For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Yundt & Brown,

THE incloſed is a copy of a Poem written by Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, author of the Pleaſures of Hope, during his travels in Germany, and it may be pleaſing to many of the readers of the Federal Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiſer.

HOHENLINDEN.

I.

ON Linden when the ſun was low,
All bloodleſs lay th' untrodden ſnow,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Yſer, rolling rapidly.

II.

But Linden ſhew'd another ſight
When the drum beat at dead of night,
Commanding fires of death to light
The darkneſs of her ſcenery.

III.

By torch and trumpet faſt arrayed,
Each horſeman drew his battle blade,
And furious every charger neigh'd
To join the dreadful revelry.

IV.

Then ſhook the hills, by thunder riven—
Then ruſh'd the ſteed, to battle driven—
And, volleying like the bolt of heaven,
Far flaſh'd her red artillery.

V.

And redder yet theſe fires ſhall glow
On Linden's hills of purpled ſnow,
And bloodier ſtill ſhall be the flow
Of Yſer, rolling rapidly.

VI.

'Tis morn—yet ſcarce yon lurid ſun
Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun,
Whilſt furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their ſulph'rous canopy.

VII.

The combat deepens—On, ye brave,
Who ruſh to glory, or the grave:
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all your chivalry.

VIII.

O! few ſhall part where many meet;
The ſnow ſhall be your winding-ſheet;
And every turf beneath your feet
Shall be a ſoldier's ſepulchre.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

VIRGINIA INFLUENCE.

We formerly exhibited to the inſpection of the public ſome remarks on the predominance of Virginia politics in our national councils. We cannot forbear throwing out a few more hints on the ſubject. In the conſtitution of the ſtate of Virginia, there is leſs democracy than in that of any other ſtate in the union; though that party which is called democratic, is there the moſt powerful. Strange as it may appear, yet it is not the leſs true, that the oppoſition to the federal rulers has ſprung in that ſtate from an ariſtocracy actuated by a jealouſy of the conſtitution of the United States. This will perhaps account for the conſtant efforts made by our preſent rulers to render that ſtate the miſtreſs of the union. We believe that in the other ſtates the inceſſant clamors of the demagogues and the propagation of French principles excited in a large portion of the ignorant and well meaning people ſome ſerious apprehenſions for their liberty; but we are alſo convinced that this has been adroitly ſeized by the ſtate of Virginia and converted to her own aggrandizement.

The leading characters of that ſtate have now become the heads of the general government, and the policy that has regulated their local concerns, is transferred into the adminiſtration of the union. The ariſtocratical tendency, ſo prominent in their ſtate conſtitution, diſplays itſelf in the conſtant efforts of our rulers to graſp more power by engroſſing all the important offices into their own ſtate. Virginia will acquieſce in no adminiſtration, unleſs ſhe be at the head of it. If ſhe has not the power to control the general government, ſhe will always be ready to coaleſce in any oppoſition to it, and this perpetual ſtruggle for the aſcendancy ought to be carefully watched by the other ſtates.

The partiality of our rulers for their own native ſtate is further demonſtrated by three important appointments conferred on Virginians, ſince Mr. Jefferſon is preſident.

Mr. Dawſon, treaty-carrier to France.

Mr. Monroe, envoy extraordinary to France and Spain, and now ambaſſador to Great-Britain.

Mr. Venable, govornor of Louiſiana.

Here we ſee, that the poor deluded democrats, while bawling out "Liberty and the rights of the people," are merely promoting the aggrandizement of the haughty lordlings of the ancient dominion.

Contraſt.—We have frequently contraſted the conduct of democrats when in poſſeſſion of power, with their maxims of government when endeavoring to gain it. We know that in the preſent ſtate of the public mind, the reigning party are prepared to approve of every thing, and that it is almoſt uſeleſs to point out the ſhameleſs violation of former promiſes. But for our own ſatisfaction, we will, on this day, record a few proofs of their *ſincerity* and *truth*, that in after times, the politician may ſee how far the human mind may be perverted by artful and deſigning demagogues, and to how much a *free* and *enlightened* people may be induced to ſubmit.

The leaders of democracy formerly contended that men of all parties ought to be indiſcriminately appointed to office, and that "political perſecution is deſpotic and wicked." The ſame men now appoint none but democrats to office, and perſecute with all the bitterneſs of hatred thoſe who are oppoſed to them.

