England has not often, if ever witnessed. But the circumstance calculated to arrest the attention, and occasion astonishment throughout the world, is the high handed measure of the first consul in arresting the persons and sequestrating the property of the English in France. He says, indeed, it is in return for the unwarrantable conduct on the part of Great-Britain in making captures at sea without a previous declaration of war. Unquestionably the English would not be justifiable in having done so; and if any such irregular and unjust captures have been made, they ought to be restored; so, formerly, in the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, between England on one side, and France and Spain on the other, it was stipulated that all prizes taken before the formal declaration of war, should be restored. But would this justify the making prisoners indiscriminately of diplomatic characters, of private individuals, and even of women?

It is well established by the law of nations, that "whoever offers any violence to an ambassador, or any other public minister, not only injures the sovereign whom this minister represents, but he also hurts the common safety and well being of nations: he becomes guilty of an atrocious crime towards the whole world."

With regard to private individuals, it is not less certain, that in case of a declaration of war, the "sovereign can neither detain those subjects of the enemy who are within his dominions at the time of the declaration, nor their effects. They came into his country on the public faith. By permitting them to enter his territories, and continue there, he tacitly promised them liberty and security for their return. He is therefore to allow them a reasonable time for withdrawing, with their effects, &c." And as to women, it was surely to be expected that they would at least have been exempt from the gross indecency of arrest and imprisonment; their sex alone should have entitled them to protection and respect in every country one degree removed from savage life. Is not such conduct too outrageous to be borne in a civilized age? Should it not render the name of Bonaparte detestable throughout the world.

And here we ought not to forget that a useful lesson for ourselves is deducible from the conduct of this man. Let it be remembered he was one of those who talked loudly of liberty and equality, and called himself a *good republican*—that while he was secretly meditating how he could best usurp the sovereignty and enslave the nation, he never ceased to be foremost in extolling "equal and exact justice to all men," to deprecate all "anti-republican tendencies," and to inculcate "a jealous care of the rights of the people;" his first step was to render the popular branch of the legislature subservient to his views, by means of which he next secured a perpetuity to his power. He had his "legion of honor" and *honored* legion—he had too his devoted ministry, and he had those associations of men in various parts of the empire, who, whenever it is necessary, become (to use the language of Washington) "potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men are enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them up to unjust dominion"—a course of things which we strongly suspect the state of Pennsylvania will very soon be called upon to witness; though we can make no satisfactory conjecture who the successful demagogue will be.

Here it would be a want of candor in us not explicitly to declare, that we have no apprehensions of a military usurpation from the great philosopher, himself, who formerly saw "the honor, the happiness, and the prosperity of his beloved country committed to the auspices of the day" of his inauguration. No; we have an ample security against this, in a certain constitutional infirmity, under which this great personage very fortunately labors. But suppose a war with a foreign power, and an invasion which would render an army necessary, have we not every reason to believe that this army would be officered from one favored *sect*, and the probability is that the commander in chief would be the same man who once wrote an address to the revolutionary army to induce them to turn their arms against their own country, and which address excited a spirit of rebellion that required all the popularity and all the talents of a Washington to overcome.—We have not time and room to pursue this speculation further; we therefore conclude in the words of the old ballad—

"Learn to be wise by others' harm,
And you shall do full well."

[*N. Y. Evening-Post.*]

From BRYDEN'S *Marine List.*
July 29.

Arrived, schooner Dorchester, captain White, 18 days from Guadaloupe—sugar—Benjamin Lynchicum. Was brought to by an English brig that detained her a few hours.

[BY REQUEST.]

Married on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rattoone, Mr. *David Olden*, of Philadelphia, to Miss *Susan Levy*, of this city.

From an English paper of May 28.

