instigators of France attempt to excite divisions in that country, and they will find that the government, with a single blast, can eradicate them.

"It is certainly true that the population of Russia, compared with its extent, is rather small; but, this, however, admits of some explanation. In the first place, the population is not equally distributed through the empire; and again, there are parts of Russia which are absolutely uninhabitable. Besides, where is the necessity of augmenting the population of the country? It is the duty of a sovereign to make his people happy, but it is not so clear that it is his duty to increase the number of them. In a moral point of view, war is assuredly a very great calamity, but in a political consideration, it is sometimes a necessary evil, and much good results from it.

"The Russian force at this moment paid and provided, and actually under arms, is even more than sufficient to encourage their sovereign to declare war. It is said that the military strength of this country is embattled on the Persian and Tartarian frontiers; quite the contrary. On their whole line between the Caspian and the sea of Ochety, there are only seven or eight thousand men, and there is no necessity for a man more, if we look to the situation of the country, the number of forts, the immense deserts, and the disposition of contiguous countries. In time of peace, between the Caspian and the Black Sea, there may be about twelve or thirteen thousand men; but at present there are from twenty to twenty-five thousand on account of the peculiar circumstances of the hostility which is carried on in that vicinity. There are moreover, twenty-five or thirty thousand troops on the frontiers of Sweden, and notwithstanding all those deductions, there are still three hundred thousand well disciplined and hardy troops between the Black sea and the Baltic.

"One hundred thousand of such gallant and hardy men, if once landed in Italy, would not be so easily conquered as some of the French politicians are pleased to suppose. Let them only bring to their recollection the gallant atchievements of a handful of Russians, who, in the last war, in one campaign, drove all Italy and Lombardy before them, and they will find that the most renowned French Generals were defeated one after the other, and that, even at Zurich, Russia gained admiration, notwithstanding the faults of her chiefs, and the backwardness of her allies.

"All this serves to prove, that a declaration of war, on the part of Russia, against France, would be sufficiently formidable to encourage the German empire, now crushed by the latter power to occupy the troops of France and by that means to afford an opportunity to Italy, to Switzerland, to Spain, to Portugal, to Holland, and to Hanover, to shake off the Gallic yoke.

"As to the project of invading England, it is an absolute chimera, a castle in the air, which can never be successful: and even were it so, it must prove destructive to the rest of the world. England is at this moment at the highest point of elevation, she can never decline if she continue where she is, for higher she cannot be. But how can England who only exists by her industry and trade, preserve her present situation, unless by upholding the balance of the world? It is then the obvious interest of Russia to assist England, who by its system, should be friendly to all nations; and to repress France, the selfish principles of whose government are inimical to the greater powers of Europe, and oppressive to the smaller."

From a London Paper.

IMPREGNABLE BATTERY.

The proposed Impregnable battery is the invention of Mr. John Gillespie, a native of Scotland. We understand that a meeting was held on Wednesday with this ingenious person, at Mr. Pitt's house, at Putney, and that it is intended immediately to carry his project into execution. The first lord of the admiralty, Sir Sidney Smith, and several other persons, met the inventor at the chancellor of the exchecquer's on the occasion; and certain craft in the river were pointed out on which the machinery is to be erected. We believe this scheme is brought forward under the particular recommendation of Sir Sidney Smith.

It is very much to be regretted, that however succesful our ships on the French coast have been in several important contests, the bravery of our seamen and the conduct of their officers, have often been disappointed in their efforts to attack the foe, by the insuperable obstructions the nature of the coast presented to our shipping. It is presumed that this battery is to be constructed upon vessels drawing very little water, so that our mariners, under its protection, may approach the force of the enemy, and spread that destruction which will utterly defeat the enterprise in which their councils have been so long occupied, and to which their articles have been so long destined.

The battery is so contrived as to be bomb proof; and will carry 32 pounders, or pieces of ordinance of any calibre; it moves on an axis to any point of the compass with the utmost facility; and it is provided with an optical tube by which the engineer is greatly assisted in the direction of his fire. Such we understand, are the advantages of this discovery, and we sincerely wish it may answer the representation given of it by those whose judgment we have no reason to question. While the philosopher will lament the new expedients for human destruct on which ingenuity may contrive, the politician will not neglect to avail himself of those means of defence which are offered to supply the most effectually means of public security.

Egyptian Wheat.

