Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 8.

Count Zenobio, who arrived in the laſt Packet from Gottenburg, has been ſent out of the kingdom by orders from the government.

A letter from the continent contains the following ſingular correſpondence, which aroſe in conſequence of Madame the Counteſs de Ranzaw being accuſed of ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of the French on which ſhe received the following letter:

ARMY OF HANOVER.

Asselin, captain joined to the staff, and commandant of the town, to Madame la Comtesse de Ranzaw.

Zell, 4 Thermidor, year 12.

Madame—I am credibly informed that you have uſed language which is ſomething more than indecent, with reſpect to the French, and more particularly as it relates to the Generals who command them. If you obſerve ſuch conduct in future, I forewarn you that I have orders to have you FLOGGED at the four corners of the public market place. I ſalute you.

ASSELIN.

The Counteſs de Renzaw, who had reſided at Zell, during nine years, complained of this threat in a letter, which ſhe wrote on the 6th of Auguſt, to Marſhal Bernadotte, from whom ſhe received the following polite anſwer:—

Marshal Bernadotte to Madame La Contesse de Ranzaw.

Head Quarters, Hanover, 24 Thermidor, year 12, firſt of the Empire.

I have to acknowledge, Madame, the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 6th of Auguſt, complaining of the threats which had been employed by captain Aſſelin, who commands in the garriſon of Zell. That officer's conduct appears to me deſerving of blame, and I have ordered that he be puniſhed.

If you had addreſſed yourſelf to general Dumet, he would have loſt no time in rendering you juſtice. I thank you, Madame, however, for the confidence which you have placed in me—and in return I offer protection and ſafety.

Accept, Madame, the homage of thoſe ſentiments which are due to perſons of your ſex and rank.

E. BERNADOTTE.

September 11.

Private letters from Paris ſtate, that at the Coronation of Bonaparte, as Emperor of the French, a new nobility will be inſtituted, under the title of Patricians, by a Senatus Conſultum, to be proclaimed upon that occaſion. This meaſure will include all perſons, with their families and deſcendants, who, within the firſt ten years of Bonaparte's reign, have occupied, or ſhall occupy the firſt and great places of ſtate, ſuch as Field Marſhals, Commanders in Chief, Generals of Diviſion, Miniſters, Cardinals, Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor, &c. &c.

September 13.

There were no papers received from the Continent in the courſe of yeſterday or this morning, but there were abundance of rumours in circulation, reſpecting the intended operations of the French and Ruſſian armies of the Continent.

It was reported, on the authority of the maſters of ſome ſhips arrived in the river, that a conſiderable body of Ruſſians had landed on the northern coaſt of Holſtein, and that the French had taken poſſeſſion of all the principal towns and ſtrong poſitions in the ſouthern part of that Duchy. If any credit be due to information received in ſo vague and queſtionable a ſhape, the oppoſing armies have moſt probably meaſured their reciprocal ſtrength with each other before this time. But we cannot attach belief to the firſt of thoſe reports. We are perſuaded that Ruſſia will not proceed to actual hoſtility until the departure of her repreſentative at Paris ſhall be officially known at the court of Peterſburgh; a communication which can ſcarcely be made before the middle of this month. The latter report is much more conſiſtent; it is not unlikely but the French might, as a precautionary meaſure, have occupied ſome of the commanding poſitions in that Duchy; but that very circumſtance contains in it the ſeeds of war with Sweden, Ruſſia, and moſt probably with Denmark. Whether it has been done with the concurrence or without previouſly conſulting that court, the proceeding muſt be equally offenſive to Ruſſia and Sweden. They are bound to protect the Daniſh territory, if it ſhall be tyrannically violated; and if the occupation is connived at, it is not to be expected that thoſe Powers will tamely allow their enemy to poſſeſs himſelf of ſo advantageous a poſition.

The maſter of a Daniſh veſſel from Tonningen has declared that a courier from general Bernadotte, commanding the French army in Hanover had arrived in the capital of Holſtein, with a notification to Prince Charles of Heſſe, the Governor, "that his Duchy would be immediately occupied by a French army, ſhould the Daniſh government allow a ſingle company of Ruſſian ſoldiers to land there:" but offering at the ſame time "to make common cauſe againſt foreign invaders."

