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PER ANNUM.

ORATION

Delivered before the Republican Citizens of Bridgetown, July 4th, 1815.

BY GEN. EBENEZER ELMER.

THIS anniversary, my friends, is sacred to the independence of the United States. Hail! glorious returning era! fairest in the annals of creation—birth-day of a nation—of a world.

Thirty-nine times have the annual revolutions of the sun recalled to our recollection that auspicious epoch, when the shackles of dependence upon a foreign power were sundered, and these states declared independent and free: when the heaven-born right of self-government was assumed by the people of America, and the baneful influence of hereditary distinctions forever repudiated. Propitious Heaven, ever attentive to the submissive aspirations of the oppressed, and ever faithful to reward those who exert every delegated power, "to work out their own salvation," although at best "but unprofitable servants," carried us safely through the momentous conflict, which established the declaration, and has given us a prominent appearance among the nations of the earth.

What an animating prospect now opened to the view of an admiring world! well might the honest statesman, the philosopher and the philanthropist exult in the opportunity afforded for expanding the benevolent affections of the mind, and adding to the sum of human happiness throughout the far-extended bounds of this new world. The human mind, long bewildered with the deleterious influence of bigotry, superstition and tyranny in the old world, may here feast herself on the sciences, the liberal arts, and the prelibations of paradise, under an equal government, and a pure and sublime religion. Throughout the whole fabric of this extensive republic, we have perceived the proportion, the symmetry, the beauty, and the majesty which distinguished the celebrated Jupiter of Phidias; while the most renowned empires and kingdoms under the government of their "legitimate sovereigns," like the image of Nebuchadnezzar, discover indeed a head of splendid gold, but in their other parts are composed of the baser materials of iron and clay.

What a pity that any untoward circumstances from without or within, should occur to cast a cloud over prospects so fair, so animating, and so exhilarating! But alas! this is not a state for the enjoyment of unclouded serenity. The present seems to be marked as a state of probation rather than of fruition. Whilst central attraction continues to produce those changes of seasons which we experience, it would be unphilosophical to predict a state of atmosphere calculated to produce on the body constantly agreeable and pleasing sensations. Equally irrational would it be to expect an uninterrupted series of mental and social gratifications, while the moral faculties of men remain so depraved, and the selfish and malevolent passions have any ascendancy. While these continue their influence, we may expect to meet, on every side, the cherub with a flaming sword, guarding the entrance into the interdicted paradise.

When the peaceful bark is dividing the still waters, with a serene horizon, she is often agitated by the heaving undulations occasioned by tempests raging in distant parts of the ocean. Thus the collisions and violent conflicts of foreign nations often disturb the delightful calms of the best disposed and most quiet people. Of this we have experienced a forcible and lacerating instance. The conflicting powers of Europe, not content with doing each other all the harm in their power, extended their rapacity and aggressions to unoffending and peaceful neutrals. As the enterprise of our citizens opened an extensive range of commerce on the ocean, we were peculiarly exposed to the injustice and cruelty of foreign powers. Anxious to continue in peace with all nations, every mean was used to preserve it; but in vain. We were finally driven to the dernier resort of nations—to the use of arms; and to look for deliverance to the God of armies. The contest became bloody and distressing. Large and well appointed fleets and armies hovered on our coasts, and invaded our territories; carrying desolation to all assailable points. And the prospect was more awful by reason of the discontent of a portion of our citizens, and the disposition which prevailed of weakening the energies of the government, from a want of confidence in

the administration. But by the diplomatic skill of our councils, the valour of our fleets and armies, and the peculiar interpositions of Providence, we again abashed the proud towering prowess of Great Britain, and obtained from her an honourable peace. Thus have we twice completely foiled the expectations of that nation to bring us under their domination. Bright prospects now again open before us; and if we are united, wise, and faithful to ourselves, we shall flourish without a parallel, and probably enjoy undisturbed tranquillity and happiness.

The struggles, from which we are now so happily relieved, were not only alarming and distressing, but were attended with a considerable expense, which rendered it necessary to have resort temporarily to means of raising money beyond the usual financial measure. These, however, which are in operation, will quickly place our finance on lofty ground, and be no longer necessary. Our means are ample, our resources unlimited, and no noble American will shrink from the occasion, or withhold his assistance.

