Boulogne and Dunkirk, are all diſaffect-ed to the French government, we may ſtate pretty poſitively, that they expreſs the general ſenſe of the French army, upon whoſe good opinion the preſent government of France ſubſiſts. The diſcharging the workmen from the dock yards can be attributed to no other cauſe than the expectation of a continental or a civil war, and the neceſſity of applying all the reſources of France to meet it; but the journey of the French princes to the coaſt, the landing of Dumourier, and the known attachment of the inhabitants cf the Weſtern department, and, indeed, of all the people of France, to the royal cauſe, induce us rather to ſuppoſe, that unleſs peace ſhall ſpeedily be made, Bonaparte will have not only war with England, but a continental and civil war to contend with at the ſame time.

In the civil conteſt, we muſt obſerve, that the life and fortune of Bonaparte are all that are oppoſed to the royal cauſe; Jacobiniſm, federaliſm, and every party ſyſtem in France, have been long ſince conquered; the conſtitution has no foundation but the pleaſure of Bonaparte; and the people have long ago ceaſed to think of any middle courſe between the continuance of the firſt conſul's government and the reſtoration of royalty in the Bourbon line. Under theſe circumſtances, although we are far from feeling any ſanguine expectations from any thing which lies in the power of fortune; and although it had been our conſtant maxim, that the Britiſh people muſt look to themſelves alone for their ſecurity and honor; yet it is not improbable but that we may receive powerful co-operation from the continent.

It is certain the Pariſians have been ſadly diſappointed in the late journey; in the firſt place, as a ſort of *raree show*, which they did not themſelves enjoy; and the next, becauſe it has afforded them no additional food for their vanity. It is not wonderful that a people who in leſs than ten days after the revolution was begun, fixed its utmoſt duration at one month, ſhould expect to ſubdue England in as ſhort a time. It is a fact, that though there are a few perſons in Paris who look upon the invaſion of England as a moſt deſperate and diſaſtrous attempt, yet the great multitude conſider it as one of theſe atchievements which the bravery of the French, and the genius of the Corſican, may accompliſh in a few days. When all is prepared, they eſtimate 38 hours for the paſſage, two days for arrival and ſeizing London, and that before the week ends, the details will all be announced in Paris; and that, ere the termination of a month, it will be the faſhionable trip to come and view the *ruins of London*.

The return of their hero, without announcing even the preparation for this great exploit, has conſiderably damped the ardour of the multitude; but ſilence is now ſo completely the order of the day, that nothing tranſpires. The enthuſiaſm with which the invaſion was mentioned about ſix weeks ago, is evidently diminiſhed, and this is a truer index of the real feelings than any thing that an enſlaved people dare expreſs in words. If the attempt be not made in a ſhort time, ſuch is the impatient nature of the people and of the army itſelf, that there are many who think they will never be able to prevail on them to make it at all; for, greedy of plunder and vain glorious as the French are, they require to be ſuſtained by enthuſiaſm in every deſperate enterprize, and enthuſiaſm cannot exiſt long without it is kept alive by ſucceſs; inactivity is death to it, and to reſtore it to life again, it is neceſſary to change the object.

Moreau, and the diſcontented generals, are all ſpeculating upon the difficulty of the attempt; the delay with which it will neceſſarily be attended, and the impatience of the army. Bonaparte has ſurrounded himſelf with more than regal ſplendors; but he begins to loſe his military eclat; and all thoſe who have witneſſed the tranſition from mean adulation to inſulting contempt in France, know with what rapidity they are brought about. The private enemies of the conſul are waiting for this, and thoſe who expect any ſerious oppoſition to him, until public opinion has made ſome more progreſs in its decline, are very ignorant of the nature of tranſactions in that country. Any attempt made by the French princes and emigrants, if projected, ought to be poſtponed for the ſame reaſon; for if a premature attack be made, it may furniſh the conſul both with a pretext and the means of fixing his power on a more firm baſis than it has ever yet ſtood.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Madras army, dated Feb. 22.

"We are all in an uproar again in India, and likely to have a ſerious war. Our army is moving rapidly to the frontiers; that of Bengal has taken the field, and war is ſaid to be declared againſt the king of Candy, in the iſland of Ceylon. Something ſerious is alſo expected from the king of Traraneac; our ſtrength† is, however, equal to any thing, and we are all in high health and ſpirits.