This we conſider as more probable than the report of the actual occupation of that, at preſent neutral territory. That violation of the rights of nations may be regarded as deferred at moſt, for whenever an open rupture ſhall take place with either Ruſſia or Sweden, it may be expected that extraordinary ſteps will be immediately taken by the French army.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Hamburg mails arrived yeſterday. The intelligence which they bring is ſuperceded by accounts of a more recent date, which we have received by the Paris papers to the 2d, and the Dutch to the 6th inſtant.

Thoſe papers contain a great variety of important information, but the article which may be conſidered as particularly intereſting at this momentous criſis, when the ſtate of Europe, and with it the condition of civilized ſociety trembles in the balance, relates to the certainty of an immediate rupture between Ruſſia and France:—M. D'Oubril, the Ruſſian charge d'Affaires, has quitted Paris.

His departure is not mentioned in the French official paper, but the fact admits of no doubt, as it is inſerted in ſeveral of the ſmaller Paris papers. Whether it was in conſequence of an unſatisfactory anſwer to the note which he was underſtood to have preſented ſhortly after Bonaparte had left the capital, or ſome peremptory order lately received from his court, we have no means of aſcertaining, as the fact is barely mentioned, without any comment whatever.

The Emperor of Germany has declared himſelf hereditary Emperor of Auſtria; and has ſent new credentials to his miniſter at Paris, acknowledging the new Emperor Bonaparte.

Bonaparte, after having paſſed ſix weeks in reviewing and marſhalling his troops and arranging all his immenſe preparations for the invaſion of this country, has at length taken his departure from the coaſt. Moſt of his Miniſters, and all the foreign Ambaſſadors, had left Paris, for the purpoſe of meeting his Imperial Majeſty at Aix-la Chapelle, and of witneſſing all the honors and flattery which the conſtituted authorities will no doubt, profuſely pour on the modern Charlemagne. The period of his ſtay in that city is not mentioned, but there is no proſpect of his immediate return to the coaſt, as we find that he was to continue his journey to Bonn, Coblentz, and the principal cities of the newly acquired departments on the left bank of the Rhine. Upon whom the command of the army of England, and the proud diſtinction of planting the bonnet rouge, or the French Imperial Eagle on the tower of London, is to devolve, ad interim, we are unable to conjecture from any thing that occurs in the Paris Journals. Indeed we ſhould not be ſurpriſed if the motion of the French army to this ſide of the waters had been poſtponed ſine die, for we find that conſiderable preparations have been making at Straſburg for the reception of his Corſican Majeſty, from whence it was expected he would repair to Paris. The anniverſary of his uſurpation (the 9th November) is only two months diſtant, and as it is generally ſuppoſed that he means to conſtitute this alſo the anniverſary of his coronation, it is not probable that he will, in the interval, expoſe his army to the poſſibility of any diſaſters which may affect his preſent popularity.

According to private letters from the Hague of the 1ſt. inſt. as ſoon as his majeſty the King of Sweden received information of the libel which Bonaparte cauſed to be inſerted in the Moniteur, he immediately diſpatched a courier to his Charge D'Affairs at Paris, Mr. Ackerbiad, with orders for him to quit France without taking leave. At the ſame time orders were ſent to Stockhold intimating to Bonaparte's Charge D'Affairs there, that his preſence could be diſpenſed with in Sweden. All political relations have therefore ceaſed between Sweden and France; but the Swediſh conſul, gen. Seigneul, continues ſtill to reſide at Paris for the protection of commerce of the Swediſh ſubjects with France. It is, however, ſuppoſed upon the continent, that Napoleon, in a fit of paſſion, will ſoon order him away, and declare war againſt Sweden.

Another report is, that the Ruſſian, Swediſh and Daniſh miniſters have quit Paris.

Our private correſpondent at Hamburgh has furniſhed us with the following commucation:—"General Berthier is daily expected in this city from Hanover to demand, under the pretence of a loan, another pecuniary contribution of 1,500,000 marcs banco. The French camp near Lunenburg is to receive conſiderable reinforcements.

STATE PAPERS,

Relative to the new aſſumption of title by his Imperial Majeſty Frances II. Emperor of Germany.

VIENNA, Auguſt 15.