They formerly preached economy.

They now practiſe profuſion—Beau Dawſon's trip to France, the Berceau, Munroe's miſſion, &c. by way of example.

They formerly declared the ſalaries of the officers to be waſtefully and extravagantly high.

They now continue them at the higheſt rate, although living is 50 per cent. cheaper. The reaſon, they have got themſelves into office.

They formerly declared that executive patronage was dangerous to the liberties of the people.

They have now given Mr. Jefferſon more *patronage* and *power* than any former preſident poſſeſſed. See the law for taking poſſeſſion of Louiſiana.

They formerly *reſolved* that any communications to an European court might be made as well through the *ambaſſador reſident* at ſuch court as through an *envoy extraordinary*.

They lately reſolved to ſend citizen Munroe to France, as envoy extraordinary, although Mr. Livingſton was already there as ambaſſador. Excuſe—Mr. Livingſton is a little deaf or ſo.

They formerly proclaimed Aaron Burr to be the moſt enlightened and beſt man in the United States, next to Mr. Jefferſon.

They now, without charging him with any recent crime, aſſert that he is a perfect monſter of iniquity. Unlucky dog! He was not born in Virginia! Unhappy man! he toaſted "the union of all honeſt men."

They formerly exclaimed againſt cloſed doors, and aſſerted that republican governments ought to have no ſecrets.

The ſame men ſhut the doors of congreſs in the face of the people almoſt every week, during one ſeſſion of congreſs. There were "two millions" and a mammoth under conſideration.

They called themſelves "republicans"—The friends of the rights and liberties of the people.

They have now made Mr. Jefferſon the deſpot, the abſolute maſter of a country nearly as large as the whole of the United States—"All the civil, military and judicial dowers ſhall be veſted in ſuch perſons as the preſident ſhall appoint."

They formerly maintained that rotation in office was the life and ſoul of a republican government:

They are about to alter an article of the conſtitution to prevent the probability of *rotation* in the office of preſident at the next election.

They formerly inſiſted that whenever the conſtitution had veſted powers in congreſs, congreſs muſt exerciſe thoſe powers, and ſhould not *delegate* them to another:

Congreſs is empowered to legiſlate for Louiſiana; but they refuſe to do it, and have delegated their power to Mr. Jefferſon.

They formerly thought that when a treaty was made, congreſs ought to be in poſſeſſion of all the papers relative to the treaty, before they legiſlated on it:

They now refuſe even to aſk for papers, and reſolve that they will not ſee them, but *will* legiſlate without.

They formerly argued that congreſs had no right to any power by *implication*, and would only exerciſe what was given by the conſtitution in poſitive and expreſs terms:

They now agree that under that clauſe in the conſtitution authoriſing congreſs to "provide for the general welfare," that they have an *implied* power to enlarge any territory to any extent whatever. See Rodney's ſpeech, and others on the ſame ſide.

They formerly ſaid that no money ought to be applied to any purpoſe, except by *ſpecific appropriation*:

They now make uſe of money without any appropriation at all; remember the bank ſtock.

They were formerly the avowed enemies of a national debt:

They have now added to our debt more than fifteen millions.

They profeſſed to be friends of the poor:

They have taken the taxes off luxuries, and left them on ſuch neceſſaries as the poor are compelled to uſe.

They profeſſed to be chriſtians:

They have invited Tom Paine to this country, to deſtroy chriſtianity.

Reader, doſt thou ſuppoſe this is all? It is not half. Let the people at length reflect, and think upon the men whom they have "appointed to rule over them."

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 9.

The houſe reſumed the conſideration of the amendment to the conſtitution, received from the ſenate, reſpecting the mode of electing a preſident and vice preſident.

Mr. Hoge moved a recommitment, in order to obtain an amendment to the reſolution.

Motion loſt—ayes 40—noes 63.

The queſtion was then put on agreeing to the main reſolution.

Meſſrs. Smilie, Holland, Thomas, Jackſon, Stanton, and J. Randolph, ſpoke in favor; and Meſſrs. Taggart, Thatcher, R. Griſwold, Dennis, Huger, and Tuffs, againſt it.

About ſeven o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, and loſt—ayes 37.

When the FINAL QUESTION on agreeing to the AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION, as received from the ſenate, without alteration, was taken by yeas and nays, which being called, the ſpeaker roſe, and obſerved,—the yeas are 83, the nays 42, the ſpeaker votes in the affirmative, the amendment is conſequently carried in the AFFIRMITIVE by a conſtitutional majority.

