Moniteur feems to be decifive of Bonaparte's intentions.—After relating feveral captures of veffels of different nations by the Algarines, it clofes with the following remark:—"The French government will not permit fuch infults to go unpunifhed; and if other powers fuffer their flags to be infulted, and their commerce to be pillaged, the First Conful will maintain inviolable, in the Mediterranean, the honour of the French flag, and guarantee the fecurity which he has promifed to the commercial fpeculations.

It is obvious to the whole world, that the power of Turkey is at its laft gafp. Upon what province can the Turkifh government rely with firmnefs; and where is the part of the empire, that is not convulfed by faction and rebellion? Where fhall we look for that fortitude of council, and that vigour and promptitude which are neceffary to refift rebellion, and to re-eftablifh fubordination? A mere rumour of the approach of a rebellious Pacha made the whole Divan, and the city of Conftantinople, tremble; and the alarm was fo great, that feveral of the Foreign Ambaffadors had veffels in readinefs to leave the city. The movements of Paffwan Oglou have afforded Auftria and Ruffia a pretence for enforcing the neceffity of occupying Wallachia; yet neither of thofe powers fuppofe that Paffwan has the flighteft intention of invading their territories. But they wifh to get footing in European Turkey, fo contiguous to their own dominion, and fo fertile in refources. Yet to any fuch plan of difmemberment, the confent of France is abfolutely neceffary, and France will not confent without equivalent advantages. In the difmemberment of Turkey, we fee the fruitful fource of future diffention, at no great diftance between all the continental powers.

Letters from Cronftadt, of the 27th ult. ftate, that Paffwan Oglou has made a retrograde movement, and re-croffed the Danube on a bridge of boats, near the Ifle of Kalefar, carrying off with him from Wallachia 238 waggons of corn, and a great number of horfes and horned cattle.

LONDON, July 28.

FATE OF PEYROUSE.

Extract from the 8th Number of a Journal entitled "le Nouvelle des Isle de France et de la Re union."

"Pluvoife 234, Year 10, (Feb. 12, 1802.)

"Capt. Ingenoll, commanded the American fhip Charlotte, arrived from China, fays, he learned in his voyage to the South Sea, and the Sandwich Ifles, and the North weft Coaft, that before the French Revolution, but the precife year he could not determine, a fhip that had failed from Breft in the month of April, anchored in the bay, of Confiervar, which lies in 53. deg. 18 min. North, oppofite to Englefield Bay, in Queen Charlotte's Ifland; that this veffel, having on board a great number of fick; was attacked by the Iflanders, who went on board at the moment when they were employed in fecuring the fails; that they maffacred the captain who was upon deck and the whole crew except one young man, whofe fate is not known. It is added, that the Iflanders deftroyed the veffel after unloading it.

"It is to be prefumed that this veffel was that commanded by M. de la Peyroufe or her confort.

LONDON, July 29.

We have a letter from Brunfwick, of the 11th, which contains the following paffage:—"The king of Pruffia is become an enthufiaftic admirer of the political as well as military character of Bonaparte; and has abandoned the wary policy of the Great Frederic, for the purpofe of fharing as much as poffible in the projects of boundlefs ambition, formed by the prefent ruler of France. Time alone will fhew how far this connexion may ferve the interefts of the Pruffian monarchy; not only in regard to Germany, whofe conftitution is deftroyed, but alfo in reference to the cabinets of Auftria and Ruffia, whofe future fpeculations will, doubtlefs, find powerful oppofition in the new engagements which have been formed againft them at Paris, now the focus of political intrigue. In Pruffia, the army is the idol of the king, who devotes every confideration to its improvement; and who thus expends vaft fums, feverely exacted from the trading part of the community."

LONDON, Auguft 1.

By a decree of the Confuls of the 23th ult. leaf tobacco, coming from foreign parts, fhall be placed in the entrepot defignated by the decree of the 28th November laft, and in five other magazines at Bacalan and la Croix Marona.

Tobacco before being admitted into entrepot, fhall be verified by the certificates of the adminiftration of cuftoms, and weighed in their prefence at the expence of the proprietors.

PARIS, July 15.

