

From a French Paper.

PARIS, May 23.

The translation of the sword of Frederick the Great to the invalids, exhibited a spectacle full of interest. In no circumstance perhaps were the sentiments of gratitude and admiration for our armies and august chief who conducts them to victory, manifested with more energy and enthusiasm.

Early in the morning, the place du carroussel and all the avenues of the Tuileries were crowded with innumerable people.

At the hour stated in the printed notice, there came out of the Tuileries amidst several salutes of artillery, the carriages of the grand officers of the legion of honor, those of their excellencies the grand officers of the empire, and those of their excellencies his majesty's ministers and of the prince arch-treasurer of the empire.

Next came a triumphal car magnificently decorated, carrying 280 stand of colors conquered last campaign.

His excellency marshal Moncey next appeared, on horseback, in the midst of some officers of his staff; he held in his hand the sword of Frederick the Great, and the insignia worn by that monarch.

Immediately after came the carriage of his serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, attended by the staff of the government of Paris, on horseback.

Wherever this brilliant cavalcade passed through to repair to the invalids, unanimous cries of long live the emperor! long live the armies! were heard, mixed with the flourish of military music, the sound of drums and the report of cannon.

The church of the invalids had been decorated with great care and taste.

In the most elevated part of it, and at the entrance of the dome the throne appeared, covered with rich drapery.

The part allotted for the ceremony extended from the throne to about the middle of the nave of the church. It contained seats and steps for all the persons of dignity who by their places were to take part in the ceremony.

Galleries for the ladies invited to the fetes surrounded this space.

The upper galleries of the church were ornamented with an elegant drapery, and set apart for the members of the senate, the council of state, the legislative body, and the tribunate; for the members of the tribunal of cassation, those of the national *Comptabilite*, and for the officers of their majesties households, and those of the princes and princesses of the imperial family.

Upon the arrival of the cavalcade at the invalids, his excellency marshal Serrurier, the governor, came to receive his serene highness the prince arch-chancellor at the gate of the fore court.

The car which carried the conquered colors advanced as far as the grating, which its elevation did not permit it to pass.—There some old invalids received the colors, and carried them to the place allotted for the ceremony.

During this march, a numerous orchestra, placed over the gate of the church, executed a military symphony.

Mr. de Fontanes, president of the legislative body, appeared at the tribune and delivered the following speech:

Monseigneur.

"Never was there a more noble fete given by victory; and never did fortune offer at the same time a more memorable example of her catastrophes and her sports. O vanity of human judgments! O short and fallacious prosperities! All the voices of renown celebrated for fifty years the glory of the Prussian monarchy. The tactics of its army, the saving of its treasury, and the wisdom of its government, were given as a model to all the states. The 18th century was proud of reckoning the most illustrious of kings among the pupils of its philosophy! Twenty years have hardly elapsed, and from the first shock, this government, wherein one beheld rather an army than a people, let its real weakness be seen. A single battle overthrew those phalanxes so often victorious, which, in the seven years war, had surmounted the efforts of Austria, Russia and France leagued against them. Is it this then that was promised by those approved talents, that long experience of the oldest generals of Europe, those annual camps, wherein all military theories were developed, those famous reviews, those skillful manoeuvres, which from one end of Europe to the other the most able commanders came to study upon the banks of the Spree? That new art of war, all the secrets of which people went to dive into with great noise at Potsdam, has just yielded to the combinations of an art still vaster and bolder. Let us enjoy so great a triumph, but let us honor, after having conquered them, these remains of Prussian greatness, upon which so many heroic remembrances are still stamped, and over which the shade of Frederick seems to glow.

