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Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.

The Turkish government is busily employed in the equipment of from 30 to 40 ships, among which are 10 of the line of different sizes. It was first intended to equip only 7. This fleet will be ready for sea at the end of the month; the troops that are to be embarked on board the squadron are daily exercised and trained according to the new system.

The Grand Vizier is now employed in putting in motion a great number of troops, which have also been trained and disciplined in the European manner. They are to form a corps de reserve in the rear of the army which is to march into Servia against the rebels.

Moniteur, June 19.

MAY 25.

Count Italinski, envoy of Russia, has announced to the Porte, that his court had resolved to send two ships of war, with French troops, from Sebastopolo to Corfu, and that these ships would arrive within a few days, at the entrance of the canal at Constantinople. The Reis Effendi replied, that the Porte, under the present circumstances, could not grant a passage for these troops without drawing upon itself the reproaches of another great power.

MADRID, May 22.

The signing of a commercial treaty with Prussia, which was nearly concluded, has been postponed on account of the rupture between G. Britain and Prussia.

ITALY, May 26.

Extract of a private letter from Vienna, June 4.

"Though I cannot absolutely vouch for the authenticity of the following letter, which is circulated privately here, yet I cannot refrain from sending you a copy of it, as it is certainly not unsuitable to the character of the man to whom it is ascribed.

"TO THE KING OF BAVARIA.

"*Sir & Brother,*

"I made you a king, and from particular esteem and respect for your person, sent you my ministers at war and able counsellors to organize and direct the administration of your states; yet, though you have enjoyed these advantages full four months, you have done nothing really useful, and I consequently have reason to believe that you do not possess the qualities necessary to govern well. I must therefore advise you to abdicate in favor of your son, of whom I have conceived better hopes. As I wish and expect your acquiescence in this proposal, I shall take care to secure to you a suitable pension.

"NAPOLEON."

NAPLES, May 26.

On Wednesday the French attacked Civitella del Fronto, a post occupied by the troops of the former king, under the command of an Irish officer. The town was carried by assault. The French troops prepared to undermine the fort, for the purpose of blowing it up, but fortunately the effusion of blood has been saved. The garrison, composed of 200 men, surrendered at discretion. The fort is not considerable, but the position is very commanding.

June 3.

Since the taking of the little fortress of Civitella del Fronto, which the French troops carried last month by assault, nothing is left unreduced through the whole kingdom of Naples, Gaeta excepted. This place, which the prince of Hesse persists in defending, is to be attacked with more vigour than has hitherto been used. The army encamped under its walls has been considerably augmented. The works and the trenches before the place are now completed, and very formidable batteries are open upon the place, night and day.

VIENNA, June 2.

From the frontiers of Turkey they write, that the chief part of the Servian army had left the banks of the Drina, and had laid close siege to Belgrade.—They have erected 3 batteries, from which they greatly annoy the garrison. The Turks made a sally, to destroy one of these, but the attempt failed. To judge from the ardour of the assailants and the wants of the garrison, it cannot be expected to hold out long.

HAMBURG, June 30.

The fate of Germany is decided, and the new constitution, projected by Bonaparte, will appear in a few days—Cardinal Fesch is the bearer of it. This free imperial city is fortunately to retain its liberties, under the immediate auspices of the king of Prussia. The whole plan shows that Bonaparte aims at universal monarchy.

ROTTERDAM, JUNE 20.

On Wednesday last, his majesty Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, his royal consort, children and retinue, arrived from Breda, at the ferry of Cattendretch, opposite Rotterdam, where they were received and presented with refreshments by his excellency vice-admiral Verhuel, minister of the marine, conducted by a deputation from the council, by the Mayor and Schepens of that city. On the signal being given by the yatches of the marine stationed there, the guns on the bulwark were fired, the flags hoisted on the great church and other public buildings, on the mills, and by all the vessels in the several havens. On approaching the shore, they were saluted by the repeated acclamations of the spectators. About nine o'clock the same evening, the royal party arrived at the Hague, where their Majesties were received by a deputation of the magistrates of that place.

HAGUE, JUNE 20.

At the audience given yesterday to their high mightinesses by his majesty, every solemnity of ceremonial was observed. They were introduced in the most regular form by the marshal governor of the palace Noguez. The speech delivered by Mr. De Vos Van Steenwyk Tot Den Hogenhof on the occasion was of the following purport:

"SIRE,

"The assembly of their high mightinesses, in whose behalf I have at present the honor to speak, is come in a body to offer their obedience to your majesty, and to felicitate you upon your accession to the throne of Holland. In acquitting themselves of so solemn a duty, they entreat you, Sire, to receive favorably the sentiments of a deserving and every way respectable nation.