The day before yefterday the 12 Mayors of Paris conducted to the Prefecture the 12 young perfons portioned by the Commune, and intended to be married the next day. They were accompanied by their future hufbands and relations. The prefect, in a paternal difcourfe, reminded them of the new duties they had to fulfil, and the fentiments of gratitude they ought to feel for the Government. The 12 contracts of marriage were read, depofited in the Bureau, and figned by the future hufbands, the relations, the Prefect, Secretary-General of the prefecture and the Mayors. The ceremony concluded with a banquet given the young people, their families, and the twelve Mayors, by the Prefect.

Yefterday, the 14th July, the twelve marriages were folemnized before each Mayor, the new couple were conducted with pomp to the parifh church, where their marriage was bleffed by the Rector. The Fete concluded by a banquet given to each marriage in each of the Mayoralties; the Prefect affifted at the banquet of his Mayoralty diftrict 1; and the Secretary General of the banquet of his Mayoralty diftrict 2. Toafts to the happinefs and long life of the Firft Conful were given and drank with enthufiafm. Toafts of gratitude to the Second and Third Conful, the Prefect, and the Mayors. (*Mon*).

PARIS, July 16.

PARADE OF THE 14TH JULY.

The detachments of the demi-brigade of light infantry, compofed of one man per company, a Captain Lieutenant, and Sub-Lieutenant, were ranged in fquare battalion before the Firft Conful, who made the parade defile, having at their head the following Chiefs of Brigade.—(Here follow their names, to the number of 31.)—The ftandards were born by a detachment of veterans, who were all covered with fevere wounds.

The Minifter of War diftributed thefe ftandards amongeach of the Chiefs of Brigade, who held them together near the Conful; while elevating his voice he faid to them:—

"Soldiers of the light infantry of the French army, thefe are your ftandards; they will always ferve as a rallying point to you: they will be every where, where the French people fhall have enemies to combat; they will imprefs terror upon the enemies whoever they be, of the Government.

"Soldiers, you will defend your ftandards. No, never fhall they fall into the power of our enemies. You fwear to be ready to defend them at the expence of your lives."

The foldiers replied.—"We fwear it!"

The detachments of light infantry, with their ftandards at their head, defiled the firft.

The Firft Conful faluted each ftandard as they paffed before him.

The four Generals commanding the guard gave dinners to the different detachments.

Before the Parade, the prefect of the Department of the Seine and two Mayors of Paris were prefented to the Firft Conful.

The Prefect, fpeaking in the name of the commune, and in execution of a deliberation of the Municipal Council entreated the Firft Conful to accept, as a new proof of the gratitude and love of the Citizens of Paris, a horfe of French breed, the harnefs of which had been embellifhed by the beft harnefs makers of Paris.

The Firft Conful declared the horfe to be a very fine one, and faid to the deputation that he fhould do himfelf the pleafure to ride him often, and particularly if fome occafion fhould offer itfelf to fight for the honor of the French people.

Moniteur.

PARIS, Auguft 1.

Acts of the government.—Meſsage, July 29, 1802.

The Confuls of the Republic to the Confervative Senate.

"*Senators.*—On the 6th of May laft the tribunate expreffed a wifh that a ftriking pledge of national gratitude might be given to the Firft Conful. That wifh was applauded by the Legiflative Body, and repeated by a fpontaneous movement of the citizens.

The Senate raifed its thought ftill higher; and in the accomplifhment of that wifh, it hoped to find the fure means of giving to the government that ftability which alone can multiply the refources of the nation, eftablifh confidence without and credit within, infpire allies, difcourage enemies, extinguifh the flames of war, permit the enjoyment of the fruits of peace, and leave to future wifdom the tafk of executing every thing that can be conceived as contributing to the happinefs of a free people.

The Firft Conful was of opinion, that the circumftances of his firft nomination prevented him from accepting the propofed re-election, unlefs it fhould be fpecifically conferred by the French people, thereby giving a proof of their attachment to, and permanent confidence in, the magiftrate who had been the object of their firft choice.

In this manner we have thought it our duty to carry into execution the ideas of the Senate.