"His Royal, Imperial, Apoſtolic Majeſty arrived in this city on the 10th inſtant from Baden, to aſſiſt at an extraordinary conference of ſtate, at which were preſent his royal highneſs the arch-duke Charles, the arch-duke Palatine of Hungary, the chancellor of Hungary, that of Bohemia and Auſtria, that of Tranſilvania, the Tavernicus of Hungary, and the Preſident of the chamber of Finances and of the Bank.

"In conſequence of the ſupreme determination which has been declared in this council of ſtate the following Patent is publiſhed:

PATENT.

"We, Francis II. by the Grace of God, elected Emperor of the Romans, always Auguſt, King of Germany of Hungry, and Bohemia, of Gallicia, Podomeria, &c. Arch-duke of Auſtria, Duke of Burgundy and Lorrain, grand duke of Tuſcany, &c. &c.

"Though we have already attained by the Divine will, and by the choice of the Electors of the Roman and Germanic empire, to a dignity which leaves no room to deſire any augmentation of titles and conſideration, it is, however, our duty, in our quality of chief of the Auſtrian houſe and monarchy, to provide for the maintenance and preſervation of that equality of hereditary titles and dignities with the firſt ſovereigns and powers of Europe, which belongs to the ſovereigns of Auſtria, both on account of the ancient luſtre of their houſe, and in regard to the extent and population of their eſtates, comprehending independent kingdoms and principalities, ſo conſiderable, and which have been ſecured to them by poſſeſſion, agreeably to the right of nations, and by treaties.—To eſtabliſh, in a durable manner, this perfect equality of rank, we have determined, and think ourſelves authoriſed, after the example which has been given us in the preceding century by the imperial court of Ruſſia, and that which is now given to us by the new ſovereign of France, to confer alſo on the houſe of Auſtria, as far as relates to its independent ſtates, the hereditary title of EMPEROR. We have therefore reſolved, after mature reflection, ſolemnly to aſſume and to eſtabliſh, for us and for our ſucceſſors, in the unalterable poſſeſſion of our independent kingdoms and ſtates, title & dignity of *Hereditary Emperor of Austria* (as the denomination of our houſe), in ſuch a manner that all our kingdoms, principalities, and provinces ſhall invariably retain the titles, conſtitutions, prerogatives, and relations which they have hitherto enjoyed.

"According to this ſupreme deciſion and declaration, we decree and enact—

"I. That immediately after our title of Elected Emperor of the Romans, ſhall be inſerted that of Hereditary Emperor of Auſtria, after which ſhall follow our other titles of king of Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, &c—then thoſe of arch-duke of Auſtria, Duke of Syria, &c. and thoſe of the other hereditary countries. But as ſince our acceſſion to the throne, there have ſucceſſively taken place, in the poſſeſſions of our houſe, ſeveral changes, which have been confirmed by ſolemn treaties, we at the ſame time make known the undermentioned titles, newly regulated according to the preſent ſtate of things, and our will is that they be introduced and employed in future.

"The title of imperial Prince and of Imperial Princeſs, ſhall be given and conferred with that of arch-duke and arch-ducheſs, as well as royal highneſs, to our deſcendants of both ſexes, and to thoſe of our ſucceſſors in the ſovereignty of the houſe of Auſtria.

"III. As all our kingdoms and other poſſeſſions muſt retain, without reſtriction, their preſent denominations and relations, this is underſtood in particular of our kingdom of Hungary, and of the countries which are united to it, and alſo of ſuch of our hereditary ſtates as have hitherto been in immediate relation with the Germanic empire, which ought in future to preſerve the ſame relations with it agreeably to the privileges granted to our houſe by the emperors our predeceſſors.

"IV. We reſerve to ourſelves the right of determining hereafter the ſolemnities which ſhall take place at our coronation and that of our ſucceſſors as Hereditary Emperor. Thoſe however which were practiſed at our coronation, and that of our predeceſſors, as king of Hungary and Bohemia, ſhall continue to ſubſiſt in future without any change.

"V. This Declaration and ordinance ſhall be publiſhed and carried into execution throughout all our hereditary kingdoms and ſtates, without delay, and in the accuſtomed forms. We have no doubt that all our ſtates and ſubjects will receive with gratitude and patriotic intereſt this diſpoſition, the object of which is to maintain the conſideration of the Auſtrian Monarchy.