There are few countries from whence the patriotic and scientific traveller may not bring something to enrich or benefit his own. The peculiar qualities of the Egyptian wheat have long been unknown, even to the nations, to which Egypt was formerly the granary; but one of the officers whom the desolating spirit of Bonaparte occasioned us to send there, has brought from thence a few grains of wheat, which are likely to supercede the culture of all others, not only in Ireland, but here. The stem, which for strength and thickness resembles the strongest reed, is about six feet high, having, when nearly matured, a top or head about twice the size of an ear of our wheat, together with smaller ears, branching something in the manner of oats. But what is most important, the stem is peculiarly nutritious for horses, rendering unnecessary the use of hay and corn. It will not be a matter of surprise that all the seed which Mr. Humphries (a gentleman of Dublin, to whom it had been originally presented,) could be induced to dispose of last year, was purchased with avidity for ten guineas per stone of 14lb, nor that he had been offered, and refused eight thousand guineas, by one person, for a crop of nine acres, which is, or was recently standing.

London paper;

RUSSIAN COMMERCE.

Whilst France and England are combating for their reciprocal manufactories, and commercial industry, and exhausting their strength, and diminishing their population, for distant and unhealthy colonies, Russia, without any pretension to internal commerce, or external colonies, grows rich in proportion as its population augments; and twenty years uninterrupted peace will make that extensive empire the most flourishing and powerful in the universe. Vergennes said, "that the fetters of the world were forging in the north." What would have been this Minister's opinion, had he lived to see the official report of the Russian Minister of Commerce, Count de Romanzow! This report, so interesting, though so alarming, to the freedom of the world, contains twenty one articles, in which is published the general state of the Russian trade with foreign nations, or rather the trade of foreign nations with Russia. The 11th and 19th articles are very curious, and ought to be distinguished, as they give an exact account of the benefit Russia obtained from the commerce of transit between Europe and Asia.—These articles are again divided into five parts containing the particulars, concerning—1. the commerce on the Baltic—2. on the White Sea—3. on the Black Sea—4. on the Caspian Sea—and 5. on the Internal Commerce.—During the year 1802, the importations from the Baltic alone amounted to 32,934 410 roubles; and the exportation amounted to 46,917,134 roubles. The clear profit was, therefore, 13 933,716 roubles, to which is to be added the sum of four millions of roubles in gold or silver, imported either in money or in bullion: in a manner that the commerce of the Baltic procures to Russia, annually, a clear gain of near eighteen millions of roubles for raw productions alone. During the same year, the importations to Archangel, and to other ports in the white sea, amount only to 549,732 roubles; whilst the exportations amount to 4 796,017 roubles, or a benefit enormous, considering the importations of the great sum of 4,245,285 roubles. The profits of Russia on the black sea, and on the Caspian sea, are equally great in proportion to its trade on those seas. Do not these facts clearly prove the immense resources of the Russian empire, and that they are as *real* as the danger of all other countries have to apprehend from them, should the sovereign of that empire know his true interest, and continue only for the fourth of a century in peace with all the world? During that time, the trade of Russia must necessarily improve and increase; yes, that period is sufficiently long to collect all the treasures of the universe in Russia, and to reduce England to a state of penury and beggary, which, it is to be wished, for the welfare of mankind, it had never left. The resources of Russia are real, those of England *artificial*; let the English government cease to pay its creditors; let the artificial credit of the English bank lose a too long possessed confidence; Great Britain is ruined without resource, while all the failures or stoppages in the world, the blowing up of the banks of London and Amsterdam, or those of Vienna and Madrid, will not make more impression upon the political, military and financial situation of Russia, than the flames of Vesuvius or the hurricanes on the coast of India. Next to Russia, France certainly possesses within herself the most *real* internal resources; but luxury, the consequence of the height of civilization, to which she *exclusively* is arrived, makes her external and artificial wants greater than those of Russia, yet only *half civilized*. Were not this the case, the English shop-keepers, in the midst of their magazines, crowded with the most elegant productions of India, would be starving. The time, however, when this will be the case, cannot be distant. Our government has already sounded the alarm, shewn all nations their interest, and most ports in Europe are already shut against those tyrants of the seas, who support the extravagance and unnatural pretensions only by the want of spirit, honor and patriotism, in other nations—*Le Memorial Anti Britanniques, by Barrere.*

FEMALE FORTITUDE.

(From Carr's Stranger in France.)

"One evening a short period before the family left France, a party of those murderers, who were sent for by Robespiere, from the frontiers which divide France from Italy, and who were by that arch fiend employed in all the butcheries and massacres of Paris, entered the peaceful village of la Reine, in search of Monsieur O——. His lady saw them advancing, and anticipating their errand, had just time to give her husband intelligence of their approach, who left his chateau by a back door, and secreted himself in the house of a neighbour.—Madame O——, with perfect composure, went out to meet them, and received them in the most gracious manner—They sternly demanded, Mons. O——: she informed them that he had left the country, and after engaging them in conversation, she conducted them to her drawing room, and regaled them with her best wines, and made her servants attend upon them with unusual deference and ceremony. Their appearance was altogether horrible;—they wore leather aprons, which were sprinkled all over with blood; they had large horse-pistols in their belts, and a dirk and sabre by their side. Their looks were full of ferocity, and they spoke a harsh dissonant language. Over their cups, they talked about the bloody business of that day's occupation, in the course of which they drew out their dirks, and wiped from their handles clots of blood and hair. Madame O—— sat with them, undismayed at their frightful deportment.