The following is an outline of Mr. Fox's speech in the house of commons, on Tuesday (24th May) on his majesty's message:

Mr. FOX, in a speech which occupied three hours and a half in the delivery, went over the different points of complaint in detail, and contended, that upon none of them had he brought the discussion with France to that clear and unequivocal issue which could constitute a legitimate cause of war. If France had unjustly seized and confiscated British vessels, satisfaction ought to have been demanded in a firm and decided tone; and if that was refused there would then have been an undoubted act of aggression on the part of France. There was no nation more exposed to complaint, for restraints on the commerce of other countries, than Great-Britain—When we concluded the treaty of Amiens we were aware that Europe was far from being in a comfortable state; we had, however, acquiesced in that imperfect security. This was the condition of man in society. If we had always aimed at substantial and absolute security, we should have had nothing but unremitted war for the last century. The situation of Italy we knew at the time of our signing the definitive treaty. As to Piedmont, it was a mere difference of name, and it was a matter of complete insignificance whether it was called the 27th military division or the department of the Po. Adverting to the situation of Holland, filled with French troops, and to the late revolution in Switzerland, he argued, that our ministers, from all that had appeared, had never properly remonstrated on those important points, and had therefore no right to make them a part of his majesty's declaration. If they had remonstrated, it was at least probable that redress might have been obtained. If it were contended that every aggrandizement on the part of France should be a cause of jealousy on our part, this, in his opinion, would be pushing the principle too far. Every improvement in the interior of France might, in that case, be considered as offensive, and war between the two countries might be regarded as eternal. The affairs of Holland and Switzerland seemed, however, to be inferred in the declaration, only to avoid the perpetual repetition of "the first consul," and "Malta," and this was pretty evident from our omitting all mention of the Swiss in our *ultimatum*. The treatment of the Dutch by France could not be too strongly condemned, but our ministers, who did not remonstrate, had no right to complain. It formed as nearly as black a stain however on the conduct of the French government as their proceedings with respect to St. Domingo. The idea of re-establishing the French government in that island was as absurd and ruinous as its conduct to Toussaint had been false and treacherous. In all these proceedings, in the affair of German indemnities, in the occupation of Parma and Placentia, he saw no legitimate cause of quarrel on the part of England, and particularly as our ministers had failed to remonstrate at the proper season. With respect to the attack made by the consular government on the liberty of the press in this country, it betrayed only a gross ignorance of the forms and essence of our constitution: and if their demands had been resisted in a manly way, it could never, in his opinion, have furnished a ground for dispute. The reciprocal abuse and mutual irritation arising from this source, were certainly matters of regret; but no person could say that they offered a ground for war.—He did not profess to entertain much respect for the members of the Bourbon family, but if it was insisted peremptorily that one of them was to be sent out of the kingdom, she should refuse it on the point of honor, though at the expence of a war. This, however, had not been demanded. Much reliance had been placed on the language of the *Expose*, "That England could no longer contend single-handed with France." This was an impertinent phrase, but, as was usual in society, it should either have been noticed at the time, or consigned to utter contempt. With respect to the report of Sebastiani, of which so much had been said, it was in many respects highly indecorous. The attack upon general Stuart was indecent, but from every thing that had been heard, the character of that officer stood too high to be affected by so pitiable a calumny. He regretted that so much had been said of the verbal intercourse between lord Whitworth and Bonaparte. Conversations of such a kind were subject to different representations, but all that could be inferred from them, was this, that lord Whitworth should not have gone again to the palace of the Thuilleries until the matter was properly explained.

Alarming as the extended dominion of France was to this country & the continental powers, if we took into comparison all our acquisitions in India, it would be found that, as between us and France, the charge of aggrandizement applied to this country. But when this view of the question was taken, ministers seemed to intimate the conduct of those ladies who, on their return from India, were accused of some irregularities, and whose answer always was "never upon my honor, on this side the Cape of Good Hope." He thought Malta ought to be placed under the protection of Russia, which it appeared was disposed to accept the guarantee under certain modifications. He begged the house to pause before they had plunged the country into all the horrors of war, and to recollect the situation it was in during the last five years of the preceding war. They were told not by a novice, but by a very distinguished artist, that the dangers they were then exposed to, and the burdens they then had borne, were nothing compared to what now awaited them. As they had then paid a tenth, they would now be compelled to pay a fifth, or a third of their income. He would vote for the amendment, because, while it pledged the house to support his majesty, it manifested an anxiety for the speediest possible restoration of peace.

The house then divided on the amendment. For the amendment, 67—Against it, 398. The original question was then put and carried. The house adjourned at half past four on Wednesday morning.

From the London Sun, of May 30, 1803.

FRENCH MEMORIAL.