"Done at Vienna, the 11th of Aug. 1804."

RATISBON, Auguſt 27.

On the day before yeſterday, the following note was delivered in to the Protocol of the Diet, accompanied by a letter from the Envoys of the Emperor and King, to which was annexed the Imperial Patent.

NOTE.

"The Royal and Electoral Bohemian, and the archducal Auſtrian Legations, have received from their Sovereign, the annexed pragmatical Ordinance, by virtue of which his Imperial Royal Majeſty, as ruler of the Auſtrian Monarchy, has reſolved, purſuant to the example of France, and from the motives therein ſtated, to aſſume the hereditary Imperial title.

"The underſigned Legations do not fail to inform the General Aſſembly of the Empire thereof; and whereas his Majeſty has already iſſued ſpecial letters of notification to all his Co-eſtates of the Empire, he doubts not but they will be received in the moſt friendly view.

"As by this new hereditary dignity no alteration is made in the relations in which the German hereditary ſtates ſtood to the Roman Empire, conformably to the expreſs tenor of the pragmatical ordinance; the underſigned Royal, Electoral, Bohemian and Archducal Auſtrian Legations, have received expreſs orders, preciſely to declare, that no alteration is thereby intended in the political relations and references; but on the contrary, that his Majeſty will take a double conſideration, invariably to continue the friendly, candid, and benevolent ſentiments which he has hitherto endeavoured to ſhew to all his co-eſtates.

Signed

"*Frederick Count Stadion,*

"*Egidius Joseph Charles Von Fahnenberg.*"

"Ratiſbon, Auguſt 24, 1804."

This day the following note was communicated on the part of Sweden:—

NOTE.

"Purſuant to the note received by the general aſſembly of the empire on the 25th inſt. from the illuſtrious Electorial, Bohemian, and Archducal Auſtrian Legations, relative to the Auſtrian Imperial title, the preſent loyal and dutiful legation finds itſelf induced to declare: That whereas his majeſty the king of Sweden certainly takes a ſincere part in any communication tending to the benefit and ſatisfaction of his majeſty the Roman Emperor, and his auguſt imperial houſe; nevertheleſs, his royal majeſty, as well in his quality as a guarantee of the conſtitution of the empire, as alſo particularly as a ſtate of the empire conceives the object propoſed to ſtand in ſuch an inſeparable connection with the compoſition of the Germanic empire itſelf, that the ſame had better be laid before the aſſembly of the empire, not merely as a notice, put as a point for diſcuſſion, that all the members may have an opportunity of expreſſing their ideas founded upon the conſtitution.

Signed

"KNUT BILT."

"*Ratisbon*, Auguſt 26, 1804."

At this day's Diet comitial vacancies were reſolved upon, to laſt to the 11th of November next.

VIENNA, Auguſt 18.

The following note has been tranſmitted by the Vice Court and State Chancellor to the Corps Diplomatic at Vienna:

His Imperial Majeſty has commanded the underſigned Vice Court and States Chancellor to notify to M——, that his majeſty has been pleaſed to aſſume the dignity of hereditary Emperor of Auſtria, and to cauſe himſelf to be proclaimed as ſuch.

M—— is requeſted to communicate this to his court. The Emperor hopes that this communication will be received in a manner perfectly agreeable to the connection which ſo happily exiſts between the two ſovereigns and that the object of the ſame will be conſidered as adapted to public circumſtances. Induced by theſe to aſſume the Imperial dignity, his majeſty is at the ſame time convinced that this reſolution cannot in any manner be detrimental to the relation in which he ſtands to the German empire, and the different countries which compoſe the Auſtrian monarchy.

The underſigned aſſures M—— of his moſt particular eſteem.

His Imperial majeſty has appointed a grand council of ſtate to be held on the 21ſt inſt. under the Preſidency of the principal Chamberlain, the Prince of Stahremberg, and attended by the principal Court Chancellor, and other officers of the court, in which the ceremonial of the coronation and the feſtivities on the occaſion will be arranged.

BOULOGNE, Aug. 21.

