gland. They are still not only at Branau, but have likewise occupied the right bank of the Bonza. All the measures that are silently taken, announcing that the present tranquility will soon be disturbed. A great magazine is forming in Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia. The artillerymen have received orders to make 8,000,000 of cannon cartridges and 22,000,000 of musket cartridges. Five companies have been employed in making them for these four or five days.

Count de Stadion, at the same time he received the notification that Russia had refused to ratify the peace with France, received also a note, printed at St. Petersburgh, in which Russia states the reasons for her present conduct.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.

The report which had been received of the evacuation of Cattaro is not yet confirmed. Great quantities of artillery, ammunition, &c. are sending to Comorn, Temeswar, and Buda, and distributing in the different depots.

The city of Lepolstadt, in the county of Neutra, in Hungary, will be the principal depot of arms; the transports on the Danube continue without intermission, and thousands of bullets and bombs, which had for many years heaped up in the ditches of Vienna, and which were not touched by the French, probably because they could not carry them away, have been taken out and embarked.

The French and Russian ambassadors continually receive and send off couriers. Last night another courier arrived from St. Petersburgh to count Rasumousky.

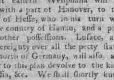
The Diet will be assembled in Hungary, in the course of next month, when the basis will be proposed of a new constitution, more beneficial to that kingdom. It appears to have no other object than to recompense the unshaken fidelity of the Hungarians towards the House of Austria.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.

All the movements now taking place appear to announce war. The garrison of this city as well as that of Potsdam have to day received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. The gens d'armes, the gardes du corps, and the hussars leave Berlin to day; the rest of the garrison will follow to-morrow. The place of these troops will be supplied by other regiments. On the 13th, the Prussian troops, forming the garrison of Munster, likewise received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. It is evident that all these sudden and extraordinary movements, are of a nature to furnish matter for a thousand conjectures.

WESEL, Aug. 26.

The fortifications of our town and of the citadel, are going to be considerably extended; the works will immediately begin; the neceſſary materials are collecting throughout the ſurrounding countries, and even as far as Holland the contractors are ſhortly to furniſh ſeveral thouſand bricks. It is ſaid, that new incidents have given riſe to ſome diplomatic diſcuſſions which have dictated the new arrangement to be taken in the north of Germany. It is added, that propoſals have been made to the king of Pruſſia, for the purpoſe of more fully concentrating his States, to give up his poſſeſſions in Weſtphalia, and a part of the country of Hanover, for indemnities in Saxony; that eaſt Frieſland, with the part of Embden will aggrandize Holland; and the reſt of weſtern Weſtphalia will be joined to the ſtates of the grand Duke of Berg, and that eaſtern Weſtphalia will be given, with a part of Hanover, to the Elector of Heſſe, who in his turn will cede the country of Hanau, and a part of his other poſſeſſions. Luſace, and the ſovereignty over all the petty ſtates of the north of Germany, will alſo, according to this plan devolve to the king of Pruſſia, &c. We ſhall ſhortly know whether theſe reports have any foundation.



TO BE LET

For the next Season, or for SALE, the following capital Imported Horses,

CLIFDEN, RIVER, & KING HIRAM,

Alſo the famous American running horſe, WILD MEDLEY. Some thorough bred Colts, ſome broad tail'd RAMS and SHEEP for ſale. Applications by letter muſt be poſt paid.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

City of Waſhington, Oct. 10—

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of this county as a runaway ſlave on the 17th inſt. a bright mulatto man by the name of RICHMOND THOMAS about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtout made, wide mouth and thick lips, the little finger of his left hand crooked, his clothing is an old black broad cloth coat, 1 black ſattin and 1 ſilk and cotton jacket, 1 pair dimity & 1 pair oznabrig pantaloons, 1 muſlin ſhirt, 1 pair old ſhoes and a white and green hat, ſays he is free and lives in Philadelphia, has taken a tour to the Miami's and was on his way home when taken up, his owner is deſired to come and prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his priſon fees according to law.