We this day present to our readers a most curious paper, which was presented by Talleyrand to Bonaparte in the month of December last, advising him against going to war with this country. It proves two very interesting facts—It shews, in the first place, that Bonaparte's mind, as long ago as December last, was bent upon war, and it demonstrates to us the dangers we have escaped by the war which is now begun. It proves besides, how well acquainted Talleyrand seemed to be, not only with our national character, but with the policy which our government was likely to pursue. How unfortunate that has been, in the *naval department* more especially, we believe is now pretty obvious to the most unobservant of our countrymen.

Extract from a memorial presented to the chief consul, by Talleyrand, the 13th Frimaire, year 11, *December* 4, 1802.

Talleyrand begins by telling the first consul that the present memorial is merely a copy of one presented to the ministers of Louis XV. after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, to dissuade them from that fatal and dishonorable war to France which ended in 1762. He says, "by the ignorance of the ministers, the bribes of Austria, the intrigues of Bernis, the influence of Pompadour, and the weakness of Louis XV. those strong reasons for peace were not listened to; the consequence is known, but it is not known that this impolitic war alone prevented the total ruin of England during the following or American war, and preserved that country from being what, if we are prudent, *it sooner or later must be, an invaluable naval and military station of France*, and which shall secure us the empire of the world.

Talleyrand then enters into the particulars of the many and irresistable means, France, during the peace, possesses "to foment troubles, to spread discontent, to tarnish the honor, to undermine the resources, to weaken the strength, to lull asleep the public spirit, and to cool the patriotism of the inhabitants of the British empire, and by a gradual train of intrigues, insults, demands, insurrections, vexations, murmurs, alarms and bankruptcy, prepare even the warmest English patriot, to see with indifference, if not with approbation, *an union with France*, which will put an end to all difficulties, and procure Englishmen the same tranquility, honor, and happiness Frenchmen enjoy under the mild but firm government of the chief consul."

"But," says he, "powerful as France is upon the continent by its conquests, by its influence, by the vigor of its government, and by the victories of its armies; in regard to England it is not in a better position of strength than in 1755, because, with the knowledge of our means, and with the great abilities of our ruler, we are unable *directly* to injure England, our navy being more reduced, and our naval officers more ignorant than in 1755, but *indirectly*, and in a time of peace to lay the *infallible* foundation for the future subjection of England, France at no former period had so many certain and undoubted under-hand methods. A war at present may lessen, if not destroy them, but every year's continuance of peace shall preserve, augment, and fix them.

"Ought we not to wait, at least ten years, before we renew the war with England? till we are in a condition effectually to support our claims, our views and our plans? The English will do our business, if we permit them. Their religion is pleasure, and their pleasure debauchery. They have plunged themselves into an excess of luxury and intemperance. *They have begun to neglect their navy, and to disband their artificers*, who go to France, Spain and Holland for maintenance.

"While their individuals squander their riches, *the state grows parsimonious, and begins to save in those articles on which it cannot be too profuse.*

"They are even near reducing their trivial army, and their patriots speak of entrusting, what they call their liberty and property, to the valor of a militia. What a field is this for our policy? Is it our business to awaken or arouse them from their lethargy? If we do, the consequence is obvious—We teach them to believe a *real truth*, 'That they cannot strengten themselves too much by sea or land.' Then an army ceases to be the object of public complaint, of public dislike—and the people begin to think, that, as they must have one, it is better to have an army of English, than of Frenchmen. Then their young nobility will continue to apply themselves to the military profession, and think themselves honored by that profession in which alone consists the defence and security of their country.

"This may be fatal to us, for the sooner we go to war, the sooner their effeminacy will wear off, and their ancient spirit and courage revive. They will not then become more wealthy, but they will get more wisdom, which is better. The military virtues and the manly exercises may become fashionable, and the nation, which now seems immersed in debauchery and corruption, may yet think seriously, and be once more, what it has often been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural supposition—they easily glide from one extreme to another—it is their natural temper, and their whole history is one continued proof of it.

"The ashes of La Vendee still smoke; it requires only a spark to kindle a civil war in the bosom of our country. The returned emigrants are as yet quiet, but they have not forgotten their former principles, and the wrongs they have suffered from the revolution. Let not a new war give the Bourbons an opportunity to remind them of it. The most dangerous of the Bourbons reside in England; let not the renewal of a war permit England to use them, their names and influence, to trouble and invade France.

"We command at present all the continental powers; but we know they carry, with disgust and complaint, the fetters we have imposed. Let not a war with England give them occasion to shake them off, and to command us in their return.