"The concurrence of events and circumstances which have overthrown the political system of Europe, has at length involved our country. After sustaining a multitude of shocks, the nation looks for a term to its long agitations, and ventures to hope, that the sceptre confided to your majesty's foresight and wisdom, will restore its happiness and quiet.

"Peace, Sire, is the greatest of Europe's wants; it is especially so of Holland. May the powerful genius of Napoleon the Great give to us, one day, this invaluable blessing!

"Sire!—A nation celebrated for its temperance delights to contemplate in you the model of all the virtues, and gives itself up to the consoling hope, that the paternal care of your majesty for its true interests, will, under the sacred guidance of Providence, invigorate its industry and its commerce, and renovate its ancient glory and splendor. Thus will the present generation and their posterity hail your majesty as the regenerator of the public prosperity."

After the audience of his majesty, their high mightinesses were presented to her majesty the queen. The President addressed her majesty as follows:

"MADAM,

"With the confidence inspired by the graces and affability of your majesty, the assembly of their high mightinesses eagerly entreats to present to you their homage and respect.

"Permit us, madam, to join your majesty in the vows and congratulations we have just borne to his majesty the king.

"May the general welfare, which will be the constant object of the cares of his majesty, your august spouse, long prove his happiness, and the happiness of your majesty, and of all the royal family."

Both these speeches were received in the most gracious manner by their majesties. The administration of the departments of Holland, the deputies of several other local administrations of the kingdom, and the staff officers of the navy had also formal audience of his majesty.

The following is a copy of the speech delivered by his majesty to their high mightinesses:

"GENTLEMEN,

"When the national deputies came to offer me the throne which I ascend this day, I accepted it under the conviction that it was the wish of the whole nation—that the confidence and the necessities of all called me to it.

"Relying on the intelligence, zeal, and patriotism of the principal public functionaries, and particularly on yours, gentlemen the deputies, I have fearlessly weighed in my mind the misfortunes of the nation in their fullest extent. Animated by the strongest desire to promote the welfare of this good people, and entertaining a hope that I should one day attain that end, I stifled those sentiments which, till then, had been ever the object and happiness of my life. I have consented to change my country, to cease to be solely and entirely a Frenchman, after having passed my whole life in performing, to the best of my ability, those duties which that name prescribes to all who have the honor of bearing it.

"I have consented to separate myself for the first time, from him, who, from my infancy, has possessed my love and admiration—to lose the repose and independence which those whom heaven calls to govern cannot have—to quit him, the separation from whom would fill me with apprehension, even in the most tranquil times, and whose presence precludes danger.

"I have consented to all this—and, gentlemen, had I not done so, I would nevertheless yet act the same part, now that by the ardor, joy, and confidence of the people through whose country I had passed, they have proved to me that you were the true interpreters of the nation, now especially, when I am convinced that I may rely on your zeal, your attachment to the interests of your native land, and on your confidence in, and fidelity towards me.

"Gentlemen, this is the first day of the real independence of the united provinces. A transient glance at past ages is sufficient to convince us, that they never had a stable government, a fixed destiny, a real independence. Under that famous people, whom they fought and served by turns, as under the Franks and the empire of the west, they were neither free nor tranquil.

"Neither were they so afterwards, when subjected to Spain.

"Their wars, and their repeated quarrels until the union, added to the glory of the nation, confirmed its qualities in point of frankness, intrepidity and honor, for which indeed, it had been always celebrated: but its efforts procured it neither tranquility nor independence, even under the princes of Orange, who, though they were useful to their country, as soldiers and statesmen, were always disturbing it, by pretending or endeavoring to obtain a power which the nation denied them.

"Nor could Holland be considered in that state in latter times, when the elevation of ideas, and the general agitation of Europe so long suspended the repose of the nation.

"After so many vicissitudes, so much agitation, so many calamities; and at a time when the great states were enlarging themselves, ameliorating and concentrating their governments, and their forces, this country could enjoy no real safety nor independence but in a moderate monarchical state; a form which had been acknowledged during a long period, and by each nation in its turn, as the most perfect, and, if not absolutely so, yet as much so as the nature of man will admit. But, doubtless, if perfection were the lot of humanity, we might then dispense with a government of this kind.—Laws would then be founded in wisdom, and obeyed without reluctance or obstacle; virtue would reign triumphant, and ensure its own reward; vice would be banished, and wickedness rendered impotent; but illusions which favor such romantic ideas of human nature are transient; and experience soon brings us back to positive facts.

