the conduct pursued by Pichegru, and the party for which he had declared. While on one side the armies were called to the succour of the republic, on the other, Pichegru and his adherents would oppose to them the mass of citizens under the title of national guard, as if the armies, notwithstanding their proofs of devotion so often reiterated, were no longer a suitable national guard, since they had disappointed the general's hopes of being dictator. We recollect the efforts made at that time by the faction of Pichegru, to drain the public treasury, to overthrow every thing, the goverment was pledged to support, and with them the government itself.—We remember the clamour raised on a draft being made on the treasury, of the funds accruing from the contributions, levied in Italy, a draft destined to supply the wants of the army of the Rhine, then in a state of desperation. Such was then the confusion of ideas, the uncertainty of principles; such were the prejudices for or against individuals, that we beheld in our councils, a great number of representatives, the most distinguished for wisdom, integrity, and religious attachment to their words, allowing themselves to be controlled by a small number of unworthy colleagues, who had a criminal understanding with the internal and external enemies of the republic.

"At sight of the general confusion and danger that menaced the government, the hopes of foreign power were revived, the conference opened at Montebello, between France and Austria languished. The couriers of Vienna stopped or brought only idle words. The peace seemed to fly. The armies beheld the fruits of their glorious victories vanish. All, even the army of the Rhine express their alarms, their indignation; the directory menaces that it is about to perish—the revolution of the 11th Fructidor prepares itself—and, in the mean time, what does Moreau—Moreau who has in his hands proofs of the treason of Pichegru, the most influential and most dangerous of the legislative body, Moreau preserves silence! How shall we rank the man, who could prevent by a word, both the anxiety of the armies and those of the citizens, the Fructidor catastrophe, the revolution is produced, and the melancholy sacrifices that resulted, yet is silent? What a weight should rest on the conscience of that man, who by sending to Paris the papers he retained, could have preserved so many victims and prevented so much evil."

The author of the pamphlet here, analyses the excuses alledged by Moreau for his delay, and resumes his reproaches.

"Nothing, says he, can here obscure the truth. It was the duty of Moreau, gen. of the army of the Rhine, to inform government without delay, of the existence of papers which accused of conspiracy his predecessors, became the chief of a faction. The pamphlet proceeds in a similar strain of invective and thus concludes.

"All Europe knows the conduct observed by Pichegru at Bareuth, and in England, since his return from Guyane, and knows how he confirmed the proofs, that Moreau produced against him the 19th Fructidor. It is known by the whole world that it is in the pay of England; that it is with the gold and the dagger of England; that it is to serve England or the cause she has confounded with her's, that he has come to Paris.

"If it be true, as every thing announces, as we must believe, after the report made to government by the grand judge, that Moreau has had particular intercourse with this declared enemy of his country, if it only be true that he has been accessible to this man, who concealed himself from all citizens, who could only have been conducted to Paris by the most criminal arts, the strongest presumptions result against Moreau, & the minds most favorably disposed are unable to defend him.

"One of two things, either the accusation of Pichegru, made by Moreau, the 19th Fructidor, was made voluntarily and with sincerity, or it was constrained by circumstances.

"In the first case, Moreau would have had a horror of the traitor who since the 19th Fructidor, had thrown off the mask, and whose presence in Paris must have a criminal object.—Pichegru on his part, would see in Moreau, a base enemy, who had gratuitously accused him and merely for the pleasure of adding to the ignominy of a sentence already executed.—Thus in this case an eternal obstacle, opposed the reconciliation of these men.—It was impossible that they could inhabit the same city, that they could appear in each others presence except sword in hand, and to destroy life.

"The re-union can only be explained by a new interest, a capital interest, an interest stronger than that of honor, in a word, by the interest which had brought Pichegru to Paris—a conspiracy to assassinate the chief of the state, and to subvert the republic.

"If on the other hand, Moreau, on the 18th Fructidor, denounced Pichegru, to turn from himself suspicions which might destroy him, but could not save his friend, it follows, that from that period, he has held intelligence with him, and has been concerned in the conspiracies he has formed."

The pamphlet is published without the author's name, some idea of its nature and object may be formed from this specimen.

Foreign Intelligence.

Boston, July 23, 1804.

From the MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Andrew Belknap, of this town, dated Marseilles, 1st May, 1804.

"The report of a war with Tunis is not yet absolutely confirmed. We understand that commodore Preble has been in the harbor of Tunis, with his squadron, to demand of the Bey his reasons for fitting out a number of vessels of war; but there is no certainty that war is declared."

"P. S. An arrival from Syracuse, brings intelligence, that the noise of war with Tunis had subsided."

Latest from Europe.