The French people have given their anfwer; the government has received from almoft all the departments, the acts which contain the expreffion of the will of the people. It is to the Senate, we have thought, in this new cafe, that it belongs to collect and to promulgate the wifhes of the people. We have therefore ordered the minifter of Interior to place at the difpofal of the Senate, the regifters in which thofe votes are contained.

We invite the Senate to take thofe meafures which fhall feem to its wifdom the moft proper, for the purpofe of ftating the refult."

"The fecond Conful,
CAMBACERES."

"By the fecond Conful,—the fec. of ftate, H. B. MARET."

The following is the Tariff referred to in the Arrete of the French Government.

No. I.—Tariff *of Cuftom house duties on the products of the French Colonies.*

Merchandises.	*Duty of entry.*		*Duty of consumption.*	
Merchandife with the privilege of Entrepot.	Fr.	C.	Fr.	C.
Brown fugar, per 5 myriagrammes	1	50	13	50
Tete & clayed fugar, do.	2	25	22	75
			22	
Coffee do.	3		22	
Cocoa do.	3		20	
Sweetmeats do.	5		7	25
Molaffes do.		75		
Merchandife without the privilege of Entrepot.				
Refined fugar, per 5 myriagrammes	50			
Indigo do.	5			
Rocou do.	2			
Cotton do.	1			
Caffia do.	3			
Ginger do.	3			
Turtle-fhell do.	15			
Mahogany wood	5			
Liquors, per litre	1			
Dry raw-hides, per fide		25		

No. II.—Tariff *of Custom house duties on the Products of the Foreign Colonies.*

	Fr.	C.
Brown fugar, per 5 myriagrammes - -	22	50
Tete and clayed fugars do.	37	50
Coffee and Cocoa - do.	37	50
Refined fugar - do.	50	
Indigo - - do.	7	50
Rocou - - do.	3	
Cotton - - do.	1	50
Caffia - - do.	4	50
Ginger - - do.	4	50
Turtle fhell - - do.	21	50
Mahogany wood - do.	7	50
Liquors, per litre - -	1	50
Dry raw hides, per fide -		40

5 Myriagrammes equal to 102 lbs. 2 oz old French weight.

The Litre equal a pint, old French measure.

PRESBURG, May 13.

Diet of Hungary—Third Sitting.

His Imperial Majefty came to the affembly, and made the following fpeech:

"It is ufelefs to bring to our recollection what is known to every one; no one is ignorant that the firft years of our reign were, of force, confecrated to the maintenance of a cruel war, and that all our thoughts, which it would have been pleafant to us to have applied, in the tranquility of peace, to the profperity of our ftates, were abforbed by the fole care of preferving untouched the monarchy, and of guaranteeing againft inevitable diffolution, the ties which attach fo many faithful people to our perfon. It is on this account that the Diet, which we convoked before, have not had, and could not have, any other object than that of deliberating upon the means of removing the danger, and of defending the dignity of the throne. In that object, we have not only been affifted by your councils, but we have experienced the efficacy of your fuccours. For when the chances of war permitted the enemy to penetrate two different times into our hereditary ftates of Germany, you fpared no expence to affemble, with incredible promptitude, an army always frefh, always fit for military operations, and which, breathing nothing but dangers and glory, has never hefitated, under the conduct and example of our dearly beloved brother the duke palatine, to facrifice itfelf for us and for the monarchy. The recollection of that generous devotion fhall never leave our memory, and we fhall remember alfo, and with no lefs pleafure, that not merely fome, but all of you, infpired with the moft ardent love for us and for the country have not only been content to grant fubfidies in men, money and provifions, impofed by the ftates; but that by a free and fpontaneous movement, you have gone fo far as even to facrifice all the means in your power to the public good. Meanwhile, notwithftanding the care which then was required, we have not ceafed to attend, as far as circumftances would permit, to the internal happinefs of our ftates; and we owe it to truth to fay, that the perfons whom you chofe to labour with us, have worthily, and according to our royal will, fulfilled the tafk impofed upon them, in meditating and propofing every thing that could tend to maintain and promote the public good. Now that we are freed from the cares of war, our paternal folicitude, although claimed by all the parts of the public adminiftration, muft, however, in preference, be directed towards the means of confirming our external fecurity, that fecurity which is the bafis of all civil exiftence; for, as the recent dangers of war have fhewn, it is impoffible to enjoy its bleffings when they are not fafe from the incurfions of a foreign foe. This fecurity is never folidly maintained, but by holding in conftant readinefs the means neceffary for its defence, and thefe means themfelves are never acquired but by efforts and facrifices. It is to this confidence that we make known to you our royal pleafure, and the wifhes which we deem falutary to the public profperity. We have no doubt but that, according to the fentiments which are well known to us, and which animate both the heart of our dear brother, and that of all the orders of the ftate, you all, gentlemen, will make it a duty to deliberate with that gravity which fuits the importance of the object, and with that celerity which will provide that every thing which fhall more particularly relate to the internal profperity of the ftate may be difcuffed with fuccefs. For our own parts, we have not, and never fhall have any thing fo much at heart as to labour, as we are in duty bound to do, to eftablifh on a bafe of increafing folidity, and to tranfmit uninjured to our fucceffors, the maintenance, the dignity, and the happinefs of the kingdom of Hungary, of this kingdom, which we have always looked upon as one of our firmeft fupporters, as much on account of the numerous advantages which we draw from its foil, as on account of the noble fentiments and military ardour which animates its inhabitants. Hence, perfuaded as we are of the attachment of all the orders of the ftate, and anticipating the glory and grateful remembrance of pofterity which will fall to our fhare, we wifh, gentlemen, that you fhould, all and each of you in particular, reft affured of our imperial and royal clemency."