"The general weakness and supineness that for ever attend immoderate wealth and luxury, hide from the English the knowledge of their own strength, real power, and true interest. Suffer them not to relapse into virtue and understanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into real wisdom.

"We have already isolated them from the continental politics---*leave them in peace*—and the isolation of their trade shall soon follow. We have already made them feared, envied, and hated every where on the continent—*leave them in peace*, and they shall soon be despised, neglected, and unpitied.

"*Leave them in peace*, and they will soon return to their amusement of elections, ons, races, party, and faction—*Leave them in peace*, and their ministers must be directed by popular clamor, which we can always excite and encourage. *Leave them in peace*, and their navy will once more be laid up to rot, and their seamen and artifices once more turned over to us, to *Spain*, and to *Holland!—Leave them in peace*, and the greatest part of their army will soon be reduced, and the small remains will soon become a mere militia in pay. *Leave them in peace*, and we shall not fear the defection of *Russia* or *Prussia*, or any of our present allies, which otherwise would much hurt, and perhaps ruin our present system. *Leave them in peace*, and they will never think of schemes for increasing their population, or for making every part of their dominions of real use to every other.—*Leave them in peace*, and most of their nobility and gentry will continue to squander away amongst us their great riches, and augment our resources, to enslave their country. *Leave them in peace*, and before the year 25, France shall command the departments of the Thames, and of the Tweed, as it already does the departments of the Rhine and of the Po.

Pursue, citizen consul, this plan steadily, for ten or fifteen years, constantly directing the riches of the country to the raising a navy, equal or superior to England, and then, *and not till then*, shall we be able to strike the blow we have for above one hundred and fifty years been meditating, *the conquest of the British islands.*

(Signed)
"C. M. TALLEYRAND."

As many people, of friendly benevolent dispositions, as well as some others, of an opposite cast, plunge themselves into poverty and wretchedness by a thoughtless profusion, or through a want of prudent economy, the following excellent maxims of economy, extracted from the ingenious and valuable writings of reverend Dr. Lathrop, are recommended to general perusal. They may be particularly useful to young men and young women, who are just setting out in the world. [*Edit. Bal.*]

"SPEND not your money, before you have earned it; nor promise it, before you are sure of it. Promises, made on other men's credit, or on mere contingencies, are liable to fail. If you disappoint your neighbor often, you lose your credit and his confidence; and perhaps provoke a suit, which breaks friendship, disturbs your peace and augments your expence.

"Estimate your probable incomes, making some allowance for disappointments; and let your expences fall so much short, that something may be left at the year's end. He that daily consumes the fruits of his daily labor, is unprepared for the day of misfortune. Most men, if they will live within the bounds of nature, may, by moderate industry, provide for themselves and families. It is always reputable to live moderately, when we have not the means of living splendidly. The example of others is not the standard by which we are to judge of extravagance; but our own circumstances and abilities. That may be extravagance in one, which would be parsimony in another.

"Enter not into too close connexions with those of superior fortunes, if they are disposed to live faster than you can follow. Never make a vain ostentation of wealth, which you don't posses; nor live at other men's expence, when you can live at your own. Waste not, in indulgence, that time which you owe to the duties of life, the culture of your mind and the education of your family. Consume not, in luxury, that money which you owe to your creditor or to the public or by which you might relieve your family from distress. When you see another grow rich, or seem to grow rich, in any calling, conclude not that you could do the same; nor quit your own profession, for one which you do not understand, and have not the means of pursuing. Many have fallen by reaching at things too high for them. Lay out for yourself business to fill up your time, but not more than you can manage well. Be not in too great haste to get rich. The moderate profits of your own proper business are the surest; and the honest gains of industry and frugality are the most sweet, reputable and durable."

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Friendship, Wellman,	Aux-Cayes
Schr. Sabana, Balleste,	Porto Rico
Nymph, Davis,	Guadaloupe
Cygnet, Harris,	St. Jago
Sloop Polly, Newbold,	Jamaica

CLEARED,

Ship Firm, Mason,	London

POST-OFFICE,
Baltimore, July 29, 1803.

Letters for the British Packet Leicester, for Falmouth, England, via Halifax, will be received at this office until Monday, the 1*st of August, at* 12 *o'clock—noon.*

CHARLES BURRELL.

P. S. *The inland postage to New-York must be paid on all letters for the packet.*

Baltimore, June 28, 1803.