Bandanna and Chappah Romall HANDKERCHIEFS, of excellent quality.
High proof Spaniſh BRANDY.
Marble PAVING-SLABS, of various ſizes,
And French BUR-STONES—*for ſale by*
EISELEN & HORNE.
October 12. d6t-eo

BOSTON, December 4.

Arrived, ſhip De Jerſey, Duval, in 21 days from Gaſpee; brig Ceres, Hardy, 30 days from ditto.

Same day, ſchooner Favorite, Percival, 34 days from Kingſton, (Jam.)

Same day, ſch'rs Friendſhip, and Philip, both from Virginia, via the vineyard—left Old-Town on Saturday morning. Learnt from the pilots, that there were 20 ſail at Holmes's Hole.

December 5.

Arrived, ſhip Marquis de Someruelos, Dimond, Havanna, 22 days. Spoke lat. 39, long. 73, ſhip General Mifflin, 60 days from Liverpool for New-York, ſupplied her with bread. Two packets had lately arrived at the Havanna from Spain; and there were no apprehenſions of a war with England.

Left at Havanna, the Tryphenia, Watſon, of Philadelphia; Minerva, Florence, do. Commerce, Taylor, Charleſton; Little Jane, Harris, Boſton; Lark, Gladding, Briſtol; Sally, Conyngham, Philadelphia; Unicorn, Babbridge, Salem; Sally, Endicot, do. Madiſon, Prince, Boſton; Mary-Ann, Bacon, do. Swift Packet, Cartwright, of Newburyport; and Weſt-India, Taggart, of Philadelphia. The Hope, Newhall, of Marblehead, ſailed October 11. The Harriet, Hunt, of Charleſton, had been taken by a French privateer, releaſed and ſailed.

Same day, ſchooner Minerva, Anthony, Guadaloupe, 28 days. Left at Pt. Petre, November 4, the Margaret Tingey, Herbert, Norfolk; Hope, Smith, Baltimore, Lydia, Stoddard, Alexandria; Franklin, Wait, Portland; Tartar, Wadſworth, New-York; Margaret, Eſcutcheon, Norfolk; Lucy, Woodman, Newburport; Generous Friends, Channing, New-York; Lydia, Wingate, Newburyport; Gorham, Miller, Portland; ——, of Biddeford. Sailed in company from Point Petre, ſchooner Unicorn, Rogers, for Boſton, via St. Martins; and Union, for Newburyport. Left at Bay Mahaut, the Star, Nowell, of Newburyport; May Flower, Howard, of do. The Pacific, Naſh, for Boſton, ſailed November 1. At Baſſeterre, November 6, a ſchooner from Wilmington, captain dead. Sailed in company, a brig for Newburyport. Left at St. Thomas, November 11, the Federal, Drinkwater, of N. Yarmouth; Hope, Riley, Portſmouth; Betſy, Lucas, Plymouth, juſt arrived from Martinique, to ſail in 2 days; Charleſton, of Charleſton; a ſchooner of Charleſton, which had loſt her mainmaſt and bowſprit; a ſchooner from Philadelphia, in 10 days; and many other American veſſels.

Same day, ſhip Tamerlane, Haſtings, Surrinam, 31 days. Left, the Induſtry, Beale, Boſton; George, Bailey, of New-Bedford, to ſail in two days for Boſton; John, Leavitt, for Beverly, in 2; John, Saunders, Salem; ——, Tucker, do. Neptune, Cook, Portland, to ſail in five days, and touch at Berbice; Harriot, Stevenſon do. juſt arrived; Lovina, Day, of Newburyport, to ſail in 2 days, and touch at Tobago. Spoke, November 14, lat. 18, long. 58, ſchooner Thomas, Turner, 21 days from New-Haven, for Martinique, had loſt overboard the ſame day, Eliſha Weigh, a ſeaman.

Same day, ſchooner Eliza, Harding, Demerara, 40 days.