The intelligence brought by the Montezuma, arrived at this place on Thursday last, is of considerable consequence. The dates are not later than those which appeared in our last; but the following articles, which, we believe have not appeared in any of our neighbouring prints, will justify our remark.

London, June 4.

In the Gazette de France, we find the following paragraph in regard to the demand made on Prussia respecting Embden:

"His Prussian majesty has, it is said, rejected the proposal of the French government, which required permission to occupy Embden, on condition of indemnifying the Prussian finances for the loss of the custom-house and other duties, which would necessarily result from that measure."

On this subject it may afford our readers some amusement to have the following particulars stated, some of which have before been given, but they are worth bringing to recollection:

Immediately after the violation of the neutrality of the German empire, by the invasion of Hanover, in May, 1803, Bonaparte negociated with Prussia concerning the occupation of Embden, during the present war; and offered, as a security for its future evacuation, the fort and town of Hameln, in Hanover, with a yearly pecuniary indemnity of twenty thousand Prussian Louis-d'ors. This is one of the many plans of the usurper to exclude us from all continental trade and connections: because, at the same time, he negociated with Denmark for the occupation of the coast in Holstein and Jutland, and for the fort and town of Helsingoer, which command the entrance of the Baltic by commanding the sound; with Sweden and Mecklenburg, he intrigued for garrisoning Swedish Pomerania, and the sea ports on the Baltic belonging to the duke of Mecklenburgh, offering all these states pecuniary or territorial indemnities, at the expense of the pillaged and oppressed Hanover. While this was going on in the North of Europe, Austria was asked to give up, during the war, Venice and Trieste, and occupy, in return, as security, Mantua and Peschiera. Any person looking upon the map of Europe will see, that had our attrocious enemy succeeded in his plan, from the Russian frontiers on the Baltic, to the Turkish on the Mediterranean, not a continental sea port would have been open to us; because, in that case, no money would have insured the neutrality of Spain and Portugal; and Gottenburgh in Sweden, as well as Stettin in Prussian Pomerania, would have been shut against our commerce. Surprised that no other state espoused his hatred against this country, Bonaparte changed his plan of military occupation into that of an armed neutrality; into which Russia, Sweden and Denmark, in the north; and Turkey, Austria, Naples, and Spain, in the south, were invited to enter. Again disappointed, threats succeeded negotiations, the territory of neutral Germany was again invaded by the occupation of Meppen, which excluded all trade between Embden and the interior of Germany, whilst, on the other hand, the French army of Italy was augmented, and the dominions of Austria, as well as those of Turkey, menaced. In Holland and in Germany, in Switzerland and in Italy, every where on the French frontiers, depots of English goods were seized, and the merchants of those countries were ruined, but no British subject a sufferer, because they were already paid, or had security for payment, from merchants at Hamburgh, Lubeck, Embden, Venice, or Trieste. This violent and impolitic conduct, at last, began, it is said, to alarm the king of Prussia. Haugwitz was disgraced, and it is even asserted, that overtures were then made by the Court of Berlin to those of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, for uniting in defensive measures against the foreigner, who tyrannized over France, and dared, or oppressed all other states. A treaty of defensive alliance had previously been agreed to between Russia, Sweden and Denmark, which late occurrences may perhaps change into an offensive treaty with England; and, should a new league be formed, it is improbable, and almost impossible, that Austria, or even Prussia can long preserve a neutrality so often violated by Bonaparte.

WHIG CLUB.

Tuesday a most numerous meeting of the Wig Club was held at the Crown and Anchor; Mr. Fox in the chair.

The toasts of the club being drank, the duke of Norfolk proposed the health of Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox, after returning thanks to the company, said, that the club were so well acquainted with his sentiments on public topics, that he had little or nothing to say that could be new to them. Since he had last the pleasure of addressing them in that place, an event had occurred, in the resignation of the late administration, which he could not help considering as a subject of congratulation. He considered that administration as, neither in the principles on which they came into office, entitled to public confidence, nor in their characters, their rank, or their connections, fitted to carry on the affairs of the nation wisely and prosperously. They were brought into office by court faction, without any previous claims to public confidence; and in the overthrow of such an administration he thought there was just ground of satisfaction. As to any administration that might succeed, at least they would not be liable to some of the objections which lay against their predecessors, as their sole recommendation would not be, that they were the persons selected for office by the secret advisers of the crown. Whether the new administration will be deserving of the confidence and support of this club, or in what degree it might be so, he could not say; but he was convinced that the latter would uniformly adhere to the principles on which they were formed.

This speech was warmly applauded.

Mr. Fox then gave—the duke of Norfolk, and the noble families who considered it their best distinction to support the liberties of the people.