"When formerly in that city the mistress of the world, an illustrious Roman came to suspend upon the walls of the capitol the spoils of the kingdom of Macedonia, he could not help feeling a deep emotion, upon thinking of the exploits of Alexander, and contemplating the calamities spread over his house. The hero of France was not less affected when he entered those sorrowful and deserted palaces formerly occupied with so much lustre by the hero of Prussia. He was seen to seize with a religious enthusiasm this sword of which he makes such a noble present to his veterans; but he forbade that the arms and Prussian eagles, that all this mass of trophies conquered from the descendants of a great king, should cross the place where his ashes rest, for fear of affecting his majesty and insulting his tomb.

"I think therefore, that I enter into the thoughts of the conqueror, in rendering homage to the conquered before these very colours which they were unable to defend, but which they dyed with glorious blood. If from the elevated regions which they inherit, the great men whom the earth has

(*) *Paulus Emilii*, (see Plutarch)
(†) The emperor forbade that the colors conquered from the Prussians should be carried through Potsdam, the place where Frederick died.

lost, still interest themselves in human affairs. Frederick was able to recognize, even in their last breath, the old companions formed at his school, and who died worthily upon the ruins of his Monarchy. He did not see fall without glory those young princes of his house who bit the dust in the field of Jena, or who, after illustrious feats, signed capitulations and received honourable fetters. O how just it is to pity unfortunate valor! O how sweet it is to be able to esteem enemies whom one has defeated! Yes, and it is a pleasure to me to say it in the midst of all these judges of true glory with whom I am surrounded; yes, the Prussian monarch himself, at this day without a capital and almost without an army, supported, however, his dignity in the battle which was so fatal to him, and was wanting neither in the duties of a chief, nor in those of a soldier.

"But these last sparks of the genius of Frederick had not sufficient strength and activity to reanimate a monarchy where artificial power was perhaps destitute of those preservative principles which maintain societies. I cannot conceal, but some sages have made several reproaches to Frederick. If they admire in him the indefatigable administrator and the great commander, they have not the same esteem for the same opinions of the philosopher-king. They would have wished him to have been better acquainted with the rights of nations and the dignity of man. To the cries of the philosopher of *Sans-Souci*, they oppose with advantage that book wherein Marcus-Aurelius, who was also a warrior and philosopher, returns thanks to heaven, upon setting out, for giving him a pious mother and good masters who inspired him with the fear and love of the divinity. Instead of that disdainful and fatal philosophy which gives up to ridicule the most respected traditions, the sages I speak of love to see reign that grave and beneficent philosophy, which supports itself by the doctrine of the sages, which engenders fine sentiments, which gives a value to fine actions, and which constituted more than once, upon ascending the throne, the delight and honor of mankind. They think in one word, that a king cannot with impunity profess a contempt for those salutary maxims which guarantee the authority of kings.

"I stop; it would ill become me at this moment to accuse with too much bitterness the memory of a great monarch whose posterity has just undergone so many misfortunes. His image is already too much grieved at the spectacle of our glory and at these triumphal pomp which we form with the wreck of his diadem. But one ought not to show one's self too severe towards another great man who surpasses him, and when Frederick had the imprudence to proclaim in his court those reproachful doctrines which soon or late destroy the social order, ought I to forget that Napoleon raised again to honor those noble doctrines which repair all the evils of atheism and anarchy?

"Thus in this part of his history, as in all others, our monarch has no more rivals; and not to stray from the art of war of which this august assembly recalls all the prodigies, how much all that was great appears before the extraordinary enterprises we are witnesses of? Armies fought, governments negotiated formerly during years for the capture of a few towns, and now a few days decide the fate of kingdoms. What military name, what political talent, what glory ancient or modern is not henceforward lowered before him, who from the seas of Naples to the borders of the Vistula, keeps in repose so many subdued nations; who encamped in a Sarmatian village, receives there, as at his court, the ambassadors of Isaphan and Constantinople, astonished to find themselves together; who unites in the same interests the secretaries of Omar and of Ali; who joins in common tie both the Spaniard and the Dutchman, the Bavarian and the Saxon; who, for still vaster designs makes the movements of Asia concur with those of Europe; and who shows a second time, as under the Roman empire, the warlike genius arming itself with all the strength of civilization, advancing against Barbarians and forcing them to withdraw towards the bounds of the world.

