From the NATIONAL ÆGIS.

M. TALLEYRAND'S MANIFESTO.

WE had looked forward, with impatience, for the publication of the French Manifesto, presuming that the ingenuity of Talleyrand would suggest some plausible answer to the complaints of the British government, and some colourable defence of the measures which have produced a renewal of hostilities in Europe. But in this expectation, as in all our hopes and wishes as to the result of the French revolution, we have been disappointed and deceived. Considering the late manifesto of the First Consul, as a mere repetition, or rather an epitome of M. Talleyrand's last note to Lord Whitworth, we shall confine our remarks to this leading document.

The subtle minister has studiously avoided the different complaints which had been reciprocated between the two governments, has confined himself to the retention of Malta, and abandoned every other point of discussion. The proposed restraints upon the press, and the banishment of the emigrants, (which had been the subjects of pointed and repeated instructions from the French government to their ministers in London, and which had been enforced in almost every conference between Lord Whitworth and M. Talleyrand) are pass'd over, as objects of inferior moment, and as not deserving a place in the ultimatum, which is to close the discussion.—In like manner, the complaints of the British, arising from the invasion of Switzerland, the annexation of Piedmont, Parma and Placentia to the territories of the French Republic, the military armament in Holland, the employment of emissaries in the ports of Great-Britain, the report of Sebastiani, and the publication of an official libel on the English government in the Hamburg Correspondenten; all these topics are either slightly alluded to, or entirely omitted. It is by no means difficult to discern the policy which dictated this kind of manifesto. The retention of Malta, when taken by itself, and disconnected with the causes and consequences of the measure, appears as a flagrant violation of the treaty of Amiens. The French Government, in their last appeal to the world, deemed it important to fix on this as the only point of dispute between the parties, and by keeping out of sight of every other subject of difference, to direct the public attention to this single object, on which the public sentiment would probably be in their favour.

Whatever may have been the *ostensible* causes of the rupture, it is well known that the British government have been instigated to the war, by a rapid accession of strength to the French Republic, which had threatened to subvert the BALANCE OF POWER in Europe.—This *balance of power*, although by some writers it has recently been ridiculed, as a chimerical and imaginary thing, has been recognized ever since the time of Charles V. as an essential part of that system of National Law, by which the European States are governed.—One of the most modern and celebrated writers on the law of nations, has traced the origin of "the famous European system, called THE BALANCE OF POWER," to the contest for the imperial dignity between Charles the Fifth, and Francis the First of France. Whatever may be its origin, he considered it as adopted by the common consent of all the nations of Europe, as a part of their National Law; and any threatened departure from the system is viewed as a justifiable cause of war.

"There is, says he, another very strong shade of difference between Europe and other parts of the globe, which powerfully confirms the supposition we have started;—and that is, the remarkable opinion entertained by all the European states, respecting that famous part of the Droit Public, known by the name of the BALANCE OF POWER. Of this, according to the present system, the people of antiquity knew little or nothing; and it was unknown even to modern nations themselves, before the time of Charles the Fifth. There is indeed a kind of natural policy, which self preservation will suggest to all States, of uniting against one common powerful enemy, whose hostility is open and flagrant; and this is to be met with throughout the world: But no SET OF NATIONS, that I have yet heard of, except the moderns of Europe, have laid down a *system* to prevent *long before hand*, even the *just* augmentation of any particular power, which in the end might prove detrimental to the rest; nor were any SET OF NATIONS, before these, so connected together by treaties, alliances, guarantees, and various other ties, that the present state of things can hardly be altered without the common consent.—The fear of such an accession of power as may prove fatal to the independence of Europe, is now held to be a fair cause for war; and nations without sense of *immediate* injury, or wish to avoid *immediate* danger; consequently, without personal hate or passion, now join cheerfully in the most dreadful conflicts, to which the lot of humanity is liable; a circumstance which may be considered as one at least of the causes of that polish and mildness which regulate the more humane mode of modern warfare."

If this doctrine is correct, it was sufficient for the British Government, without disputing about Malta or any national insult or indignities they may have received, to have proclaimed to the world, what the whole world already knows, that France was rapidly gaining "*such an accession of power as might prove fatal to the independence of Europe.*" But M. Talleyrand has said—"that no change had taken place in Europe since the treaty of Amiens; unless it be the organization of the Empire, in which the King of England had coincided with his vote as the Elector of Hanover." Did the King of England ever coincide with his vote, in the annexation of Piedmont, Parma and Placentia, with the Island of Elba, to the territories of the French Republic? Is the invasion of Switzerland and the subversion of their government at the point of the bayonet, no change in the political state of Europe? We speak now of what had been already accomplished, in the career of conquest and subjugation. But the nations of Europe, it is said, "have laid down a system to prevent, *long before hand*, even the *just* augmentation of any particular power, which, in the end, might prove detrimental to the rest."