"† Coaſt troops 35,000; 5 regiments cavalry, 8 regiments infantry 10,000; Bombay not known, ſuppoſe 5000;—Grand total 50,330—ſay 50,000 effective."

A new religious ſect has made its appearance in Andaluſia, (Spain) ſimilar, in many of their tenets to thoſe of the quakers. The thunder of the inquiſition has not yet been directed againſt them.

BOULOGNE, Auguſt 9.

On the 19th Thermidor in the morning, an Engliſh cutter and brig caſt anchor in front of our port, at a great cannon ſhot from the batteries.

On the 20th a great number of veſſels arrived and joined them, amongſt the reſt a bomb ketch, which threw up bombs but at too great a diſtance to do us any injury. Admiral Bruix by this time ordered out the long boats to attack them, but the tide ebbing, prevented it.

The enemy, who were now about 350 toiſes diſtant from ſome engines lately erected to drive in piles, of which it is propoſed to build a fort, began to fire, in order to hinder the continuation of the works; but as ſoon as the boats had left the port, and were ready to attack them, they weighed anchor and fled, and were purſued by our flotilla to the diſtance of two leagues and a half. An Engliſh brig was much damaged.

An Engliſh ſchooner called the Redbridge, armed with carronade 22 pounders, and 60 men, and the Engliſh brig Caroline of 6 guns are taken by a French frigate.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 6.

A kind of coalition or union has juſt been formed between Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, its object is to oppoſe every attempt that may be made to interrupt the commerce and navigation of the Baltic, and to ſecure their ſubjects from the vexations they would be expoſed to, were the moſt rigorous meaſures not put in practice. This coalition is directed, as it appears, at leaſt implicitly, againſt England, as ſhe is the only power that attacks neutrality by preventing the freedom of the ſeas. It is aſſured that in conſequence of the above neceſſary concert, Denmark and Sweden are about to ſend to ſea a fleet proportioned to the one the emperor Alexander is to ſend to the Baltic. As this union of the maritime powers leaves no more doubt reſpecting the diſpoſitions of the Ruſſian cabinet, it is hoped that the court of London will at length attend to the propoſitions that have been made to it on the part of Ruſſia & Pruſſia. Some people even maintain that theſe propoſitions have already been accepted, and that the courier bearing the adheſion of his Britanic majeſty, is already arrived at Peterſburgh. In conſequence, a congreſs will be held, to which the principal powers of Europe will ſend miniſters. The town of Hamburgh has been propoſed as the moſt favorable place for holding ſuch a congreſs, being ſituated between London and Peterſburgh.

Beſides the arrangement of the objects that have occaſioned the rupture between France and England, this congreſs will occupy itſelf with ſeveral other points, tending to regulate more preciſely, and fix more ſolidly, the balance of Europe; eſpecially what concerns maritime and commercial relations. It is poſſible that this congreſs may alſo be occupied with the preſent ſituation of the Ottoman empire and the eventual meaſures that might be adopted, in caſe that vaſt ſtate ſhould experience any cataſtrophe, in ſpite of all the efforts that its friends and allies ſhould endeavor to make for uniting in perfect harmony all the parts of that empire, and to prevent its diſſolution. Such are the political rumours now in circulation through Germany.

Received by the Maryland, from London.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Capt: D'Auvergne, prince of Bouillon, who is to have a principal command in a ſecret expedition, was yeſterday appointed to the Severn, of 44 guns, at Woolwich.

Auguſt 29.

