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FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1806.

FRENCH EXPOSE.

(CONTINUED.)

A General Outline has taken possession of the countries Neufchatel and Valangin. It is found the two countries look with Swedish merchants, are, beyond there by patriots of Switzerland, and principally by those of Berne. Of these the French army has taken to the amount of rains millions; all the banks of the Lake of Neufchatel were covered with Swedish merchandise. This Gentleman's difficulties all the problem—Bonaparte's conduct may be easily accounted for by the fact, that country is still open at this moment, that a warehouse for English goods. When it shall be cleared of these manufactures, we shall perhaps have the means of giving a new check to our enemy—it is probable that the Leichenstein will not stand with the dangers to which he exposed the country. Thus will the Swedish Book be a visit from the French Ministers, this is a generate, and very manifestly intend on be what sale under the Swedish, suppose that he is not responsible for the French conduct in these depots of proud bred goods so publicly made, under such great expense, a real act of hostility, if the French government, in the treaties of Paris between Switzerland, France and Italy, will let the Lake remain in the cause of H.T. and will not let the Swedes use the Swiss may make be usually and illegal French?

Thus this is complied by the French army. It is impossible that the Emperor of the Cabots by the republic of Regusa, the country is mountainous and the roads very bad. The French troops have arrived at Ragusa, when the fort of Cattaro from was delivered to the Russian by gen. Rendis, who commanded Cattaro. The French, who had taken possession were English, has been unable to respect to France, and has been unable to attack. Upon reports that the marshal, marshal Berthier gave order that the Russian, which are in the frontier of the Turk, and which was to have been given up to the Turk, should be retreated, and that should be in Russian permitted. The Russian, the grand army, which was on the way to France, has halted. The Emperor of the Turk more is desirous to sent back to Germany between Austria and another soldiers for the Russian which they carry.

The strong offered by Russia to the Austrian flag and arms, is the more inconceivable, because the Russians are at Corfu, if we their property and the parts of Trieste and Fiume, a free communication which has not been prohibited. The court of Vienna has ordered that general Jordis should be arrested and seized. It has expressed its dissatisfaction to Russia. It will make Venice Venice and the mouth of the Po, to be delivered up to France, which put in the hands of Austria, by a treaty this at of hostility.

The Russians have evacuated Hanover and returned home. The armistice which the emperor Alexander commanded has not returned to Russia. After all the losses which it vanished, it is very probable that it will return to them by receiving. A part of the troops which were at Corfu, have returned to the Bosphorus with gen. Lacy. A considerable part of those that were in Poland, are marching towards Corfu and the Crimea. The division with respect to the Rhilish remedies is over. The French army which, in two months, conquered the land of Austria, has been made to pass under subjection; at the end of three months which have once Genoa, the people fill the on the Adriatic. It had nothing to fear from all the coast of Europe, but on which will be able to form a fourth coalition. England has was fell well that it would amount known away. Sir reflects with terror, that the first coalition, which lasted four years, made France and the of Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, and all the Christian country; that the second coalition, which lasted two years, gave to France Piedmont and Switzerland; that in Italy, which only lasted three months, gave her Venice, Naples and Genoa; that the least, the coalition, which from a fourth coalition, would the Treaty and Tilsit, and the entire dismemberment of the English from all the parts of Europe, Ragusa, recovered from the yoke of Austria, which she was deceived, well knows what 30 million of people, scattered over an immense extent, and under the necessity of opposing the Prussians, Turks and Russians, can do against 60 million of Frenchmen, united in the same platform, and the same system, and under one capable of conquering Russia than the Russians of conquering France.

English, Russian, and Sardinian envoys, and the ministers of all nations and the countries in the world, and fixed on Rome as the centre of their mechanisms—The emperor required that they should be driven from thence; and that a sovereign placed in his empire, should do nothing contrary to the safety of the armies of Naples and Italy. The Russians of an army should always be, not to allow itself to be surrounded, either by open or those who encourage occasion. This command gave rise to many conjectures, when the persons who were the ministers of the Sublime Porte to themselves, and it occasioned Rome.

The kingdom of Naples is entirely in the occupation of the French troops at Reggio, at Otranto, and at Taranto.—In a small part of the Neapolitan troops could embark and reach Sicilia—that island is defended by 20,000 English. The presence of such enemies is an additional inducement for the French to others. Gaëta, an insufficient fortress with a garrison of 1600 men, is besieged.