After drinking several bottles of Champaign and Burgundy, these savages began to grow good-humoured, and seemed to be completely facinated by the amiable and unembarrassed, and hospitable behaviour of their fair landlady.

After carousing till midnight, they pressed her to retire, observing, that they had been received so handsomely, that they were convinced Monsieur O. had been misrepresented, and was no enemy to the good cause; they added, that they found the wines excellent, and after drinking two or three bottles more, they would leave the house, without causing her any reason to regret their admission.

"Madame O——, with all the appearance of perfect tranquility and confidence in their promises, wished her unwelcome visitors a good night, and after visiting her children in their rooms she threw herself upon her bed, with a loaded pistol in each hand, and overwhelmed with suppressed agony and agitation, she soundly slept till she was called by her servants, two hours after these wretches had left the house.

"About the same period two of the children of Mons. O—— were in Paris at school. A rumour had reached him, that the teachers of the seminary in which they were placed, had offended the government, and were likely to be butchered, and that the carnage which was expected to take place, might, in its undistinguished fury, extend to the pupils. Immediately upon receiving this intelligence, Mons. O—— ordered his carriage, for the purpose of proceeding to town. Madame O—— implored of him to permit her to accompany him; in vain did he beseech her to remain at home; the picture of danger which he painted, only rendered her more determined. She mounted the carriage, and seated herself by the side of her husband. When they reached Paris, they were stopped in the middle of the street St. Horie, by the massacre of a large number of prisoners, who had just been taken out of a church which had been converted into a prison. Their ears were pierced with screams. Many of the miserable victims were cut down, clinging to the windows of their carriage. During the dreadful delays which they suffered in passing through this street, Madame O—— discovered no sensations of alarm, but steadfastly fixed her eyes upon the back of the coach box, to avoid as much as possible, observing the butcheries which were perpetrating on each side of her.

"Had she been observed to close her eyes or sit back in the carriage, she would have excited a suspicion, which, no doubt, would have proved fatal to her. At length, she reached the school which contained her children, where she found the rumour which they had received was without foundation; she calmly conducted them to the carriage, and during their gloomy return through Paris, betrayed no emotion; but as soon as they had passed the barrier, and were once more in safety upon the road to their peaceful chateau, the exulting mother, in an agony of joy, pressed her children to her bosom, and in a state of mind wrought up to frenzy, arrived at her own house in convulsions of ghastly laughter."

"Monsieur O——" (from whom Mr. Carr received these relations, at the chateau of the former) "never spoke of this charming woman without exhibiting the strongest emotions of regard. He said, that in sickness she suffered no one to attend upon him but herself; that in all his afflictions she had supported him, and that she mitigated the deep melancholy which the sufferings of his country and his own privations had fixed upon him, by the well-timed sallies of her elegant fancy, or by the charms of her various accomplishments"

"I found myself," (adds Mr. Carr, with a compliment that seems very justly due) "a gainer in the article of delight, by leaving the gayest metropolis that Europe can present to a traveller, for the sake of visiting such a family."

(from the same.)

A little anecdote is related of Bonaparte, which unfolded the bold, and daring character of this extraordinary man in early life; when he was about sixteen years of age, and a cadet in the military school at Paris—by the by, the small distance between this seminary and his present palace, and the swiftness of his elevation, afford a curious coincidence—in the vast plain of the Champ de Mars, the court, and the Parisians were assembled to witness the ascent of a balloon. Bonaparte made his way through the crowd, and unperceived, entered the inner fence, which contained the apparatus for inflating the silken globe. It was then very nearly filled, and restrained from its flight by the last cord only. The young cadet requested the æronaut to permit him to mount the car with him; which request was immediately refused, from an apprehension that the feelings of the boy might embarrass the experiment. Bonaparte is reported to have exclaimed, "I am young, it is true, but I neither fear the power of earth, or of air," and sternly added, "will you let me ascend?" The æronaut, a little offended at his obtrusion, sharply replied, "No, Sir, "I will not; I beg that you you will retire." Upon which the little enraged officer drew a small sabre, which he wore with his uniform, instantly cut the balloon in several places, and destroyed the curious apparatus, which the æronaut had constructed, with infinite labour and ingenuity, for the purpose of trying the possibility of ærial navigation.