L. HILLEARY, Sheriff
Allegany county, Maryland.

Cumberland, October 8—3tw.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

The honorable DAVID M. ERSKINE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States, was on Monday received by the Secretary of State, and by him presented to the President of the United States.

On the same day, ANTHONY MERRY, Esq. late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the same court, took leave of the President.

Information from the Westward.

The latest authentic accounts are from Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson, and come down to the 24th of Sept. At this period an answer was expected from the governor of the Spanish province of Taxos, which would be likely to determine the complexion of the measures to be pursued on the part of the United States. Such doubts were entertained on this head, that the preponderating opinion was that a recourse to force would be rendered inevitable. In this event, we rejoice to say, that there is but little ground for apprehension. The Spanish forces amount to about fifteen hundred, while our regular force, reinforced by militia, will be from eleven to thirteen hundred. The Americans were still at Nachitoches, and the Spaniards at Bayou Pierre.

By authentic information from the Havanna, dated Sept. 24, we are advised of the appointment of a new Intendant, from which a favorable change in the conduct of that government to the United States may be expected. At that time Miranda was said to have made good his landing and to have made some progress in the country towards [illegible] Fe, where he had been joined by 2,[illegible] of the inhabitants of the country.

The French Admiral Willameuz had got safe into port, with the Foudroyant, although pursued under the guns of the Moro by the British frigate Anson.

At the moment of closing the letter containing this information it was reported, that a Spanish schooner had arrived at Batabano, and brought accounts that Miranda had had an engagement, had lost about 1000 men, and had retreated about 25 miles; but the report was said to want confirmation.

Extract of a letter from Tangier, August 22, 1806.

"On the 20th inst. the schooner Mediator of Baltimore, James Hollis, master, of six carriage guns and seventeen men, bound from that port for Malta, with a cargo of West-India produce, was anchored in this bay by two Gibraltar privateers. Off Sarah they had an action in which Captain Hollis and two seamen were wounded. On board the privateer five men were wounded. They proceeded yesterday for Gibraltar."

MARRIED, at Frederick Town, by the Rev. Mr. WAGNER, Dr. JOHN OTT, to Miss ANN RITCHIE, both of George Town.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. III.

We are told that our government, in the appropriation they have made of two millions, have in fact consented to become tributary to France; thereby prostrating the national character to the lowest point of depression.

Millions for defence and not a cent for tribute, was the memorable cry of those federal times denominated the reign of terror. It issued from the mysterious X, Y and Z men of those days, who by a species of legerdemain never yet fully developed, wrought up the public feeling to a degree of fury that had nearly plunged us into all the horrors of war. The object of these infuriated feelings was France. Mark, reader, the fact, that France is now too the object of federal denunciation. Then, it is admitted, France had inflicted upon us deep injuries, in consequence, however, (this cannot be denied) of our submission to British aggressions. That is, when France saw her enemy fleecing us, and using the spoils to swell her own power, hostilely employed against France, she resolved herself to seize what otherwise might have been the booty of her enemy, and have enabled her the more successfully to injure her. Let it not be understood that this is meant as an apology for either nation. The fact is that both acted with injustice, and we had a moral right to have gone to war with both. But we can never forget that while the flaming federalists of that day were vehement in their denunciations of France, and anxious to rush to battle with her, they were equally anxious to avoid a rupture with Britain, whose injuries were equally great, and who was the first to depredate on our trade. Can charity find any other motive for such different, nay opposite conduct, than an extravagant hatred towards France, or an extravagant attachment to Britain?

Let us examine the present case, and see whether it is not characterised by a close analogy with the former, to a certain extent, and whether beyond that extent it does not manifest a still higher stage of political furor, of national antipathy to one power, and national favor to the other.

We have serious differences with Spain and with England. The injuries done to us by the latter are neither inferior in degree or in character to those dealt out by the former power. With France we have no direct or avowed difference. To settle our differences with the former powers, resort is had to negociation. With respect to Britain we have instituted a special embassy, and to promote the negociation we have passed a bill prohibiting after a certain day the importation of certain British fabrics. In taking this step we have exercised an undoubted right, rendered the more indisputable by the constant analogous conduct of Britain herself towards us as well as other nations. At the utmost, it amounts to no more than a declaration to Britain that if she persists in restricting and annoying our trade with her, we will restrict her trade with us.