This fpeech was followed by one of the arch-duke palatine with proteftations of attachment in the name of the eftates.

The emperor having withdrawn, the arch-duke palatine notified by the prothonatory of the kingdom, the propofitions to be deliberated upon by the diet. The propofitions are as follow:

1ft. To provide that the regular militia of the kingdom of Hungary be at all times complete.

2d. To increafe the price of falt, in as much as the ordinary revenues of two millions of florins are not fufficient to anfwer the expences of the ftate.

The ftates having deliberated upon the propofitions of the emperor, agreed, upon proof of the prefent ftate of the Hungarian legions, to pay the precife fum required in augmentation, in confideration of a free exportation of its productions being granted to Hungary, not only for the hereditary ftates, but every foreign country whatever. The anfwer of the emperor, communicated by the arch-duke, ftated that the number of troops fhould be according to the capitulation of 1790 and 1791, to be raifed by confcription; that two millions of florins were neceffary for prefent expences; and that he muft confult with the ftates before he could grant the demand with refpect to trade in its full extent. This anfwer being difcuffed, it was finally agreed, that the number of troops to complete the Hungarian army fhould be granted until the next diet, the operation of raifing them to be in proportion to the population, and fhould circumftances require a greater force, the point to be fettled with the ftates in a diet convened for the purpofe. This plan being communicated to the arch-duke palatine, he in a few moments after announced his affent to it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.

The Porte appears much alarmed at the occupation of Georgia, by the Ruffians, and at the war which they have undertaken againft Perfia, Georgia, Mingrelie and Guriel, and claimed the protection of Ruffia againft Mahomet Kan. A Ruffian army has marched upon Aftracan, paffed the Derbent, and entered the province of Ghilan. Cibas Kan, the new emperor of Perfia, has marched with a numerous army to encounter the Ruffian army. If Ruffia fhould be able to render Perfia her tributary, the Empire of Conftantinople will be furrounded by that immenfe Power.

ANSPACH, July 7.

The completion of the unfortunate lot of the weaker Germanic Princes feems to be faft approaching, with refpect to their indemnifications, which are difpofed of at will by their more powerful neighbours and the French Republic. On the 12th July, the Prince Bifhop of Wurtzburg received a courier, with difpatches from the Elector of Bavaria, to the following purport:—That in purfuance of a convention concluded between him and the Firft Conful of the French Republic, the Bifhoprics of Wurtzburg and Bamberg, were accorded to him by way of indemnification; and that therefore the Electoral Bavarian troops would take poffeffion of thofe countries on the 8th of July.