The ſanguine expectations that have lately been entertained of the ſucceſs of a meditated external effort to raiſe the royal ſtandard in France, are now converted into a firm belief, by ſome, that that deſirable event has been effected by means of an internal exertion. It was on Saturday reported, that the great majority of the French army had turned their arms againſt the conſular uſurper; and that gen. Moreau, emulating the patriot virtues of gen. Monk, had made an open declaration in favor of the immediate reſtoration of royalty. This rumour was founded on a ſtatement, that the Jackall brig, which arrived in the Downs on Friday, had been diſpatched from the mouth of the Texel, by capt. Hotham, of his majeſty's ſhip Raiſonable, with intelligence received by him from the Dutch commodore, of gen. Moreau, ſupported by the principal part of the army, having declared himſelf againſt Bonaparte, and publiſhed an addreſs to the people, inviting them to unite againſt their tyrant, whoſe crimes he enumerated, and to return to that monarchical ſyſtem, under which alone they can expect permanent proſperity or repoſe. It was added, that in conſequence of this event, orders had been received at the Texel to ſuſpend the building of the flat-bottomed boats, and the equipment of the ſquadron deſtined to aid the expedition projected againſt this country.—We are extremely ſorry, that the moſt minute enquiry does not enable us to give any confirmation to this pleaſing report. That the naval equipments in the ports of Holland may have been ſuſpended, and that intelligence to the above effect may have been circulated on the Dutch coaſt, are circumſtances by no means improbable; but that the ſtatement is correct to its full extent, we cannot for a moment bring ourſelves to believe. In the firſt place, it is certain, that although capt. Hotham himſelf arrived in the Downs on Friday evening, he has forwarded no ſuch advice to the admiralty; in the ſecond, the French princes who are moſt intereſted, have received no intimation upon the ſubject from any of their partizans, whoſe firſt buſineſs it would be to communicate the glad tidings to them; and laſtly, had ſo important an event taken place, we muſt have been informed of it through a channel leſs circuitous and doubtful than that through which it has been received. Our accounts from Paris direct came down to the 23d inſt. at which time every thing remained tranquil, and the rumour alluded to prevailed on the Dutch coaſt on the 25th—a circumſtance of itſelf ſufficient to deprive the ſtatement of every feature of probability. Beſides, it is well known, that in the capital, where a counter-revolutionary effort is pretended to have been made, the authority of the conſul has been eſtabliſhed upon the baſis of the ſtrongeſt military ſupport, with the auxiliary aid of a ſyſtem of eſpionage, ſo ſtrictly enforced, that the exiſtence of ſuch conſpiracy, without the certainty of ſpeedy detection, is a circumſtance not reaſonably to be expected at the preſent particular juncture. That conſiderable diſcontent prevails among the people of France, no doubt can be entertained; but the military deſpotiſm of Bonaparte is ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, and the rapacious expectations of the ſoldiery founded on the enterpriſing genius of their chief, are ſo very extenſive, that, however much the nation may wiſh for ſuch an event, Moreau, nor any other officer in the country, could not, under the exiſting circumſtances, hope for the ſucceſs of ſo perilous an enterpriſe. Any internal effort that may be meditated muſt, to prove ſucceſsful, be aided by an external impulſe; and until a ſtrong foreign force ſhall be brought to aſſail the ſhores of the enemy, with the hearty co-operation of the royaliſts of the departments, we can never hope to ſee the tyrant puniſhed, or hurried from the throne he has ſo inſolently uſurped.

No French papers or German mails had arrived when this paper was put to preſs; but ſome private accounts are reported to have reached town from Paris, ſtating, that addreſſes are now preparing in every part of the French republic, ſoliciting the firſt conſul not to riſk his ſacred perſon in the projected invaſion of England. This, if true, may be conſidered as a fair indication of the intention or wiſhes of his Conſular majeſty, as his ſervile ſubjects dare not now addreſs him contrary to his actual diſpoſition, previouſly and clearly aſcertained. The knowledge of the immenſe preparations making here to reſiſt the daring attempt may have produced a material change in the determination of that bold adventurer.

LONDON Auguſt 31.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 20.

"If the tranquility of Ireland, if the meaſures of your government, ſeconded by the national enthuſiaſm ſhould force our heroes to give up the plan of invading England, the Firſt Conſul will then direct his views towards Egypt and the Morea.

"During ſeveral months paſt, a great number of Albanians, and Greeks, known to be in the pay of government, have been obſerved here; ſome of them go away every day upon ſome ſecret deſtination, and a plan of debarkation is talked of upon which government has determined; and it is further aſſerted, that they flatter themſelves that as ſoon as the Conſular troops appear in Albania and the Morea, theſe countries, which are entirely French, will immediately riſe. It is alſo pretended, that a Greek army has been ſecretly organiſing for a long time paſt.

"All the objects, however, are to be conſidered ſubordinate to that which this government prefers to every other, viz. the invaſion of Ireland. The ſtrict alliance of Spain with France, compels her to make preparations: that kingdom is exhauſted, and though the Court of Madrid has prayed that it might preſerve its neutrality during the preſent war, it has only been permitted that it ſhall not be compelled to declare itſelf, till its galleons have arrived; and the armaments now carrying on in Spain may eventually be employed in carrying troops to Ireland or otherwiſe, in co-operating in the expedition to the Levant."