This measure, strictly pacific in itself, and which might indeed have been dictated by a wise policy independently of all subsisting differences between the two nations, has been tortured into a marked display of hostility to Britain, into a manifestation of a disposition on our part to compel her by coercive measures to do us justice, at the very moment that we are ingloriously crouching to the injustice of her enemy.

There is one decisive touch stone of the correctness of this reasoning, if it merits the compliment. Suppose there had existed no differences between us and Great Britain, could the passage of the prohibitory act have been deemed by her an evidence of hostility? Undoubtedly it could not; because we have the right to regulate our trade as we please, there existing no commercial treaty between us; because we could, if we pleased, suspend all commercial intercourse whatever without invading her rights; because, in fine, Britain herself has uniformly imposed, and still imposes greater restrictions on our trade with her, than we, by the prohibitory act, impose on her trade with us. During, then, a state of amity between the two nations, such a step could not have been considered as hostile. If it could not be thus considered under such circumstances, could it be so considered by the creation of differences between us, when the causes of such differences arose entirely from her? This cannot be contended; for to maintain such a doctrine, would be the same as saying that in proportion to the injustice of one nation to another, the aggressing acquired a moral right still further to oppress the injured nation.

Can our right to take such a step be impugned by any cotemporaneous differences between us and other powers? This cannot be maintained; for it would imply the right of one power to interpose between two foreign powers, and to abridge their exercise of indisputable rights.

Much less can such a right be affected by the subsisting differences of other powers, with which we have no concern. To yield to such a principle would be in effect to place the regulation of our commerce at the mercy of third powers, by denying to ourselves the right to change its course or any incident connected with it, while other powers were engaged in warfare, and were almost necessarily inducing a state of commercial relations among themselves requiring correspondent modifications on our part.

We may then confidently affirm that the step we have taken we had an indisputable right to take under any circumstances which could occur; that it is a step strictly pacific in its character and equally so in its tendency.

If this be the fact, to what can we ascribe the vehement denunciation levelled against it, other than to a spirit of inveterate partiality to G. Britain, to a pre-determination to support her cause by maintaining every point of subsisting union with her however injurious to our own interests? To a disposition to view her as our guardian angel, and in consideration of her kind protection of us against the colossal power of France, to submit to every indignity and injury she may heap upon us—thus, in fact, rendering to her that *permanent tribute*, which we are unjustly charged with offering to France on a special occasion.

Let us now turn the tables. With France we have no subsisting differences of consequence. With Spain we have differences of the first importance. She has essentially injured us, and she has added insult to injury. So did Britain at a former period, and so has she likewise done on a late occasion. In all these cases we had a right to draw the sword, and to decide our disputes by an appeal to the God of Battles. But in our former cases of difference we were too wise to exercise rights which might have injured us more than our enemies. We, therefore, preferred negociation to war. The effect of this preference, which, recollect was a federal preference, has been the unparalleled advancement of national prosperity. A republican administration has deemed it best to follow this goodly example, and in the true spirit of pacific policy to try negociation in the first instance.

So far as this course applies *exclusively* to Spain it does not appear to be reprehended. The importance of obtaining Florida, though ridiculed by the wittlings of federalism, is but faintly opposed by its stoutest champions. They secretly approve, though they dare not openly applaud the measure. But it is on France that the thunderbolt is hurled. As in the reign of terror federal denunciation menaced the terrible Republic with its devouring lava, so this inextinguishable volcano now threatens with its dreadful fire the terrible Emperor of this terrible people! Shall we render tribute to Napoleon, the mighty giant of a prostrate world? Shall we pour two millions into his coffers, & swell that tide of power that already sweeps all before it—No—"Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute."

Physicians tell us that there is some coherence even in the highest paroxisms of lunacy. The ruling passion starts upon the canvass amidst the boldest ebullitions of rage, as well as amidst the expiring embers of life. So, in this case, federalism, true to itself, and still under the dominion of its ruling passion, the moment France is named, exclaims "*Millions for defence—but not a cent for tribute.*" Its political damnation overwhelms any and every thing which can benefit France; while its political charity covers with its kind and accommodating mantle every thing that can aggrandise her inveterate opponent.