Same day, ſchooner Little Dick, Walker, St Lucia, 22 days. Left, the Preſident, Ham, of Portland; loſt his mate and three men, and had his bowſprit ſtruck with lightning; Ranger, M'Donald, for Belfaſt, in ten dayl; Lark, Cadſkey, Boſton, 20; Fiſhhawk, Cook, Salem, waiting pay. Brig Mary, Keefe, for Boſton, ſailed four days previous. Spoke, Nov. 23, St. Lucia S. S. E. 4 leagues, brig Mary, Thraſher, from Boſton, turned from before Martinique, bound to St. Lucia. Nov. 20, lat. 26, 17, long. 66, 44, brig Betſy, Barrell, 10 days from Grenada, for Portſmouth or Savannah. Nov. 26, lat. 32, 14, long. 70, 47, brig Adventure, Chapman, 14 days from Antigua, for N. York. Nov. 30, lat. 35, 7, long. 73, 57, ſchr. Farmer, Warring, 13 days from St. Kitts, for N. York. Dec. 1, lat. 37, 22, long. 75, 11, ſchooner Liberty, Williams, 16 days from St. Kitts, for Philadelphia, who ſailed in company with ſchr. Portſmouth, Atwood, for Turks-Iſland for ſalt, from thence for Boſton.

Same day, brig Henry, Hulon, St. Croix, 27 days. Spoke, December 1, lat. 38, long. 72, 30, ſchooner John, Fobes, 60 hours from Portſmouth, for Virginia. Same day, ſch'r Two Friends, 26 days from St. Thomas, for Philadelphia. December 3, ſhip Sarah and Eliza, from Portſmouth, for New-York, 14 days out.

Same day, ſchooner Nabby, Sprague, St. Thomas, 38 days. Spoke, November 24, lat. 37, long. 70, ſchooner John, Jenkins, of Hudſon, from St. Croix, for New-York, 23 days out.

Same day, brig Dolphin, Truant, Demerara, 39 days, Left at Berbice, Oct. 21, the Benjamin, Larzels, for Portland, in 20 days; Jane, Foſter, for Boſton, in 14 or 20 days; ——, Weſt, of Boſton, juſt arrived; Thomas, for Kennebeck, in 20 days. At Demerara, the Valerius, Harding, Bath, arrived October 22; Sampſon, Tibbets, for Portland, in 20 days; Hero, Odiorne, for do. in 4; Succeſs, Young, for do. in 6 or 8; Sally, Oram, Portſmouth. At Eſſequibo, Hero, Pray, of Portſmouth; Harriet and Ann, Johnſon, Charleſton. Spoke, November 30, thirty days from St. Lucia for Portland.

Arrived, Philip, Eveleth, Alexandria; Hazard, Folger, Baltimore; Columbia, Howland, Alexandria; Friendſhip, Potter, Richmond. Cleared, ſhip Charles, Wildes, Nantz; brigs Clariſſa, Roche, St. Sebaſtian; Maria, Ellery, Spain and a market; ſnow Lion, Hollis, Havanna; ſchooner Sally, Wheelwright, St. Bartholomews; ſloop Almira, Lovell, Cayenne.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.

Arrived yeſterday, the ſhip Joſiah Collins, capt. Dalton, in 38 days from Liverpool. Left the following American veſſels: the ſhip Nabby, Crandal, for Portland, to ſail Nov. 4; Bath, Thraſher, do. do. the James, M'Gee, for Boſton, firſt fair wind; Swan, Young, do. Nov. 3; Hope, Ripley, do. Nov. 4; Fox, Minns, do. Nov. 13; Favorite, Mackie, for New-York, Nov. 7; Ocean, Smith, do. Nancy, do. Nov. 3; Commerce, Dyer, Philadelphia, Nov. 3; Phœnix, Bray, do. Nov. 15; Nancy, Davis, Norfolk, Nov. 4; Polly, Percival, for Wilmington, Nov. 1; Suſanna, Walker, for Charleſton, do. Ranger, Wilſon, do. do. Ticonic, Towns, for Savannah, firſt wind; and brig Trio, Fram, for New-Orleans, the firſt wind.

Same day, the ſhip Favorite, captain Mackie, in 35 days from Liverpool. The only arrivals from America, between the ſailing of the Joſiah Collins and the Favorite, were the brig Sophia, of N. York, from Virginia, and an American ſchooner.

