Sea, amounts to three or four thousand, which added to 1800 in garrison, makes the Russian troops in the Seven Islands amount to five or six thousand men. The Porte is really alarmed, but it conceals its fear.

Charles Love,

HAS for Sale at his Warehouse on Jefferson street (George Town) a general assortment of WINES consisting of

London particular Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Calcabella, and
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Also a large assortment of GROCERIES—All of which he will sell at a fair price and unusually long credit by the pipe or quarter casks.

George Town, Oct. 26—1w

For THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.
THE DEFENCE.

No. XII.

Naval Establishment—Concluded.

In the winter of 1794, after the suppression of the Insurrection, the President addressed Congress in the following animated terms:

"With such demonstrations of affection for our Constitution—with an adequate organisation of the militia—with the establishment of necessary fortifications—with a continuance of those judicious and spirited exertions, which brought victory to our western army—with a due attention to public credit, and an unsullied honor towards all nations, we may meet, under every assurance of success, our enemies from within and from without."

Can any language be more decisive than that which announces that, *without resorting to a navy*, we may meet, under every assurance of success, our enemies from within and from without?

In December 1795, the President draws the following interesting picture of the situation of the United States.

"Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction. While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting and calamitous; in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsion and insurrection; in which many of the arts most useful to society have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose, are alloyed by the sense of heavy and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of government our favoured country, happy in a striking contrast, has enjoyed general tranquility; a tranquility the more satisfactory, because maintained at the expence of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which, however, very pointed remonstrances have been made) being overbalanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral position. Our population advances with a celerity which, exceeding the most sanguine calculations, proportionally augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security. Every part of the union displays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens so light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws;—is it too much to say, that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever before equalled."

Let it not be forgotten that all these happy effects had been produced without a Navy.

Congress had, it is true, in the year 1794, authorised the President to provide four 44 gun ships, and two of 36; but for the express and sole purpose of arresting the depredations of Algerine piracy; and for the liberation of our captive citizens. The law passed on this occasion is uncommonly felicitous to guard against the establishment of a permanent navy under the color of these evils. Its *first* words are: "Whereas the depredations committed by the Algerine corsairs on the commerce of the United States render it necessary that a naval force should be provided for its protection."—And its *last*: "That if a peace shall take place between the United States & the Regency of Algiers, no further proceeding shall be had under this act."

It is important to remark that this law passed on the 27th day of March 1794, immediately after the re-election of Gener l Washington by the unanimous suffrage of America, and when federal principles, unpolluted by party sensations, were in the full tide of successful experiment. Nor were the external affairs of the country by any means flattering. On the Atlantic the war had begun to rage between Great Britain and France, while on our western frontiers the savages were in arms. Still the great, the sole cause of this naval armament was the violences of Algiers; the captivity of our citizens, whose ignominious and harsh treatment roused the national sentiment to effect their liberation and restrain the further injustice of the Dey, Congress expressly direct that as soon as these ends shall be attained, of which peace would be the necessary consequence, no further proceeding shall be had in providing ships of war.

On the 8th of December, 1795, the President announced to Congress the establishment of peace with Algiers, and