The eighth article of the treaty of Amiens has provided that, "the territories, possessions and rights of the Sublime Port shall be maintained entire, as they were before the war." It is well known for what purpose this stipulation was introduced into the treaty. The dismemberment of the Turkish Empire had ever been considered as a favourite object of the First Consul. Independent of the immense accumulation of power, which would immediately result from such an event, the opening an easy passage to the British possessions in India, is an object of incalculable magnitude to a government, which aspires at universal dominion.—If the British Ministry have seen a project of this sort engendering at the Thuilleries, the laws of self preservation would imperiously demand an attempt to crush it while in embryo;—the laws of the European nations would *require of them* an effort "to prevent *long before' hand*, an *unjust* augmentation of power, which in the end might prove detrimental to the rest."

That the French government have been projecting an expedition to Egypt, which composes a part of the Turkish Empire, is a fact which is not now contested. The report of Colonel Sebastiani, the conduct of that officer and the other French agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian Islands, have confirmed, what has been distinctly admitted by the First Consul and M. Talleyrand, in their conferences with Lord Whitworth. It was indeed, pretended, when this expedition was first hinted at, that its object was merely commercial. This pretence was however afterwards tacitly abandoned. If it had been persisted in, it was too feeble and shallow, to mislead the most superficial enquiry. It was of a *commercial nature* because it was intended to destroy the commerce of Great-Britain, by wresting from her the sources of her wealth and her power. This species of sophistry is suited to the subtle temper of Talleyrand; but it could not beguile the understanding of a statesman, who had traced the intrigues and the subtleties of the Cabinet of France.

If our suggestions respecting the views of the French government are well founded (and no one can doubt, who has watched the course of events since the accession of the First Consul) then the British government wanted no pretext for retaining Malta, or for renewing the war. The change in the political state of Europe, through the agency of the French, which threatened to destroy the BALANCE OF POWER, was in itself a violation of the treaty, and a "*fair cause for war.*" The contemplated attempt on Egypt, which, if executed, would have been a direct infraction of the 8th article of the treaty, sufficiently justified any measures of precaution which might tend to defeat the project. The retention of Malta was such a measure of precaution because the post was important to check the passage of a fleet in the Mediterranean. In this view the treaty of Amiens may rather be considered as an armistice which was first broken by the French, and the renewal of hostilities may be considered as a continuation of the old war, rather than the commencement of another.

M. Talleyrand has complained in severe terms, of the short period of 36 hours, allowed by lord Whitworth, for an answer to his ultimatum. Under any other circumstances there would have been force in this complaint. But when it is considered how much time had been consumed, in entering upon the threshold of the discussion, without the least prospect of meeting on a single point; when it is considered what indignities the British government had received, by the unprecedented requisitions of the French minister, and what personal insults Lord Whitworth had received, from the intemperate language of the First Consul, no apology can be necessary for abruptly closing a negociation, fruitful in nothing but recrimination and complaint.—If the British minister had demanded his passports, on the 13th of March, the day on which the government was outrageously insulted in the presence of the assembled representatives of Europe, he would have strictly conformed to the etiquette of diplomatic usage, and would have done nothing more than the dignity of his nation required.

We have been induced to this brief analysis of the French minister, not so much because it presents any new ground for discussion, as from a wish to enforce the remarks we have heretofore made on the British declaration.—These remarks we wish the more to enforce, because we are more and more convinced of their justice.—We are well aware, at the same time, that we have taken a ground, on which we shall stand almost alone, among the advocates of the republican cause.—Insulated as we may be in this position, we shall maintain it, while it is tenable, and until we are driven from it, by the force of argument and conviction. We do not feel ourselves strengthened in these sentiments, by the constrained and reluctant approbation of our political enemies; nor is the force of conviction in the least degree impaired, by the frowns or censures of those, whom we have numbered among our political friends.—Independent and unbiassed in our opinions, it is our pride to be equally indifferent to both.

On the subject of French politics we have long had but one persuasion, and this we have uniformly and decidedly avowed.—While a single vestige of liberty remained amid the ruins of their republic, we felt an attachment to their government and an interest in their success. But the cause of France has long ceased to be the cause of republicanism. We know there are many friends to the rights of man among us, whose feelings are still alive to the success of this nation, and who believe the prosperity, perhaps the existence of our own country, depends on the preservation of the present government of France.—But how in the name of Heaven do they trace this connection or dependence?—Is there any connection between the Democracy of America, and the despotism of Turkey? or does the continuance of a republican administration in the United States, depend on the continuance of the present Dynasty of Russia?—The people of this country are as much interested in the fate of the Sultan Solyman, or the emperor Alexander of Russia; as in the successes of the First Consul of France. If we have ever been attracted towards the people of France by their distresses, and in triumphs, we are now strongly repelled from the Government, by their ambition, and their intrigues.—It is time to cut asunder the ties by which we may be linked to the destinies of Europe, and to stand aloof from a conflict which may subvert the independence of our country.