"However, even monarchy is not sufficient for a country which, though powerful and important, is not sufficiently so for its position, which requires forces of the first rate both by land and sea. It will, therefore, be necessary for it to form a connection with one of the great powers of Europe, with which its amity may be eternally assured without any alteration of its independence.

"This, gentlemen, is what your nation has done; this is the object of its constitutional laws, and also that of my taking upon me an employment so glorious; this is my object in placing myself in the midst of a people who are and ever shall be mine, by my affection and solicitude. With pride I perceive two of the principal means of government and confidence offering themselves to me; the honor and the virtue of the inhabitants.

"Yes, gentlemen; these shall be the real supporters of the throne—I wish for no other guides. For my part, I know no distinctions of religion or party—distinctions can only arise from merit and services. My design is only to remedy the evils which the country has suffered. The duration of these evils, & the difficulty in remedying them, will only increase and realise my glory.

"To effect these objects, I have occasion for the entire confidence of the nation, their complete devotion, and all the talents of the distinguished men whom it contains, but particularly of you, gentlemen, whose zeal, talents and patriotism are well known.

"I am at this moment appealing to the good and faithful Hollanders, before the deputies of the provinces and principal cities of the kingdom, I see them around me with pleasure. Let them bear to their fellow-citizens the assurance of my solicitude and affection; let them carry the same testimony of these sentiments to Amsterdam; that city, which is the honor of commerce and the country; that city, which I wish to call my good and faithful capital, though the Hague will always remain the residence of the sovereign. Let them also carry the same assurances to their fellow citizens and the deputies of that neighboring city, the prosperity of which I hope very soon to renew, and whose inhabitants I distinguish.

"It is by these sentiments, gentlemen,—it is by the union of all orders of people in the state, and by that of my subjects among themselves; it is by the devotion of each individual to his duties, the only basis of real honor assigned to men; but principally by the unanimity which has hitherto preserved these provinces from all dangers and calamities, and which has ever been their shield, that I expect the tranquility, safety and glory of the nation, and the happiness of my life."

LONDON, July 1.

Late last night the Hamburgh mail due on Sunday arrived. The intelligence brought by it affords us reason to believe, that but a short time will elapse before the empire of Germany will be new cast and modelled; and that Bonaparte, aiming at more extensive authority, and a more copious title, will erect another kingdom in Germany, cause himself to be created king of the Romans, and assume perhaps besides, the more splendid title of emperor of the west. For some centuries, with a single exception, the dignity of the empire has belonged to Austria. But the star of the House of Austria, as it has been called, has set, and the imperial sceptre seems to be doomed to pass from the hands of that ancient and illustrious family into that of a family of yesterday. The three powers of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, are to remain; and the rest of Germany, including Saxony, Hesse, Franconia, is to constitute a new federative state, under the protection and control of the king of the Romans.

Yet it is amidst these gigantic plans of ambition and aggrandisement, that some persons expect a speedy and honorable peace between this country & France!!

July 1.

The unsettled state of the German Empire gives rise to numerous reports of rejected changes in that part of the continent. The Elector of Baden is, it is said, to resign his authority into the hands of his son, who, it may be recollected, was lately married to the neice of madam Bonaparte. The reports respecting these changes received something like official contradiction in an article dated from Ratisbon. To this, however, little attention is to be paid, as we learn by letters from Hamburg, that it has been inserted in the *Correspondenten*, by command of the French minister at Hamburg.

It was yesterday said in the city that general Miranda had drawn bills to a considerable amount on the Treasury, which had been presented for acceptance.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

Saturday's gazette contained an order in council for liberating all Papenburgh vessels detained previous to the 14th of May.

OF PEACE.

[FROM THE LONDON COURIER.]

At half past 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Mr. Wilbraham, an English gentleman, landed at Dover with dispatches from M. Talleyrand for Mr. Fox. He came out of Boulogne in a French row-boat on Friday evening, and was taken up by the Vestal frigate; it being a calm, the frigate sent her boat with him. After rowing nearly all night, the boat landed him on Saturday morning at Dover, and he immediately set off for London.

It is now, we think, beyond a doubt, that a negociation for peace is going on, and that the negociation is carried on direct between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand. When they have agreed upon a certain basis, each government will appoint negociators. Perhaps Mr. Wilbraham brought the necessary passports.