PARIS, Auguſt 20.

After the arrival of a Ruſſian and Pruſſian courier yeſterday morning, the Pruſſian Ambaſſador and the Ruſſian Charge d'Affairs went to St. Cloud, and had conferences with the Firſt Conſul, and at their return expedited couriers to their reſpective courts. The report is ſince current that France has conſented to withdraw its troops from the borders of the Elbe and the Weſer, which are to be occupied by Pruſſian troops, and that Gen. Blucker the Pruſſian commander in Weſtphalia, has ſent orders to ſeveral regiments to hold themſelves ready to march for their deſtination.

It is ſaid at the ſame time, that except a column of 10,000 French troops, all the others are immediately to evacuate Hanover; but as long as France keeps any troops in that country it certainly governs it, and prevents the paſſage of Engliſh productions to the interior of Germany; many therefore, doubt that England will accept of this arrangement, advantageous to Pruſſia, whoſe merchants and manufacturers have not capitals enough to endure, without their ruin, the preſent ſtagnation of trade for a twelvemonth.

You may judge of the French influence at Conſtantinople from Le Brun being able to perſuade the Grand Seignior to propoſe to Auſtria, Spain, Naples, and other powers in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Sea, to form an armed neutrality for the South, ſimilar to that headed by Ruſſia in the North of Europe laſt war. That ſuch a propoſal has been made I know from good authority as well as that it has been declined. On board the Turkiſh fleet deſtined to Egypt are no leſs than ſix French officers of the navy, eight engineers, and eighteen of the artillery, with fifty French cannoneers. An aid du-camp of general Le Brun, who came here laſt Monday with diſpatches, mentioned yeſterday in my preſence at the circle of Cambaceres, that the grand vizier deſires particularly to get ſome Frenchmen of the horſe artillery to inſtruct the Turks. It is ſaid beſides, that laſt month four French Generals, accompanied by four Mamelukes, as ſervants, paſſed *incognito* through Vienna for Conſtantinople—They were recogniſed by general Hedouville.

Mr. l'Oubrit, the Ruſſian Charge d'Affairs, ſent this morning a courier to Count Markoff, drinking the waters at Baruges, to haſten his return.

Two bankers were laſt Wedneſday ſent to the Temple, becauſe they had given bills of exchange upon Hamburgh and Frankfort for three millions of livres, deſtined for the uſe of Louis XVIII. and which the Police has found out to have been ſecretly ſubſcribed by ſome royaliſts at Paris, ſince his refuſal to reſign his right to the throne of France was publiſhed here. Remember this refuſal was only known here the firſt inſt. *and that theſe three millions were ſubſcribed here only.*

Another letter ſtates, that the invaſion of England has become ſtill more the topic of converſation ſince the return of the Firſt Conſul. It has been ſignified to the deputies of the Batavian Government, that if the gun and flat-bottomed boats to be employed in the expedition are not ready by the ſtipulated period, the government of Holland ſhall be changed, and a ſevere contribution levied on the unfortunate inhabitants.

FOR SALE

By LEWIS CLEPHAN East of the Branch bank on F. street City of Washington.

PAINTERS COLORS OF ALL SORTS.

White Lead in kegs and dry,	Red Lead,
Stone Ocher of ſuperior quality,	Spruce Ocher,
Turkey Umber,	Patent Yellow,
Vermilion,	Gold Litrage,
Beſt Carmin drop lack,	Pruſſian Blue, 1ſt and 2nd quality,
Painters Bruſhes of all ſorts,	Kings Yellow,
	Linſeed oil and ſpirits of turpentine,

Window glaſs 10 by 12—8 by 10, and 7 by 9.
Gold and ſilver leaf by the pack or book,
Large ſheet glaſs cut to any ſize

Gentlemen ſending their Saſhes will have them neatly glazed and on moderate terms. All orders from the country will be carefully attended to.