The victory at Austerlitz produced as much astonishment in Constantinople as at Paris. The coalition was there similarly universal. The government of the Porte is neither opinion nor said. There may at Constantinople be some partisans, but they are not numerous; while, on the contrary, the multitude of Turks are well acquainted with the foundation of the vast empire is not exposed the price of the real Germans. They are not ignorant that the protection of France can alone be sufficient for the safety, and that France is the only power interested in protecting her. The emperor Napoleon has been very knowledged emperor. The Porte knows very well that its treaty with Russia was extorted and that it is not there treaty between a despotic prince and a republic which is the cause of strength and sovereign; that it is not the French and Russian, but the Greek and Turkish interests to concentrate whole ships of war in or without before Constantinople, and who are continually creating commotions in the Shores. This new combination, which has produced such uneasiness at St. Petersburgh; and of Turkey, as well as the Russian, and of Germany against Russia, there will not be a single Turk who does not feel the great difference that may be supposed. The Mussulman is brave, and were he not so, he would be unable, when triumph over the Muscovite militia. It is a very good thing for the Turks to go to war; but she has a right to expect from her government, not to be for protection against the insults of M. Italinsky, every proceeding of whom, when compared with the Turks, is calculated to excite hatred and indignation.

We intend to collect in this way every thing relative to the state of Europe, and to throw some light into the labyrinth of false reports, by which the laws of the Continent are so fatally perplexed.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated the 1st of April.

"The Russian have returned Hanover and returned home. The armistice which the emperor Alexander commanded has not returned to Russia. After all the losses which it vanished, it is very probable that it will return to them by receiving. A part of the troops which were at Corfu, have returned to the Bosphorus with gen. Lacy. A considerable part of those that were in Poland, are marching towards Corfu and the Crimea. The division with respect to the Rhilish remedies is over. The French army which, in two months, conquered the land of Austria, has been made to pass under subjection; at the end of three months which have once Genoa, the people fill the on the Adriatic. It had nothing to fear from all the coast of Europe, but on which will be able to form a fourth coalition. England has was fell well that it would amount known away. Sir reflects with terror, that the first coalition, which lasted four years, made France and the of Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, and all the Christian country; that the second coalition, which lasted two years, gave to France Piedmont and Switzerland; that in Italy, which only lasted three months, gave her Venice, Naples and Genoa; that the least, the coalition, which from a fourth coalition, would the Treaty and Tilsit, and the entire dismemberment of the English from all the parts of Europe, Ragusa, recovered from the yoke of Austria, which she was deceived, well knows what 30 million of people, scattered over an immense extent, and under the necessity of opposing the Prussians, Turks and Russians, can do against 60 million of Frenchmen, united in the same platform, and the same system, and under one capable of conquering Russia than the Russians of conquering France.

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CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

DEBATE

On Mr. Nicholson's Resolution,

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Newton's Speech concluded.

We do not get money in these neighborhoods. Our ships are gone, our Connecticut sailors are gone, salaries, the time for paying duties, to spires, &c. &c. to be extinguished and correctly stated—but the presence of the Islands in which the Spanish colonies produces this acquired, are beyond the reach of Europe. Our ministers are aware of this fact, long prior to the excluding order of things, from the nature, and consequences, of the arising the so-operation of the surplus federal proceeds. Did not the merchants enjoy this privilege—limitations, and the exclusion of the French would inevitably ensue. The farmer would of course be driven to his sales and quantity, and sensibly experience a diminution in the price of his flour, and the Spanish colonies and that. It will be a treaty between a despotic prince and a republic which is the cause of strength and sovereign; that it is not the French and Russian, but the Greek and Turkish interests to concentrate whole ships of war in or without before Constantinople, and who are continually creating commotions in the Shores. This new combination, which has produced such uneasiness at St. Petersburgh; and of Turkey, as well as the Russian, and of Germany against Russia, there will not be a single Turk who does not feel the great difference that may be supposed. The Mussulman is brave, and were he not so, he would be unable, when triumph over the Muscovite militia. It is a very good thing for the Turks to go to war; but she has a right to expect from her government, not to be for protection against the insults of M. Italinsky, every proceeding of whom, when compared with the Turks, is calculated to excite hatred and indignation.

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TWENTY DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, a negro man named TOM or TOM MOORE. He is about twenty-five years old, about five feet 10 inches high, of a dusky make, yet low complexion, and thirty pound with the small pox. He has a variety of clothes, a great deal of them being cast off coats, and pantaloons of the Dutch, with a Dutch hat on, and is highly probable he can make for Baltimore, or the city of Washington, from Annapolis, as he was him in the place where he lived. Whoever takes up the said fellow and secures him, so that I can again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges will be paid if brought home. All masters of vessels and other persons are forewarned harboring, employing or carrying said fellow away at their peril. EDWARD CANTY, junr.

April 16——tjm