"It does not belong to me to raise the veil which covers the aim of his distant expedition. It suffices me to know that the great man by whom they are directed, is not less admirable in what he conceals, than in what he allows to be seen; and what he meditates than in what he executes. Does he wish to raise again those ancient barriers which held at the confines of the polished universe all those barbarous hordes with which the north always menaced the south? His policy has not yet spoken, let us wait until he explains himself, and let us especially remark that this silence is the surest guarantee of his pacific intentions.

"He wished, he still wishes for peace, he asked for it at the moment of vanquishing; he asked it again after having vanquished. Altho' all the fields of battle, which he has run through in three parts of the world, have constantly been the theatres of his glory, he has ever groaned for the disasters of war. It is because he knows all the scourges of it, that he takes care to carry them far from us. This great view of his military genius, is a great benefaction. War ought to be paid for with foreign subsidies, in order not to aggravate too much the national burdens; one ought to live in the enemy's country, in order not to starve the people whom one governs. The internal security is then the reward of those unheard-of fatigues, of those numberless privations, of those dangers of every kind to

which heroism devotes itself. Compare to our present situation that of the subjects of Frederick, when twice driven from his capital, in spite of his exploits he was unable even after the victories to defend the industry of his towns and the harvest of his country against the ferocities of the Russians and the plunder of the Austrians. Such is not our destiny. Paris, and the whole empire repose in prof. and calm under the authority of that same hand which spreads terror three hundred leagues from our frontier.

"Here the orator, after having paid a just tribute of praise to the armies which have procured this security to France, shows, by the striking examples of Frederick and Napoleon, what the genius of two great men is capable of effecting upon the destinies of their people. Then all of a sudden, he stops and cries out:

"But alas! whilst I am forming much less for him than for us, those wishes entertained by all French hearts, a royal child has just entered the tomb; and the regrets of his family are mingled with our hymns of victory.

"Perhaps at this moment the hero who saved us weeps in his tent at the head of three hundred thousand victorious Frenchmen and so many confederate princes and kings who march under his ensigns. He weeps, and neither the trophies accumulated round him, nor the lustre of twenty sceptres which he holds with so steady a hand, and which Charlemagne himself did not unite, can turn his thoughts from the coffin of that child, whose first steps he helped with his triumphant hands, and whose premature intelligence he was one day to have cultivated. Ah! let him not be ignorant at least that his domestic misfortunes have been felt as a public misfortune and let so sweet a testimony of the national interest carry to him some consolation. All our alarms for the future are further homages which we render him. May at least fortune content herself with the young victim which she has struck, and may she, in always seconding the projects of the greatest of sovereigns, no more make him pay for his glory by similar misfortunes."

His serene highness the prince arch-chancellor afterwards came down, to deliver in to the hands of the governor of the invalids the sword of Frederick; his excellency marshal M. ney hastened to meet him, and to offer it to him: his serene highness, in giving it to the governor, to ether with the insignia of the Prussian monarch, expressed himself in these terms:

"In the name and by order of his majesty the emperor and king, our most gracious sovereign, I deliver to you, marshal, the insignia and arms which belonged to a monarch, of whom Prussia and Europe will ever preserve a great remembrance.

"This conquest, made by the hero of France, is far her a rich spoil, and a worthy ornament for the asylum of the defenders of the state.

"I also deliver to you the standards taken from the enemy during this last brilliant campaign.

"It is his majesty's intention that they should remain under the guard of the brave fellows whom you command, until they be placed on the monument which his majesty wishes to have elevated to the immortal glory of the armies.

Here, it is, marshal, that from all parts, interest and admiration come to seek for the trophies of French valor; those who shall henceforth visit this hall will recognise in the double disposition made by the orders of his imperial majesty a new proof of his benevolence for his old soldiers, and of his particular esteem for their worthy commander.