His Majeſty the Emperor, ſet out this morning at ſix o'clock, for Etaples, to which he proceeded on horſeback through the Eſtrand. He breakfaſted in his wooden houſe, with the Generals and Colonels of the army; immediately after he went on board the flotilla in the port of Etaples, and examined it minutely. At eleven o'clock he cauſed the different diviſions of the camp, commanded by General Loiſon, to go through their manœuvres.—He was ſatisfied with their appearance and evolutions.—The manœuvres were not finiſhed till five o' clock. It is ſuppoſed that his majeſty will remain ſeveral days in the camps formed in that neighborhood.

From the Democrat.

BOSTON, Oct. 20

"TRIBUTE OF RESPECT."

It is well known to thoſe who are acquainted with the local affairs of this town, that there are a number of characters here who improve every opportunity to diſplay their diſapprobation of our republican government, and to vent their envy and ſpleen againſt thoſe who ſo ably adminiſter its concerns: that their conduct may have the more weight, they have ſumptuous dinners, invite the neighbouring clergy, and talk a great deal of "Virtue and Religion." A meeting of this deſcription took place on Wedneſday laſt, when (as the Repertory ſays) the following *appropriate* toaſts, among others were given.

1. *Our Public Ministers.* In future as formerly, may our firſt intereſts be confided to our firſt characters,

A modeſt ſentiment this:—What do they wiſh to be underſtood by '*first characters?*' we preſume they mean the would-be '*nobility in a hole,*" which their friend who is now (and we hope forever will be) exempted from the burthen of ruling a "refactory people," has dwelt on with ſo much emphaſis.

2. *The administration of Washington and Adams.* The Morning and Evening ſtars of our national glory.

'Raw head and bloody bones!' cries the woman of the nurſery. "The morning and evening ſtars of our national glory," ſay the "well born."—When they ſpeak of the "*evening star,*" again we would recommend the concluſion of the ſentence—as for inſtance thus: The adminiſtration of John Adams, the ſtar that has ſet forever, with him has our vain hopes of Royalty and privileged orders, forever fled; without the fainteſt ray of hope to animate our deſponding hearts. What a dreadful thing that democrats as well as monarchiſts, ſhould forever be in darkneſs—but hark! there is conſolation for the latter; for having excluſively all the religion, they cannot forget that "there is another and a better world."

3. *Our Navy.* May its ſtrength protect our commerce and its glory confound its enemies at Waſhington and Tripoli.

What! have the Tripolitans ſent a fleet to Waſhington?—We have no account of ſuch a diſaſter, and therefore conclude theſe "virtue and talents" gentry meant 'any thing or nothing,' when they drank their bumper for this toaſt.

4. *The Press.* May it always correct public opinion never corrupt it.

The reverſe of this is a melancholy truth, and muſt have extorted a bluſh from thoſe who diſſeminate their baneful poiſon through the monarchical prints in this town; unleſs indeed, (which appears to be the caſe) that a long and continued courſe of venom and detraction has congealed the nobler ſentiments of the heart; and rendered them totally callous to the dictates of honor and juſtice.

5. May thoſe Yankees who cannot indure Federal ſunſhine, go to Louiſiana for moonſhine.

What a mortifying circumſtance this to the rich and avaricious of N. England, that by the wiſdom of our executive in the purchaſe of Louiſiana, an aſylum is provided for the induſtrious huſbandman, both of the old and new world, who ſooner than ſubmit to vaſſalage from their tyrants, like Abraham of old, would take either the right or left.

7. *The Yankee section of the Union.* May thoſe who begin the battle guard againſt being cheated out of the fruits of the victory.

We have very little to fear, at preſent, on this head: although by ſtratagem and intrigue, the enemies of our rights had deceived the honeſt and unſuſpecting republicans, and thereby obtained offices of "honor and profit;" yet no ſooner were their ſchemes unmaſked, than the firſt conſtitutional opportunity to "correct the procedure" was improved to hurl them from power; and we truſt the diſcriminating judgment of the people will there let them long remain.

New Boarding Houſe,

NEXT DOOR TO THE BRANCH BANK,

BY WM. LOVELL.

Fitted in genteel ſtile for Twelve members of Congreſs, well calculated for a family, in the pleaſanteſt and moſt healthy part of the city.

N. B. Good ſtabling.

Waſhington, Oct. 31——6t