Auguſt 3. 1awtf

PATENT GUN LOCK.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale

the right of making and uſing Edward Weſt's improvement in Gun Locks, which is conſidered by judges of the utmoſt importance to every perſon uſing fire arms, and more particularly to the army and militia of the United States. There are two very great advantages reſulting from this improvement, the firſt is, that no accident can poſſibly happen by a gun going off at half cock as it has in that ſituation no connection with the dog, conſequently not with the trigger or any other external part of the lock. It cannot poſſibly catch at half cock as there is no notch that the dog can catch on, and the counter dog is ſo placed in the act of cocking, as not to be reſtored but by the cock firſt falling or being let down The great ſecurity in this improvement ought certainly to recommend it to general uſe, to avoid the innumerable accidents that has and muſt unavoidably happen from the preſent plan, in guns going off at half cock, &c. Application made to Mr. Rhodes, city of Waſhington, will be communicated and attended to, where I ſhall attend at the ſitting of Congreſs.

THOMAS WEST.

Auguſt 29. 1aw3m

WASHINGTON CITY

WEDNESDAY, October 12.

***By putting the name of W. Cocke in *Italic*, in our liſt of the members of congreſs, we erroneouſly claſſed him among the federaliſts. Every man acquainted with him knows him to be a firm republican.

The repreſentative in Congreſs for Maſſachuſetts, wanting in our liſt, is Saml. Taggart, fed.

From a correſpondent at Knoxville we learn that the returns for the Governor and Repreſentatives in Congreſs for Tennessee have been examined, and that John Sevier is elected Governor—and, William Dickſon, George W. Campbell, and John Rhea, Repreſentatives.

Joſeph Anderſon is re-elected Senator to Congreſs for the enſuing ſix years, and Daniel Smith, Senator for ſix years, to commence March 1805.

All the above gentlemen are republicans.

The Committee of health of Alexandria, report five deaths for the 48 hours preceding the 10 inſt.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Washington County.

For Congress.

Danl. Heiſter, repub.	1,544
Elie Williams, fed.	950

For Assembly.

Republican.

M. Kerſhner	1,599
Robert Smith	1,579
Jacob Zeller	1,600
Wm. Yates	1,570

Federal.

Robert Hughes	933
Z. Clagett	861
Thomas Brent	894
Wm. Van Lear	997

Annapolis.

Federal.

Mr. Miner
Mr. Shaff

DELAWARE ELECTION.

NEWCASTLE COUNTY.

Senator.

Thomas Fitzgerald,	1873

Repreſentatives.

Thomas Perkins,	1875
Peter Brynberg,	1870
Andrew Reynolds,	1179
David Morriſon, ſen.	1873
Morgan Jones,	1871
James Monroe,	1870
Dr. Benjamin Merritt,	1871

By the beſt information (ſays the Editor of the Vermont Journal) from the different parts of the State, we have no heſitation to declare, that (in our opinion) there will be a much greater majority of republicans in our next General Aſſembly, than there was in our laſt.

Extract of a letter from General Robert Anderſon, of South Carolina, to a gentleman in the City of Waſhington, dated 2d of September, 1803; by which it appears that the efforts of the government of the United States for introducing the arts of civilization among the Indian nations, have no proved inefficacious.

"A few years ago, and before the preſent agency took place, theſe people had neither thought nor knowledge of any way of living, or ſupplying the neceſſaries, and comforts of life, only by hunting. They barbecued without ſalt; and carried in the meat for food, and the ſkins for cloathing and market. Their women raiſed a little corn, part of which they beat into meal for bread at home, and part they parched, and beat into flour for the war and hunting tours. Sometimes they purchaſed ardent ſpirits with at leaſt, part of their hunt; in which caſe they greedily embraced the moſt extreme degree of intoxication. Nor ſex, rank, nor condition ſeemed to be free from this fatality, when they could get the liquor. As the game became ſcarce, of courſe they became poorer, and worſe ſupplied with the common neceſſaries and comforts of life.

"Shaking hands was a ceremony in great uſe among the men themſelves; and with white men whenever they met them; but their women were totally barred from this ſalute with men, particularly with white men. It ſeemed that this reſtraint had its origin in jealouſy.

"Such, I know was the ſtate of things when the preſent Agent, Col. Hawkins, took upon him the duties of his preſent office. I was fearful he could not ſucceed; and, though I had heard of improvements in that way, yet I thought them partial or imaginary. But, when I entered their country upon this occaſion, I was agreeably ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed. The girls of every age and ſize, from five or ſix years old and upwards,