The duke of Norfolk returned his thanks to the company. He observed, that if the family whom he represented, and whose honors he bore, owing, perhaps to peculiar circumstances, did not occupy the same rank with those of Russel and Cavendish, he could at least say for himself, that he had made the principles of the club the rule of his public conduct, those principles alone which could render a nation free and happy.

Mr. Fox then gave—the Earl of Lauderdale and the Whigs of Scotland.

Lord Lauderdale said, he was now so little in the habit of public speaking, that he should content himself with returning his thanks to the company for the honor they had done him.

[His lordship's apology for not making a speech, produced a good deal of mirth.]

Sir William Milner, Mr. William Smith, and several other gentlemen, spoke in approbation of the principles of Mr. Fox. Mr. Smith concluded his speech with the following toast—"May that administration be short which does not comprise those talents which have *best protected our liberties at home*, and *are best qualified to ensure respect abroad.*"

This toast was received and drank with enthusiasm.

The meeting was uncommonly numerous, and had excited great expectation; but the speeches were short, and did not afford all the information upon the present state of our internal politics which it was hoped they would disclose.

London, June 1.

Paris papers to the 22d, which arrived yesterday, enable us to continue the enumeration of offerings, made by folly, fear and treachery at the shrine of Bonaparte.

When the Senate had finished their decree, on the 19th, they repaired in a body to St. Cloud, where Cambaceres, as their president, tendered to the First Consul, their gift of the French people, with all their duties, rights, opinions, and fancies to him and his heirs forever. The president did not leave the palace without receiving his reward. Such is the precipitation of his flattery, that, before he has well announced the purpose of their resolution, and before Bonaparte has said a word in acceptance of it, he hails him as 'your imperial majesty' words of welcome found, which occur much oftener in the address than any of the phrases hitherto thrown out to the enlightened nation. Bonaparte, however does not leave the orator long unjustified. He accepts the title 'for the good of the country,' and because the Senate 'think it necessary to the glory of the nation.' The Senate then proceed to Madame Bonaparte, whom Cambaceres calls the Empress Josephina, and tender her their secondary homage, mixed with some not inelegant compliments, and with a curious allusion to her husband's faculty in teaching 'the art of governing nations.' We are not favoured with the answer of the lady, but it is no doubt deposited among the state papers of the empire! The emperor, thus perfectly formed, and provided with an empress, immediately promoted some of those who had promoted him, Cambaceres took the oaths to his Imperial Majesty, as Arch-Chancellor, Le Brun, as arch-treasurer, Joseph Bonaparte as Grand Elector, and Louis Bonaparte, as constable of France. Some of the ministers and other considerable officers succeeded. The emperor then wrote a letter to Cambaceres, in which he gives him a handsome bene decissit from his old office and promises, that his rank and value in the state shall not be lessened by the change.

The cause of the removal of Lucien, we beg his pardon, of his royal highness prince Lucien Bonaparte to Italy is now obvious. He is to be offered to the queen of Etruria, and, after his marriage, will be created king--King Lucien the First!

Accounts from Cairo state, that the Porte is extremely discontented at the ascendancy which the English have gained in Egypt, while it is not less alarmed at the pretended projects of France respecting the Morea. The English consul at Cairo, M. de Misetto, changed his title, and has taken that of Charge d'Affaires for the Beys. The merchants of Alexandria had become apprehensive lest the English should send a garrison into that place. The property of Elfi Bey is stated to have fallen into the hands of his enemies, and his whole family to have been ruined, in consequence of his alliance with England.

Paris, May 21.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, decrees the following generals to be marshals of the empire:

Berthier, Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Messena, Angereau, Bernadotte, Soult, Burne, Lannes, Mortier, Ney, Devoust, and Bessieres.

The title of Marshals of the empire are to be given to the following Senators;

Kellerman, Lefebre, Perignon, Serrurier.

Done at St. Cloud,
Signed, NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor,
H. MARET,
Secretary of State.

The French Princes and Princesses are to be addressed by the title of their Imperial highnesses; and the sisters of the emperor are to enjoy the same dignity. The great officers of the empire are to receive the title of their serene highnesses, and they, as well as the Princes, are to be addressed, 'Monseigneur.'

The high officers of the empire are to wear the same dress as that of the consuls; but they are to appear in a particular costume upon great occasions.

The secretary of state has the rank of the minister; and all the ministers will have the title of 'Their excellencies.' The functionaries of the departments, and all those who present petitions, are to address them by the title of Monseigneur. The President of the Senate will receive the title of 'His Excellency.' The marshals of the empire are to be called 'Monsieur le Marshall,' and when spoken to or addressed in writing, they are to have the title of 'Monseigneur.'