Maniacs never stoop to analisis. They take assertion for fact and passion for argument. With them words are things, imagination mind, and fiction fact; Spain is France, and mountains are plains; and as, without faith no man can be saved, the whole disbelieving world are doomed to perdition.

A dispassionate mind will, however, notwithstanding these denunciations, enquire and judge for itself. Let us then examine into this high charge of a disposition to render tribute to France.

It will be admitted that the Floridas are of great value to us—

That a part of them belong to Spain—

That the French government has great, if not uncontrollable influence over the councils of Spain—

That Spain is tributary to France, being pledged to the annual payment of a certain number of millions—and—

That Spain dare not disobey the mandates of France.

What follows—

That our government, having judged it desirable to obtain the Floridas, naturally considered the means by which the measure could be best effected. What were these means? Is it not evident, if the influence of France over Spain was so irresistible as it is represented to be, that the good offices of the former became of the first rate, indeed of essential importance—as, without these good offices all negociation must prove abortive, under such circumstances. In contemplating then an appropriation for the purchase of Florida from Spain, it may have entertained the belief, without the least impurity of thought, that the money destined to this object would go to France—How? not as money received by Spain for the Floridas, but as money due by Spain to France—for be it known that Spain is at this moment in considerable arrears to France. Where then was the weakness or criminality of such an opinion? Did any man ever dream of paying the price of the Floridas to France, without the consent of Spain? No—the intention was to form an honest bargain with Spain, and let her do as she pleased with the purchase money.

The case is precisely analogous to a private transaction between A. and B. A. who owes C. a large sum of money, sells B. a tract of land, with the view, it may be, of paying the consideration money to C. B. knows this to be his object. Is it any reflection on his honesty under such circumstances to make the purchase? Does he thereby invade the rights of A. or himself violate any moral obligation?

TIMOLEON.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Washington Jockey Club Races.

First day's race—Four mile heats.

Dr. Edelin's ch. mare, Floretta, 6 years old,	5	1	1
Mr. R. Wormley's horse Top-Gallant, ditto,	1	4	3
Gen. Ridgeley's horse Oscar, do.	2	3	2
Mr. Brown's b. m. Nancy, do.	3	dist.	
Mr. Bond's b. h. First Consul, aged,	4	2	4

The 2d heat was run in 7 min. 52 sec.

Second day's purse, three mile heats.

Gen. Ridgeley's b. h. Post Boy, by Gabriel,	1	1
Bird Willis's b. m. Sally Nailer, by Spread Eagle,	2	3
B. Dulany's b. h. Cut & Come Again, by Americus,	3	5
J. B. Bond's g. m. Millers Damsel by Messenger,	4	2
Ralph Wormley's g. h. Paragon by Spread Eagle.	5	4

Third day's race—two mile heats.

Dr. Bean's br. h. Thornton Medley, 3 years old,	3	1	1
Mr. J. B. Bond's b. g. Soldier 6yrs.	1	2	2
Mr. Tayloe's h. Witchcraft, 5 yrs.	2	dr.	
Mr. Stith's s. h. Experiment 4 yrs.	dist.		
B. Dulaney's b. g. Cut & Come Again, aged	dist.	hard in hand	

A 50 guinea silver cup, was won on the same day by Gen. Ridgeley's b. m. Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. J. Tayloe's b. h. Top Gallant, a single 4 mile heat.

On Friday the 5th of September, the Grand Chief of the Caddo nation, accompanied by twelve or fifteen of his warriors, arrived at Natchitoches, and on the following day Governor Claiborne, in the presence of the officers of the army, and many respectable citizens, made to the Chief an address, of which the following is a copy:

Grand Chief of the Caddo Nation.
Friend and Brother,

That great and good man, the President of the United States esteems you and your people. Like the rising sun that gives light and comfort to the world, expand the cares of the American chief, and his desire is to promote the happiness of all mankind—he is particularly solicitous to better the condition of his red children; he wishes them to know war no more; to live in peace with all their neighbors; to pursue the deer in safety; to cultivate their little fields of corn without fear, and that no enemy should disturb their sleep at night.