Same day, the brig Waſhington, Dickinſon, in 18 days from St. Pierres, Martinique. Left, the brig Joſeph, Tinker, of New-York; brig Bulah Maria, Bell, of N. York, ſailed 3 days before for Guadaloupe and Curracoa; brig Robert, Thomas, to ſail for Newburyport in 8 days; ſch'r Caroline, Towers, for Edenton, in a few days; brig Louiſiana, Wells, of Baltimore, in 4 days; brig ——, Ray, of Beverly, in 7 or 8 days. Martinique was cloſely blockaded. Flour 7 a 8 dollars. Every thing low.

Same day, the ſch'r Rover, Hoſier, in 8 days from Charleſton.

Same day, the ſch'r Sally, Chapman, in 19 days from St. Kitts. Left, the brig Ceres, Higgins, to ſail in 8 days for New-York; Eliza, Clark, for do. in 3; Caroline, Ward, New-Haven, in a few days; Polly, Pedrick, in 12 for Marblehead; George, of Waſhington, juſt arrived and ſold; brig Lear, of Baltimore, detained for another trial; ſloop Buckley, in 4 days from North-Carolina; ſloop Sally, Sage, from Middletown.

Same day, the ſloop Maria Antoinette, Sheffield, in 9 days from New-Providence. Left, brig Friendſhip, Henderſon, of New-York, put in there in diſtreſs, after being within fifteen miles of Neverſink. The ſloop Two-Friends, of Middletown, (C.) alſo put in there in diſtreſs.

Same day, ſchooner Betſy, Harter, in 36 days from St. Jago de Cuba. November 10, lat. 21, 30, off Corrientes, ſpoke ſhip Farmer, George, of Philadelphia, from Jamaica in a very leaky condition; could not keep her free with pumps; and were obliged to bail with buckets. At 4, P. M. hove to and took out the crew, 47 in number; the water was then over her ballaſt. Captain George ſuppoſed ſhe could not keep above water more than three or four hours. On the 17th, capt. George, with part of his crew and paſſengers, left the Betſy, and proceeded in his long boat for the Havanna.

Same day, the ſchooner Jefferſon, Nicoll, in 6 days from Newbern, N. C.

Arrived (ſoundwiſe) the ſchooner Venelia, Arnold, in 43 days from Antigua, via New London.

Cleared, the ſhip Mars, Rogers, for Liverpool. Brig Ceres, Morton, P. Republic. Schooners Atlantic, Simpſon, Jamaica; Temperance, Sheffield, St. Thomas.

By the arrival of the ſhip Favorite, in 35 days from Liverpool, we have been put in poſſeſſion of Liverpool papers to the 3d of November, inclusive, containing London dates to the 1ſt; being, we believe, the lateſt received in town. Theſe papers contain intelligence of a highly intereſting nature; they detail the principal occurrences in the different nations of Europe, their ſituation, the operations of the belligerent powers, and the vaſt preparations for attack, on the part of France, and defence, on the part of the United Kingdoms. The threatened invaſion has not yet been attempted, but the various movements of the French troops, the poſitive orders to general officers to repair to their reſpective poſts, the ſtate of forwardneſs in which the gun-boats are, and a combination of circumſtances lead us to ſuppoſe, that the moment is not far diſtant when the blow will be ſtruck, which will put an end to the exiſtence or independence of G. Britain, or eſtabliſh her power upon ſuch a baſis, as the lapſe of ages cannot undermine.

The United Kingdoms, unappalled by the threatened invaſion of their implacable foe, proudly conſcious of their ſtrength, and ſecure as to the iſſue of any attempt of invaſion, at the ſame time that they neglect no means of defence, and exhibit the appearance of a nation in arms, are actively engaged in finding out new channels of commerce, to diſpoſe of their manufactures and colonial productions. While thus purſuing the arts of peace amid the din of war,

France, actuated by a thirſt for glory and the hopes of plunder, and led on by Bonaparte, has ſworn to humble her hated rival, or periſh in the attempt. She ſpares no expence, and appears to think lightly of any ſacrifice in the proſecution of this deſign; eager to injure Britain by every method in her power, ſhe has provided an army of 40,000 men for the ſubjugation of

Portugal, the government of which, anxious to avert or protract the impending blow, has entered into negociations, in which

Spain takes an active part. From the preſent diſpoſition of her *maſters*, it appears impoſſible that ſhe can remain much longer neutral. Her ancient ſpirit gone, her councils under the control of France, her immenſe treaſures arrived, urged by Britain to declare her intention, and preſſed by France to enter into the war, her only hopes of peace reſt in the reſult of her propoſals to