All the public buildings, and a number of private houses were illuminated on the 19th ult. in honor of the acceptance of the Imperial Dignity by Bonaparte.

Doctor MAGRUDER,

HAS for sale a few hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica spirits, linseed and lamp oil, spirits of turpentine, window glass, glaziers, diamons, glue, lamp black, white lead, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, chalk, Spanish whiting, Venetian red, red lead, verdigris, drop lake, flake white, patent yellow, rose and Dutch pink, kings yellow, Turkey umber, gold and silver leaf, painters and sweeping brushes, camels hair pencils, water colours in boxes, Spanish indigo, fig blue, arnott, red wood, alkanit, madder, logwood, turmiric, salt petre, alum, copperas, sweet oil, pearl barley, timothy and clover seed, tamarinds, castor oil, marble morters, spring trusses, ginger, cinnamond, cloves, mace, China worm destroying lozenges, an assortment of paper hangings, playing cards, copy slips, ink powder, English Latin, Greek and French school books, large family bibles, and his usual complete assortment of drugs and medicine, patent medicine, surgeons instruments, &c.

George Town, July 20—tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, July 30, 1804.

It gives us pleasure to state that the Theatre in this city has lately been carried on with a spirit that leaves but little room to doubt that it will be ready for performance by the opening of the next Session of Congress. On Friday the roof was raised, and in the evening the workmen treated with the usual entertainment on similar occasions.

New-York, July, 25.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for a file of Irish newspapers to the 9th of June, received last night by the brig George, capt. Snow, in 42 days from Cork. The lateness of the hour when the papers were received renders it impossible to present our readers with any extracts to day, and admits of but a slight glance at their contents. The new administration have commenced their career in a manner that justifies the opinion formed of them. Already have they planned several important expeditions—one of which is destined for the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia, and is entrusted to Gen. Sir Alured Clark. The arrangements to equip a competent armament for these objects are going on with energy and rapidity. Copious extracts to-morrow.

DREADFUL FIRE AT BAYONNE.

Yesterday we received a letter from Lisbon by the Britannia, Brown, arrived in the Downs from the Tagus, which states that Bayonne has recently been nearly destroyed by fire. The date of this recent calamity is not mentioned, but our correspondent gives the following account of it. "The flames were not discovered till 6 o'clock in the morning, when they burst forth with irresistible violence; the large stores filled with brandy, tar, &c. presented one sheet of fire, ascending into the air upwards of 200 feet above the buildings. The brandy, tar, oil, &c. formed a stream, and running in flames into the Adour, presented the singular and terrible spectacle of a river on fire. The fire continued burning for two days, during which many lives, and property to the amount of two millions of francs were lost.

On Tuesday arrived at Boston the ship Montezuma, capt. Isaacs, from London. She brings papers to the 5th ult. from which it appears, that the King of Great Britain had been again indisposed, but had in a great degree recovered. A Cabinet examination of His Majesty's Physicians took place on the 2d; and it was rumoured that some important arrangement would be made in consequence.

On the 5th of June Mr. Pitt was to offer to the House of Commons his new plan for the defence of the country.

Shipping had been engaged in England for a foreign expedition.

Mr. Livingston, the American Minister to the French, is in England, in pursuit of some agricultural information, it is said in some of the papers, in others it is conjectured that his object is to negotiate a loan for the purchase of the Floridas. Mr. Fox, and many of the British nobility, have been particularly attentive to him; and some of the London editors have expressed an astonishment at these attentions, considering his conduct with respect to the late "conspiracy."

On the 30th of May, Mr. Wilberforce moved in the House of Commons for leave to bring in bill for the total abolition of the slave trade; which he obtained by a majority of 75 out of 173 votes.

The Emperor of Russia has publicly approved of the conduct of his late Envoy at Paris, between whom and the Consular Government it has been understood some misunderstanding took place. The Emperor has besides presented to the Diet of Ratisbon a note on the subject of the violation of the German Territory, by the seizure of the duke d'Enghien; in which he expresses his sorrow at that event, and his surprise that France, under existing circumstances, should have authorised such a procedure. The envoy of Sweden presented a note on the same subject. The emperor of Russia wished for communication to be made on the part of the Empire to the French government for a satisfactory explanation. He had already instructed his Charge des Affaires at Paris on the subject. The consideration of the subject was deferred by the Diet for six weeks. There are various accounts of the movements of troops.

Five members of the Senate, it is said, were against giving the First Consul a new title, &c. Syeyes, Lanjuinais and Gregoire were among these.

W. Cobbett (Porcupine) has been convicted of publishing a libel on the government of Ireland.