On the receipt of this unpleafant meffage, the Prince Bifhop confulted with his Council of State, and afterwards difpatched to the Elector a declaration—"That no one but the Emperor and the Empire could decide on the bufinefs of the indemnifications; and that he therefore protefted againft all fteps which were repugnant to the German Conftitution; and in cafe of neceffity, would oppofe them."—Immediately after, General Von Schafborgh, with fome Wurtzburg troops was commanded to proceed to the boundaries and the militia of both Bifhopricks ordered to march out.

HAGUE, July 22.

General Macdonald, it is expected, will have the command of the French troops in this Republic, in the room of General Victor, who, it is faid, goes out to Louifiana, as commander in chief and Governor General.

Various bodies of national troops are immediately to put themfelves in motion to march towards Eaft Friefland, and the frontiers of the Bifhoprick of Munfter, from which it is concluded that our Republic will foon be put in poffeffion of thofe counties of Upper Germany which fall to its fhare as an indemnity for the lofs of Dutch Flanders, Maeftricht, and Venloo.

The Council for Home Affairs of the Batavian Republic have lately received their inftructions, confifting of fifty two articles. To this Council is intrufted the adminiftration of all the matters relative to the dykes. They are to propofe to the government every thing which may tend to the promotion of learning; the ufeful arts and fciences; and the improvement of public inftruction; without, however, interfering with the internal management of the Univerfities, or with the falaries of the Profeffors. In purfuance of article 15, of the Conftitution, the Council fhall propofe the means of extending and improving the ftudy of the ufeful arts and fciences; to encourage the talent of celebrated men of this country, and to honour and reward their merits. The faid Council are alfo to have the direction of all that relates to the practice and medical fcience, in conformity to the law already made and provided in that cafe—they are to attend to, and promote national economy, in all its feveral branches and departments; the fifheries, and all that relates to commerce, in the latter of which they muft act in conjunction with the Council of Marine. They are alfo recommended to keep in fight everything calculated to promote the profperity of the home manufactories, &c.

In Purfuance of Orders

From the Orphans Court of Washington County in the District of Columbia, and of Prince George's County, in the State of Maryland, we shall proceed to sell at public Sale, at the farms of the late Notley Young, Esq. in Washington County, on Monday the 25th of October next, if fair, if not fair on the first fair day,

A valuable Stock of Cattle,

Viz: Horfes, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utenfils, and various other articles of the perfonal Eftate of the faid Notley Young, deceafed—and on the Monday fucceeding, being the firft day of November, we fhall fell all the perfonal property belonging to the Eftate of the faid deceafed, at his plantation in Prince George's County, in the Foreft of Queen Ann, except his flaves, confifting of a very large and valuable ftock of every kind, farming utenfils, &c. &c.

Nine months credit will be given for all fums above twenty dollars, on bonds with approved fecurity.

BENJ. YOUNG,
NICH. YOUNG, } *Executors.*
ROBT. BRENT.

N. B. The Sales will commence at the Farm adjoining the City, which belonged to Mr. Young.

Septr 27th, 1802. ept25O.

VENDUE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to remove from the City of Wafhington, offers for public fale at his prefent refidence on Capitol Hill, on Thurfday the 7th day of October next at 11 o'clock, for cafh only, a variety of genteel and ufeful Houfehold and Kitchen

FURNITURE;

Confifting of beds, bedfteads and furniture, tables, chairs, desks and book cafes, looking glaffes, carpets, and a number of articles too numerous for infertion, together with a private library of well felected books.

Alfo, three good milch cows, a valuable young faddle horfe, and a fingle riding chair. Likewife a negro woman accuftomed to houfe work. The fale to continue from day to day until all are fold.

Wm. KING.

Sept 29, 1802. ept7O.

TO RENT,

One of the best situations in the City of Washington for business,

TWO BRICK HOUSES,

NEAR the War office, on Pennfylvania Avenue, weft of the Prefident's Houfe, now occupied by Sharplefs & Smith as a dry good ftore—Apply to BENNER & BUSSARD, high ftreet, or to the Subfcriber at the Columbian Academy.

JOHN R. BUSSARD.

George Town, Sept 29, 1802. } 1 w3t.