The Editor of the National Ægis, when he engaged in the irksome task of conducting a public paper, did not surrender the right of judging and determining for himself.—If to be a republican, it is necessary on every occasion, to become a partizan of France, and to follow them through all the mazes of their revolutions, from tyranny to anarchy, and from anarchy back again to despotism; he is then ready to acknowledge he has no claim to the character he has assumed.—He will never consent to be trammelled in his opinions, but will leave it to the hireling *automata of the press*, to become the passive *organs* of a faction, and the pliant *tools* of a party!

WAR AGAINST HOLLAND.

London, June 17.

Lord Hawkesbury, at the bar of the house, presented the following most gracious message from his majesty:

GEORGE R.

His majesty thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that, from an anxious desire to prevent the calamities of war being extended to the Batavian Republic, he communicated to that government his disposition to respect their neutrality, provided that a similar disposition was manifested on the part of the French government, and that the French forces were forthwith withdrawn from the territories of the Batavian republic. This proposition not having been admitted by the government of France, and measures having been recently taken by them, in direct violation of the independence of the Batavian republic, his majesty judged it expedient to direct his minister to leave the Hague; and he has since given orders that letters of marque and general reprisals should be issued against the Batavian republic and its subjects.

His majesty has at all times manifested the deepest and most lively interest for the prosperity and independence of the United Provinces. He has recourse to these proceedings with the most sincere regret, but the conduct of the French government has left no alternative; and in adopting these measures he is actuated by a sense of what is due to his own dignity, and to the security and essential interests of his dominions.

G. R.

[After the message was read, an address of thanks for the communication passed *nemine contradicente*.]

FAINT SYMPTOMS of PACIFICATION.

London, June 18.

Nothing is more certain, than that ministers are acting up to the full extent of the pledge given by lord Hawkesbury in the house of Commons on Mr. Fox's motion, namely, that they would not only accept the mediation of Russia, but represent their cause to that power, with a view of engaging its good offices as a mediator. Mr. Rolls the messenger, no doubt, brought important advices on this head a few days ago from St. Petersburgh. A counter part of them, in substance, was probably sent off at the same time to the Russian minister at Paris. This occasioned the sending over of a messenger to the Russian Ambassador in London, on whose dispatches, as communicated to Lord Hawkesbury by Count Woronzow, a Cabinet Council sat yesterday; at which almost all the Cabinet Ministers, among others, Earl St. Vincent, were present. The result was sent off to the King at Windsor.

It is no ordinary messenger who brought these dispatches from Paris, but M. de Lassby, a Russian Count. It is said he came with a distinct proposition from St. Petersburg to Paris, which, after having been acceded to by the Chief Consul, was forwarded to this country. The nature of this proposition we shall not attempt to guess. A few days will, probably, throw some light upon the business; at present all is mere conjecture.

The mediation of Russia is now much the subject of conversation.

A Calais article states, that M. Otto passed through that city some days ago, and embarked with his suite.—(A Paris paper infers from this, that the negotiation with England will be renewed.)

New-York, August 18.

The arrival of the brig William, from Liverpool, and the ship Oliver Ellsworth from Amsterdam, has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 15th June, and Dutch prints to the 19th, both inclusive.

From the latter we learn that citizen Laussat, Prefect at Louisiana, is appointed to succeed Bernadotte as ambassador from France to the United States. Citizen Laforet is nominated ambassador to the court of Prussia, and citizen Otto is to fill the same situation at the court of Bavaria.

BISCUIT BAKE HOUSE,

Near the Sugar House New-Jersey Avenue.

THE subscriber has commenced the above business in all its various branches; where merchants or owners of vessels may be supplied on reasonable terms; also private families with the best of Crackers.

PETER MILLER.

Washington August 19. tf

By his excellency JOHN F. MERCER, *governor of the state of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquest taken in Kent county, before Joseph Hynson, Esq. one of the coroners of the said county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county, by a certain Ephraim Armstrong, also of said county, who hath since absconded and fled from justice: And whereas, it is the duty of the Executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim Armstrong, in any jail in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the governor and council.

Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is short, black, and curls very much; his eyes are small, black and piercing; his complection brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he speaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis said he has a brother somewhere in the western country, if so, it is probable he has gone to him—He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he rode away, as she is missing from his farm.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, August 5, 1803.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation and description be published four times in each week for the space of four weeks, in the Telegraphe, American, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Bartgis's paper at Frederick Town; and Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

August 17. e4w.

District of Columbia, Washington County, ss.

By the Orphan's Court, August 16th, 1803.

CHARLES HYDE, having made application for letters of administration on the estates of Thomas Keen deceased a soldier in the late captain D. Beitts company of the 1st sublegion who died in 1795, and of Jonathan Coffin deceased a soldier in capt. in Kinsbury's company. It is ordered that the said Charles Hyde give notice of his said application, by advertisement in the Washington Federalist and National Intelligencer inserted once a week four successive weeks, and that administration be committed to him, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in October next.

Test. JOHN HEWITT, Reg.

And I do give notice accordingly.

CHARLES HYDE.

August 18. 1aw4w

TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber offers to make the following machinery, and to set them to work in any part of the United States.

Carding engines either single or double, with fillet cards or top cards as may be required, and the cylinders of any length from 20 to 32 inches.

Drawing frames, with as many systems as shall be required—each system having three or four heads (according as they are ordered) will draw from 20 to 25lb. of cotton per day.

Roving frames, with any number of heads, each having two roving cans, will rove from 20 to 25lb. per day.

Water spinning frames, of 84 spindles (42 on each side) which will spin from two to two and a half hanks on each spindle per day, the hank being 840 yards in length.

Mules, of from 60 to 216 spindles each, which will spin by an experienced hand, from one to one and a half hanks per spindle, daily.

Twisting frames, to double and twist the yarn into two or three threads, for stockings, fringes netting, tambouring, &c.

Looms, for weaving any width with the fly shuttle, either single or double boxes.

Warping mills, either woollen, cotton or linen yarn.

The above machinery will be made and set to work in any part of the United States, by the subscriber, who has served an apprenticeship to the above business, in Manchester, and followed it for twenty two years.

Any person who may want any of the above machinery, may see the same kind at work, at his manufactory, Upper Derby, Delaware county, seven and a half miles from Philadelphia, where they will receive any satisfaction as to the price, when the size and quality of the machinery wanted shall be described; and letters from the country directed to the care of the Editor of the Aurora will be duly attended to.

PETER BLTONHEAD.

Philadelphia, July 13.

A CARD

H. O. HEBERT (from Philadelphia) solicits the attention of the citizens of Baltimore in general, and invalids in particular, to his "Air Pump Vapour Bath," a machine constructed on true philosophical principles, the efficacy of which in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions and enlargements of the joints, withered and enlarged limbs, cutaneous and many other disorders, both chronic and acute, can be testified by many respectable persons, who have had recourse to it.

This machine comprehends, and combines the application of fomentation and the cupping glass, two of the most powerful external applications for the removal of disease, and that on a plan more extensive than was ever before known.

As many persons who have never yet seen the apparatus might be deterred from using it, either from the reports of prejudiced persons, or fear, they are respectfully informed that its application, is not attended with either pain or inconvenience.—It possesses all the good effects of warm bathing, without its attendant consequences, debility and relaxation; on the contrary, it invigorates and strengthens the whole system, but particularly the part to which the machine is applied. Persons desirous of further information respecting the nature and effects of this machine, will please to apply to the proprietor, at No. 3, East street near the assembly room.

N. B. "The Air Pump Vapour Bath" is particularly adapted for the removal of all obstructions occasioned by violent colds, which are the forerunners of consumptions, &c.

Complaints peculiarly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

May 31.

Patent Horizontal Wind-Mill.

The subscriber offers to the gentlemen farmers and others of Maryland, and the other states, an invention, which for utility has not been exceeded by any piece of mechanism which this or perhaps the last century can boast of. It is a peculiarly, though simply, constructed horizontal Wind-Mill, adapted to the grinding of all sorts of grain, and at the same time threshing out wheat and rice, fanning them and pounding the latter, powdering plaister of Paris, cutting tobacco, &c. &c. Its aptitude to all these various and useful purposes, will be more easily and justly estimated by a view of the machine itself, than from any discription that can be given here.

A model of this wind-mill can be viewed on Federal Hill, where it is kept for the conveniency of shewing it in operation, by applying to Mr. March, No. 4, South Gay-street, by whom also the terms will be made known for the model, only to erect a mill by, or for the patent right for a whole state; or by

JOHN BAPTISTE AVELINE,

The Inventor, Havre de Grace.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

IN a store or counting room, a young man that can give an indisputable recommendation—he understands book keeping, writes a fair hand, and was bred to the store-keeping business. A line addressed to the Editor of this paper will be attended to.

August 3, 1803. 1aw2w