Such, Brother, are the sentiments of the grand American chief—you have before heard his words from the mouth of his agent (Dr. Sibley) and I hope you have not forgotten them.

Brother!—There are some men whose tongues are like the tongues of snakes—they talk much, and often speak that which is not true. Distrust the man who would tell you, that the President of the United States was not your friend; the man who would say so has a forked tongue and tells lies.

Brother!—Let your people continue to hold the Americans by the hand and with sincerity and in friendship, and the chain of peace will be bright and strong; our children will smoke together, and the path will never be colored with blood.

Brother!—The President of the United States is the friend of peace, but he fears not war! The time was many years past when a mighty king, who lives beyond the big water, made war upon the Americans, and sent his warriors to conquer our country—many battles were fought, and much blood was spilled—the Americans were then few in number, but fought with bravery, and the warriors of that great king were forced to return to their own land. We were then a young people, but have now grown up to manhood, and could strike an enemy with a heavier hand and a stronger arm.

Brother!—The President of the United States is just to all nations; but if a nation is unjust to his people, his own warriors can fight his battles. You have seen but a small number of these warriors, they are spread over an immense tract of country; some live where snow seldom falls, and others where armies can cross rivers upon the ice.

Brother!—We have some dispute about the limits of Louisiana; the Americans suppose that the limits extend far towards the setting sun, but our neighbors, the Spaniards, tell us that a little dry bayou, which you passed yesterday is the line.

Brother!—You know we got the country from the French, and that the Americans now claim all the land which the French formerly possessed.

You are an older man, brother, than I am, and must know something of the matter.—You have seen places where the French built forts and planted corn;—Your fathers knew well the French, and when you was a little boy, you have, I am sure, often visited them.

Brother!—The talk (at this time) is not straight between the United States and Spain; but I hope no mischief will ensue, for a council fire is now burning, and the beloved men of the two nations are endeavoring to settle the dispute. But if it should so happen that the Americans must bid their swords to leap from the scabbard, we wish not your tomahawk to rise. When white people enter into disputes let the red men keep quiet, and join neither side.

Brother!—These are my words; I speak in the face of day. And tell what you have heard to the traveller and to the hunter, so that the good talk may pass from mouth to mouth, and from nation to nation, to the very place where the sun sets!

To which address (after the usual solemnity of smoaking the pipe) the chief returned the following answer:

"I am highly gratified at meeting to day with your excellency, and so respectable a number of American officers, and shall for ever remember the words you have spoken.

"I have heard before, the words of the President; though not from his own mouth; his words are always the same; but what I have this day heard will cause me to sleep more in peace.

"Your words reſemble the words my fore-fathers have told they uſed to receive from the French in ancient times. My anceſtors from chief to chief were always well pleaſed with the French; they were well received and well treated by them when they met to hold talks together, and we can now ſay the ſame of you our new friends.

"If your nation has purchaſed what the French formerly poſſeſſed, you have purchaſed the country that we occupy, and we regard you in the ſame light as we did them.

"You requeſt that our wars in future may be againſt the deer only. That is what we ourſelves deſire, and happen what will, our hands ſhall never be ſtained with white men's blood.

"Your words which I have this day heard ſhall be imprinted on my heart——They ſhall never be forgotten; but ſhall be communicated from one to another, till they ſhall reach the ſetting ſun: It ſhall be remembered that the Americans are friends to the red people.

"My Father was a chief: I did not ſucceed him 'till I was a man in years—I am now in his place and will endeavor to do my duty, and ſee that not only my own nation, but other nations over whom I have influence, ſhall properly conduct themſelves.

"I think I have now but one enemy, (the Oſages,) but I believe that will be an eternal one, for it is my belief that it has pleaſed God to give me that enemy, as it may be between you & Spain.

"The other day when I ſaw the Spaniards on one ſide of me, and your people on the other, I was embarraſſed; I did not know on which foot to tread—