We are not only of opinion that a negociation has been entered upon, but we are not unprepared to expect the speedy signature of preliminaries of peace. As Bonaparte would of course demand *in limine* as the basis and foundation of all negociations, that we should acquiesce in all his arrangements with respect to the continent, the negociation would of course have been broken off instantly had Mr. Fox (who is evidently prime minister, for in no one instance since the formation of the new ministry have we discovered the Grenvilles to be predominant) had Mr. Fox, we repeat, not been prepared to acquiesce in those arrangements. The negociation is generally believed to have been going on for some time; and it is said that the dispatches from our government have been sent by the French officers permitted to go home, and that the dispatches from the French government have been brought by English gentlemen detained since the commencement of the war, & allowed to return to their own country. Mr. Wilbraham was one of those gentlemen. On condition of our acquiescence in, and acknowledgement of, the recent changes on the continent, Bonaparte, it is rumoured, will not object to our keeping Malta & the Cape, and will even give back Hanover to his Britannic majesty. That Prussia has taken Hanover as a compensation for Anspach and other territories ceded to France and Bavaria, will not be any obstacle to the arrangement we have just mentioned.—For it must be recollected, that Bonaparte has never declared that Hanover belonging definitely to Prussia; and indeed it must be recollected that, not long ago it was said in the Moniteur, that what she had got was infinitely more than an equivalent for what she had given up. Bonaparte will dispossess Prussia with as little ceremony as he violated her territory of Anspach.

It is true Mr. Fox pledged himself that he would not relinquish one point of honor, an expression which, it is supposed, he meant to apply principally to Hanover, which he declared his Britannic majesty would on no consideration consent to abandon, or cede to his Prussian majesty. But we should have thought that another point of honor which it would have been quite as necessary not to have relinquished as the point of honor with respect to Hanover, would have been that which relates to the king of Naples. The Moniteur has always described his Neapolitan majesty as the victim of this country; and it cannot be denied, that this attachment to the cause of the allies last war, furnished Bonaparte with a pretext for invading the Neapolitan territories. Can we, without the most outrageous violation of the point of honor, recognise Joseph Bonaparte as king of Naples? We know there are some persons who will ask this question: how can we expel Joseph Bonaparte from Naples, and restore the rightful sovereign? To that question we shall always make this reply——that there cannot be a more detestable maxim or principle laid down than this, that what we cannot prevent, we ought to approve of or acquiesce in. But if it be said that in order to rescue the minister from the charge of abandoning the king of Naples, Bonaparte will promise to indemnify him elsewhere; will that in fact be any thing short of abandoning his majesty? We have seen Bonaparte solemnly pledge himself to indemnify the king of Sardinia, but how has he fulfilled that pledge? He would perform any promise with respect to the king of Naples with equal fidelity. But the peace may be concluded without any mention made or stipulation introduced for recognizing the changes upon the continent. But would not that be an equal abandonment of the point of honor with respect to Naples? Besides as Bonaparte is so anxious for an acquiescence in his new arrangements we cannot believe that he will consent to make peace without such an acquiescence on our part.

It may be said that another ally and a relative of his Neapolitan majesty, the Emperor of Germany, made no stipulations in his favor—True. But under what circumstances did his imperial majesty negociate a peace with France? With his capital and his country in the possession of France.—Besides, Bonaparte had not at that time invaded Naples, nor had he expelled the royal family from the throne.

To this subject, embracing so many points, and touching such a variety of interests, we shall have frequent occasion to refer. We certainly cannot see the necessity of negociating at present, nor does any man in the kingdom, we believe, expect that any peace that can be made under the present circumstances can be so good a one as the peace of Amiens. The Foxites approved of that peace, we know, and the principle upon which they did so may induce them to approve of a peace less advantageous. But is that a principle which will find favor with any other man in the kingdom.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last a Negro man named Stephen, who who calls himself Stephen Tarleton, about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, strong made, broad face, high checks & coarse boney features, he was formerly used to work a vessel as a cook which he understands tolerable well, also, washing and house work which he has been accustomed to occasionally. Took with him a half worn broad cloth coat, a dark striped moleskin jacket, a pair corduroy pantaloons nearly white, and a pair nankeen do. some white linen shirts, and an osnabrig shirt and pair trowsers, also, a black fur hat, and is supposed to have other clothes not particularly known, he is a remarkable artful fellow and will likely change his name and clothes, and also may have got a pass. Masters of vessels and all other persons are warned not to harbor or employ said fellow in any manner whatever.

Whosoever apprehends said fellow, and secures him in any jail within the state of Maryland or District of Columbia, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars, if within twenty five miles from home, if above that distance and within the state aforesaid, twenty five dollars, and if out of the state or district aforesaid, or within the city of Baltimore, the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

THOS P. WILLSON,
Montgomery C. H. Md.

August 22—w3t.