His excellency marshal Serrurier, governor of the invalids, answered:

Monseigneur,

"We are still here upwards of 900 men who have fought the great king, whose warlike spoils have just been conquered by our children. Fortune did not always second our courage. The fathers had not less bravery than the children; but they had not the same commander. We cannot, however, recollect without pride, the words of this great man: "Were I at the head of the French people, not a cannon shot should be fired in Europe without my permission." An honorable testimony of his esteem for the soldiers who fought against him. But it was under the reign of a sovereign still greater by his genius, by his high fates, and by his moderation, that the French people are to arrive at that high degree of glory and power.

"We swear faithfully to keep the treasure which his imperial and royal majesty has entrusted to our care; and after the honor of being the depositaries of it; nothing can be more precious for us than to receive it from the hands of your highness."

The words *we swear it*, repeated by the invalids, re-echoed through the church.

The chorus of the triumphal song recommenced. H. S. H. remounted near the throne, signed on the registers of the hotel of the invalids, the *procur verbal* of the delivering of the sword and insignia of the great Frederick, and of the standards conquered in the last campaign. His excellency the governor signed after the prince chancellor.

T. S. H. the princes, arch-chancellor and arch-treasurer of the empire rose, and whilst the orchestra played a military symphony, came down the steps of the throne, and advanced towards the church door at the head of the ministers and of the grand officers of the empire and of the legion of honor. On leaving the hotel of the invalids, the prince arch-chancellor requested the cavalcade to disperse; the object of its union being fulfilled.

A discharge of artillery announced the end of the ceremony.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Arrived, the ship *Atlantic*, Barnum, 196 days from Calcutta. Left, ships *Oliver*, Elsworth, Ely, of New York; and *Eliza*, and *Mary*, White, of Salem, to sail in 15 days; *Benall*, of Philadelphia; *Eliza*, Ann, Ellis, of do. from Batavia; —, Norris, of do. just arrived from Lisbon. May 30 in sight of the cape, spoke two Portuguese Indianmen from Bengal for Lisbon, the *Speke* and *Grand Percira*—next day, spoke the ship *Bellisarius*, Lovett, of Salem, from Leghorn for Bengal. July 15, lat. 29, 43, long. 62, 33, sloop *Director*, Rutgers, 14 days from Norfolk for Antigua. July 18, lat. 36, 49, long. 33, 4, spoke the schr. *Juliana*, Fenner, of Providence, 7 days from N. Carolina for Guad. Same day, was brought to, and boarded by the British frigate *Melanpus*, from Chesapeake Bay, bound to Bermuda for war; had two men *impressed*, one having a Prussian, and the other an American protection, in other respects was treated very politely. July 20, lat. 35, 50, long. 66, spoke the brig *Industry*, of Newburyport, 6 days from Alexandria, for Kingston.

The sloop *Morning Star*, Donnelly, from Wilmington.

The ship *Ohio*, Hall, 55 days from Malaga.

The brig *Eliza*, Gray, 10 days from Havana. Left, brig *Osprey*, Smith, to sail next day for New-York; schr. *Good Intent*, for do; *brigs* *Adriatic*, for Baltimore, in 4 days; *Black Walnut*, in 5 for do.; brig *Anna*, Tickle, in 10 for Philadelphia; and forty or fifty other American vessels.

The schr. *Resolution*, Brown, 12 days from Curacao. Off Hispaniola was boarded by a British frigate, and had Thomas Thompson a seaman, *pressed*.

Below last night two ships and 1 schr. One of the ships, supposed to be the *Susan*, in a short passage from Bordeaux.