IN consequence of a notice in the newspapers relating to the improvement of turnpike roads leading to Baltimore town, a meeting was held this day at Bryden's tavern, where a number of persons attended from the city and county of Baltimore—

EDWARD JOHNSTON, in the chair,
SOLOMON ETTING, secretary.

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to report to an adjourned meeting, the proper steps to be pursued, in order to promote the object contemplated. On proceeding to ballot, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
WILLIAM COOK,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton,
DAVID M'MECHEN,
JONATHAN ELLICOTT,
ELIAS ELLICOTT,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
WILLIAM OWINGS.

Adjourned to the first Monday in August next; then to meet at Bryden's tavern, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY,

The 2*d August, at* 12 *o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick street dock, will be sold on* 60 *and* 90 *days credit, for approved endorsed negotiable notes,*

A CARGO, consisting of the following articles:

354 boxes Havanna white	1st qual. SUGAR
236 do. do. brown	
153 barrels do. do.	
93 barrels	Green COFFEE, superior quality
54 bags	
1 hhd.	
2000 dry HIDES	
70 tons LOGWOOD.	

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

N. B. The Hides and Logwood are landing at Barton's wharf, Fell's-Point, where they may be seen previous to the sale.

July 29.

To be Seen

At Mr. Bryden's Coffee-House, SIX PAINTINGS—by F. GUY—*consisting of the following subjects, viz*

1 large view of Baltimore, from Chapel Hill
1 ditto of the basin and Federal Hill, from the brick yards
1 view up Gay and Frederick-streets
1 figure piece
1 view of ruins, at sun set
1 view of mountains, at sun rise.

The whole to be disposed of on terms that may be seen in the room where they are exhibited.

N. B I will attend a few nights to light the room, that the citizens may have an opportunity of seeing them by candle light, as the light by day does not shew them to that advantage I could wish.

F. GUY.

July 29. e03t

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS taken from on board the Farmer, one of the Centreville packets, last night, a silver WATCH, marked on the out side with I. C. in large capitals. She is an English watch, but the number is not recollected. The watch makers of Baltimore are particularly requested to observe and stop her if she should be offered for sale or to be repaired, and to take notice of the person.

MARMEDUKE TILDEN,
No. 5, South-street.

July 29. d3t-e04t§

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 10th of July, a negro man named LEWIS: he is 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well set, dark complexion, has a scar on his forehead which, I think, comes down between his eyes, is bow-legged, and has a scar on one of his feet, between the toes, occasioned by the cut of an ax; he can read and write a little, has a very bold look, talks free and sensibly, and at times assumes a confidence when speaking that would induce some to suppose that what he said was the truth; he speaks Dutch a little, and I expect has a pass, as he has been in Alexandria, where he went under the name of Lewis Hurley. When he eloped he had on a long blue cloth coat, red waistcoat, and reddish colored pantaloons, a high crowned hat, band and buckle; I believe his other cloathing were home made. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, on giving information to Messrs. S. Croudson & Co. Alexandria, with reasonable charges if brought home.

ROGER ABBOTT,
Culpepper county, Virginia.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

July 29. 1aw3t

For Sale,

1 case of BONNETS and STRAW TRIMMINGS, viz.

100 dozen cord straw trimmings
100 do. 3, 4, 5 and 6 bow lace trimmings
1 do. Leghorn bonnets
1 do. and eight kane bonnets.

Application to be made to
WARNER & HANNA,
Corner of south Gay and Market-streets

July 26. d3t

Isaiah Balderston & Son,

At the sign of the Fan and Screen, No. 52, *Front-street, Old-town, Baltimore, midway between Griffith's bridge and the Baptist meeting-house,*

MANUFACTURES and sells the following articles, viz. Fans of the most approved kind for cleaning wheat; rolling and standing Screens for merchant mills; Riddles for corn, coal and ore; ditto for barley, rye, flax and clover seeds; ditto for wheat cockle, lime and sand; Woven Wire for milk houses, cellar windows and safes—together with all kinds of Wire Work, and a variety of other articles in his line, of which he constantly keeps a complete assortment.

All orders for any of the above articles, left at said factory, or at Balderston and Cornthwaith's County wharf, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. From 15 to 20,000 feet 5-4 first quality Susquehanna Pine, for sale at the factory.

6th mo. 28. 1aw7t‖