Paris was almost unpeopled this day to view the spectacle. The disappointment of the populace, which was said to have exceeded seven hundred thousand persons, became violent and universal. The king sent to know the reason of the tumult, when the story was related to him, the good humoured monarch laughed heartily, and said, "Upon my word" that impetuous boy, will make a brave officer."—The devoted king little thought that he was speaking of his successor.—The young offender was put under arrest, and confined for four days.

This man is certainly the phenomenon of the present times. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that the artillery has furnished France with most of its present distinguished heroes, who have also been bred up in the same military school with Bonaparte. A short time before my arrival at Paris, this great genius, who displays a perfect knowledge of mankind, and particularly of the people over whom he rules, discovered that the Parisians, from a familarity with his person, and from his lady and his family having occasionally joined in their parties of amusement, began to lose that degree of awe and respect for him, which he so well knows how to appreciate, as well as to inspire. In consequence of this, he gradually retired from every circle of fashion and was at this period, almost as inaccessible as a Chinese emperor. The same line of conduct was also adopted by the principal officers of government. He resided almost wholly at Malmaison, except on state days, when only those strangers were permitted to be introduced to him, who had satisfied the ambassadors of their respective nations, that they had been previously presented at their own courts.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of August 24.

[We have been favoured, through the courtesy of a gentleman in this town, with the following extract of a letter from the late General Hamilton, dated New York, 1799, to a relation of his here who had requested to know some particulars of his life. We have no doubt but that it will be perused at the present moment with lively interest.]

"I came to this country at about the age of 16, and having always had a strong propensity to literary pursuits, by a course of steady and laborious exertions, I was able at the age of 19 to qualify myself for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the college of New York, and to lay a foundation by preparatory study for the future profession of the law.—The American revolution supervened.—My principles led me to take part in it. At 19 I entered into the American army as captain of artillery, and shortly after I became by his invitation aid-de-camp to General Washington;—in which station I served till the commencement of that campaign, which ended with the siege of York Town, Virginia, and the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army. This campaign I made at the head of a corps of light infantry, with which I was present at the siege of York, and engaged in some interesting operations. At the period of the peace with Great Britain, I found myself a member of congress by appointment of the Legislature of this state. After the peace I settled in the city of New York, in the practice of the law, and was in a very lucrative course of practice, when the derangement of our public affairs, by the feebleness of the general confederation drew me again reluctantly into public life. I became a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the United States, and having taken part in this measure, I conceived myself to be under an obligation to lend my aid towards putting the machine in motion ——Hence I did not hesitate to accept the offer of President Washington, to undertake the office of Secretary of the treasury. In that office I met with many intrinsic difficulties, and many artificial ones proceeding from passions not very worthy but common to human nature, and which act with peculiar force in republics. The object, however, was effectual of establishing public credit and introducing order into the finances.

"Public office in this country has few attractions. The pecuniary emolument is so inconsiderable as to amount to a sacrifice to any man who can employ his time with advantage in any liberal profession. The opportunity of doing good, from the jealousy of power and the spirit of faction, is too small in any station to warrant a long continuance of private sacrifices. The enterprises of party had so far succeeded, as materially to weaken the necessary influence and energy of the executive authority, and so far diminished the power of doing good in that department, as greatly to take away the motives which a virtuous man might have for making such sacrifices. The prospect was even bad, for gratifying in future the love of fame, if that passion was to be the spring of action. The union of these motives, with the reflections of prudence, in relation to a growing family, determined me as soon as my plan had attained a certain maturity to withdraw from office. This I did in the year 1795, by resignation, when I resumed the profession of the law, (as counsellor) in New-York, under every advantage I could desire. It is a pleasing reflection to me, that since the commencement of my connection with General Washington to the present time, I have possessed a flattering share of his confidence and friendship. In the year 1780, I married the second daughter of Gen. Schuyler, a gentleman of one of the best families of this country, of large fortune, and of no less personal and public consequence. It is impossible to be happier than I am in a wife, and I have eight children, the eldest a son, somewhat passed seventeen, who all promise well as far as their years permit, and promise me much satisfaction.—Though I have been too much in a public life to be wealthy, my situation is extremely comfortable, and leaves me nothing to wish but a continuance of health. With this blessing, the profits of my profession, and other prospects, authorise an expectation of such addition to my resources as will render the eve of life easy and agreeable, so far as may depend on this consideration."

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the last will and testament of Anthony Holmead deceased, will sell at private sale about forty-acres of Land adjoining the city of Washington at the northern extremity of 20th street west. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest situations near the city. having a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole of the city of Washington, Alexandria and George Town, and any person inclinable to purchase this valuable property, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by application to the subscriber near the premises

JOHN HOLMEAD.