Ruſſia to act as mediator. She, finding it for her intereſt to remain neutral during the preſent war, has hitherto remained friendly with all the belligerent powers. At preſent, however, a coolneſs exiſts between her ambaſſador, count Marcoff, and the court of the Thuilleries. Her once formiable rival,

Turkey, is faſt verging towards annihilation; her fair province, Egypt, is, with the exception of Alexandria, which was ſurrounded and had offered to capitulate, entirely in the poſſeſſion of the Mamelukes; in other provinces, diſaffected pachas rear the ſtandard of rebellion, to which thouſands of deluded wretches flock, and who, when attacked by ſuperior numbers, are deſerted by their leaders, and pay with their heads the price of their diſobedience.

Of the other nations of Europe, who are either wrapped in profound peace, or attached to the powers at war, nothing merits particular notice.

MILAN, September 26.

The Engliſh are fitting out an expedition at Malta, with the utmoſt diſpatch. Many of the Malteſe have been compelled to ſerve in it. It is ſuppoſed that its deſtination is againſt the iſland of Elba, partly to cut off the trade of Liguria and Tuſcany, and partly to deprive the French fleet of any place of refuge, if it ſhould venture to put to ſea at Toulon.

LONDON, October 31.

If the French purpoſe to make an immediate attempt on this country, the weather is likely to prove favorable to them. They have had and will have nights as foggy as they could wiſh. If they are ready and willing we may ſoon expect to hear of the experiment being tried. We never expected that any thing would be attempted ſooner than this; but whether it may be tried now or not, we ſhall not pretend to ſay. A pretty numerous gang of marauders may get over, but we ſtill think it improbable that a large army ſhould reach our ſhore without any oppoſition from our navy.

At no place, nay, in no country, Holland, Flanders or France, have the French the means of tranſporting a very numerous army to England; particularly if they attempt to bring horſes and artillery, and without theſe, they ought not to be ſuffered to advance many miles from the coaſt.

PARIS, October 4.

Negociations for peace are now no longer ſpoken of. We are aſſured that the laſt propoſitions made by Ruſſia have not been found acceptable on our part.

October 13.

At the laſt fete at St. Cloud, at which the foreign miniſters attended, the Ruſſian miniſter, M. Marcoff, was not preſent. The firſt conſul now carries on an immediate correſpondence with the emperor of Ruſſia. The return of a courier is daily expected, and it is now ſaid that another Ruſſian ambaſſador will be appointed in the room of M. Marcoff. The firſt conſul is every day employed ſeveral hours in his cabinet on the ſubject of his expedition againſt England, and the time of its departure is an impenetrable ſecret; but at any rate, the preſent winter muſt be productive of important events.

LIVERPOOL, November 3.

Extract of a letter from London, November 1.

"Nothing of importance in the city has tranſpired ſince my laſt. Notwithſtanding the daily report lately in circulation, reſpecting hoſtilities againſt Spain and Portugal, nothing has appeared on the part of government, of a warlike nature. With reſpect to the threatened invaſion, the military ardor of Britons being now rouſed, they are fully prepared to meet the daring foe. The funds have experienced no depreſſion of late. A Hamburg mail, the only one due, has arrived this morning; the following is the principal of its contents:

PARIS, October 16.

We flatter ourſelves that Ruſſia will continue to obſerve her ſyſtem of neutrality. It is ſaid that prince Dolgorocky is appointed ſucceſſor to count Marcoff. Some emigrants of diſtinction have been ſent to the Temple, charged with intrigues againſt the government: The preparations for the expedition againſt England are continued with unabated activity; there will be no thought of peace, till the deciſion of the great ſcene now preparing. Two couriers have arrived here from Madrid; one to the Spaniſh ambaſſador; the chevalier Azzara, and the other to the miniſter Talleyrand. Spain is now unanimous with France with reſpect to the meaſures now to be taken; we ſhall ſoon ſee the conſequences of our union in a war againſt England. The gun-boats, provided with pieces of heavy artillery, which are built according to the directions of the counſellor of ſtate Tarfoit, are much preferable to thoſe built towards the cloſe of laſt war. A veſſel is building at St. Maloes, for the firſt conſul.

FECAMP, October 12.

This morning a French flotilla ſailed by this port, but the rear guard being obſerved by an Engliſh frigate, it was chaſed and obliged to take refuge under the batteries of Dollies: the cannonading on both ſides was very heavy.