Cleared, ship *Huron*, Newell, Tenerife; *Two Marys*, Riley, Nantz; *Henrietta*, Nickles, Liverpool; *Hudson*, Tombs, Liverpool; *brig* *Swift*, McLaughlin, St. John, N. B.; *Herald*, Derby, Antwerp; schr. *Hiram*, Triton, Newfoundland; *Betsy* Cotton, Pugh, Edenton; *Ceres*, Thorp, Charleston; *Pandora*, Leovit, St. Johns; *Hetty*, Noys, Jamaica; *Weymouth*, Weymouth, Norfolk; sloop *Mary*, Gifford, Westport; *Rose*, Gifford, Nantucket.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

Arrived, ship *Amelia*, Matthews, London, 51 days; schr. *Eliza*, Boyd, Cadiz, via New-York; *Hope*, Lincoln, Boston, 14; *Ketaliaison*, Dagget, Boston, 11.

Cleared, ship *Liberty*, Singleton, Lisbon and a market; *brig* *Junius*, Roberts, St. Croix; *Amazon*, Ellis, St. Petersburg; schr. *Ann* Pennock, Fullerton, Barbadoes, and a market; *Campden*, Avarner, Cayenne, Olive Branch, Rial, North-Carolina.

The brig *Eliza*, Gardner, from Bonavista is below.

Arrived, ship *Amelia*, Matthews, London, sailed 29th May. Left, brig *Helen*, Foster, for Philadelphia, in a few days.—Captain M. touched at Deal, and left the *Downes* on the 3d of June—was boarded on the banks by a British 44 from Halifax.

The American ship *Juno*, Lightburne, from Port-Maria bound to Norfolk, taken by a French privateer schr. off Henega on the 27th ult. and recaptured the same day, by the Cuba frigate, has arrived at Kingston, (Jam.) Most of the crew of the *Juno* were taken on board the privateer and very severely treated.

The American ship *Herald*, Bartlett, from Cartagena in Old Spain bound to La Vera Cruz, with paper, brandy and raisins, has been detained and sent into Kingston.

Latest from Europe. Yesterday arrived, ship *Amelia*, captain Matthews, from London, which he left the 29th May, and the *Downs* the 31 of June, and furnishes us with a Canterbury paper of the 2d of June, from which we have only time and room for the following extracts, which are the chief it contains except a long account of an insurrection of some of the foreign troops at Malta, which they so far effected as to blow up a magazine of 300 barrels of powder, before they were quelled, when 25 of them were taken and executed. It does not appear by the paper or by verbal accounts, that any material action had taken place between the Russians and French. Further extracts to-morrow.

London, June 2.

It is reported that the subsidies required for the present campaign by Prussia and Russia, amount to seven millions.

Private letters from Hamburg, under date of the 22d, state that a report had reached that city of a very dreadful battle having taken place between the Russians and the French, in the neighborhood of Dantzic, in which the latter lost 30,000, and the former remained masters of the field. The siege of Dantzic was consequently raised. These letters add, that it is confidently reported that the king of Sweden has not only refused to ratify the armistice, but has actually recommenced hostilities.

The Grand Expedition.

The time when the large expedition now preparing will actually sail, depends on the contingencies which may result from the present state of affairs upon the continent; but we are assured that ministers are indefatigable in their different departments, and that such activity has been employed that every thing will be ready in fourteen days from this date.

An immense number of transports are hired—Ordinance, Military, and medical stores, have been embarked; and a large body, of troops is in the neighborhood of the points of embarkation; so that on the

very first receipt of expected intelligence from the continent, the troops will be tried on board, and sail without a moment's delay.

In addition to the quantity of Stores now on board the Transports, 30,000 sets of accoutrements were ordered from a house in the city within these few days.

A Tonnage mail arrived in Saturday morning, with letters and papers from Hamburg and Altona to the 24th instant. The rumor of a negotiation for a general peace, under the mediation of Austria, gains ground daily. A paragraph, dated Banks of the Maine, May 16th, says, "The public journals state, upon the authority of accounts from Vienna that proposals for peace have already reached Vienna and Buda; immediately after the arrival of which, a courier was sent off to London, with these proposals, to invite the English government to accede to them; but many persons doubt that they will lead to a successful issue." An article, dated Vienna, May 13, adds, "We are here positively assured that France and Russia have accepted the mediation of our court, upon condition, however, that there should be no armistice during the course of the negotiations." The present appearance of affairs upon the continent corresponds with these accounts; yet though an armistice be expressly prohibited, it is natural that the chance of peace, held out by an existing negotiation, should restrain the ardor for the final appeal to a general action—and there does not appear any other satisfactory cause for the long pause that has taken place in the military operations in Poland upon a large scale.

From the Danube, May 16.

It does not appear in the several camps for practising manoeuvres any evolutions which were expected to be formed in the course of the summer, are to take place. Every officer who wishes for leave of absence, obtains it without the least difficulty, and every thing shows that the imperial cabinet persists in its pacific dispositions. Peace alone can heal up the wound inflicted on the house of Austria by an unfortunate war. The chief attention of the imperial ministry is directed to the restoration of the finances.

[Hamburg Correspondent, May 26.]

Breslau, May 16.

Our Gazette has this day published a supplement extraordinary, containing the following intelligence:

"The enemy having been driven from Carth, on the 14th, by the column commanded by General Dumny, after suffering considerable loss, effected his retreat by the side of the mountains. Gen. Lefebvre pursued him, and came up with him near Keveldorf. Not to mention the number of killed, he took 700 prisoners, among whom were 30 officers, and 3 pieces of cannon. We do not yet know all the results of this brilliant day, on which our brave allies performed prodigies of valor."

NORFOLK, July 24.

Arrived, schr. *Don*, Hovey, 9 days from Matanzas. Left there brigs *Boston*, Choat, for Charleston, in 8 days; —, Davis, for Boston, 3; schr's —, Anderson, of and from Charleston, 12; *Mount Vernon*, Todd, of and for Baltimore, 8; sloop *Caroline*, Munro, for Bristol (R. I.) 4; *Spoke* July 13, in lat. 24, long. 80, 40, ship *Commerce*, Cole, from New-York, 10 days out—parted company 15th in lat. 26, 31, long. 80, 36.

The Richmond and Petersburg infantry, will we understand, set out on the return to their respective places of residence on Sunday next.

The executive of the commonwealth has, we understand, directed the five persons that were taken in Princess Ann, to be detained for orders of the general government. The British ships remain as heretofore.

[Ledges.]

Jamaica Rum, &c.

102 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum, 4 hds. Molasses, Will be landed to-morrow on Spear's-wharf from on board the schooner *Mary*, captain Evans, from Falmouth, Jam. For sale by FOULKE & KARRICK. Who have just received, 14 cases Fashionable London Hats, entitled to dechature. July 28. det.

For Sale,

32 hds. 1st quality Molasses, 15 do. Jamaica Rum, well flavored and high 4th proof, 40 pipes Bordeaux Brandy, 50 hds. Green Copperas, 100 bbls. Southern Pork By AARON R. LEVERING. No. 79, Bowly's wharf, dft. July 28.

For Sale,

The Cargo of the brig *Ann* and *Mary*, from Lisbon, 2000 bushels Salt, 100 boxes Lemmons, 16 pipes, } Lisbon WINE, 18 hds. } 170 qr. casks } 7 pipes Brandy, 30 bales Corks, 150 lbs. best Spanish Saffron. ROBERT BARRY. dft. July 28.

Wants a Situation,

In a wholesale or retail Store, or Counting-House, a young Man, who writes a plain hand, and is tolerably well acquainted with accounts. He would have no objection to go to any part of United States. Can produce satisfactory testimony of his integrity, &c. A line addressed to B. and left at this office will be attended to. July 7. co:†

To Journeymen Tailors.

A number of good workmen in the above line will meet with immediate employment, by applying to HENRY HOWARD, No. 1, Lemmon street, dft. July 28.