The United States of America, from the variety of her soils, the extent of her territory, and the enterprise of her citizens, as well as her remoteness from the cabals, intrigues, and conflicts of the European nations, affords the brightest prospect of true glory and internal tranquillity of any nation that ever existed: and woe be unto us, if we continue to mar our happiness, and obscure our prospects by internal discords and animosities. We have already exhibited the most complete system of a free republican, representative and federal government that ever appeared; and have maintained it under the ordeal of a violent and sanguinary conflict in arms. And as every form of government is the result of the capacities and predominant principles of a nation; that people who are capable of establishing, executing and maintaining a free one, must have arrived at a salutary and noble pitch of wisdom, fortitude and policy. Every nation cannot soar to this exalted station. It requires either the explosion of the greatest courage, or the effect of time to sum up the concurrence of particular wills into a general and predominant will, free from a contaminating party, and adapted to the public felicity. An ignorant and vicious people appear to be doomed, by the destinies of heaven, to a state of servitude; for ignorance, vice and wretchedness are, in the order of nature, concomitants. When, therefore, only a portion of the people are so instructed as to be capable of judging for themselves, and of determining respecting their rights, aristocracy rears its head, one portion assumes the entire rule, and the rest are reduced to slavery. It is only when the great mass of the people are well instructed in the important concerns of their political welfare, and possessed with fortitude to pursue with understanding and moderation their unalienable rights, that a nation can become free, unanimous and happy. But this, my friends, is the distinguishing condition of the American people. God forbid that we should cast from our embrace a boon of so much glory and happiness, by imprudent, vicious and unworthy conduct!

But amidst the conflict for independence, and again for the maintenance of our rights, many worthy souls have sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country; to whom we owe a dirge of commemoration. Hail, ye illustrious shades of departed heroes, sages and patriots of America! Deign to accept the only tribute which we can render, that of cordial respect for your memories, and the many important services you rendered to our beloved country. If benign heaven permit, become our guardian angels—hover over our abodes; consecrate this doubly joyous festival, and let every patriotic soul catch a portion of your falling mantles. And thou, incomprehensible Sovereign, and most gracious Preserver of us all, inspire our bosoms with gratitude to thee, for all thy kind providential dealings towards us, and especially in delivering us from the dominion of a foreign power, and from the intrigues and stratagems of the enemies of our peace, prosperity and freedom. Let our praise arise from the bottom of pure hearts, that we are delivered from all our foes, and are this day enjoying the full privileges of freemen; and have none to restrain our joys, or make us afraid. And wilt thou dispose and enable us to glorify thee, by promoting the happiness of our fellow creatures; wisely improving the blessings which thou hast graciously poured upon us, and devoting ourselves to liberty, and to every godly and social virtue for ever.

Hail! all ye republican citizens of America! to all such I address myself. Glorifying in the appellation, I wish to infuse a becoming ardour of soul into every bosom. We profess to be the admirers of the immortal Washington; let us then, be careful to evince the same genuine patriotism, and the same disinterested benevolence which he possessed. In the ancient world, disciples flocked round their different masters, and attended them wherever they went; in order both to testify their attachment, and to imbibe more fully their doctrines. Washingtonians should therefore resort to him as their declared teacher, acknowledge themselves his disciples, believers in his doctrines, and followers of his precepts. Have we then assumed the hallowed name of Washington, let us attend for a moment, with seriousness and application to his instructions and admonitions. Too much importance cannot be attached to our thinking rightly, but more especially to our acting rightly.

"Having," says our sage adviser, "intimated to you the danger of parties in the state with particular references to the founding them on geographical discriminations, let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

"This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism.—But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual: and sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty. Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

"It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one party against another; fomented occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

"There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming, it should consume."

May we, and all our fellow citizens, learn wisdom by such sage and appropriate admonitions, and follow after the advice of the great apostle,—“As much as in us lies to live peaceably with all men.” It is base and cowardly to shrink back when principle and duty call us to action, and there are men of such a cast that a friendly intercourse cannot be maintained; but from such men we may withdraw without strife, and in the performance of duty, a delicate respect for the opinion of others will ward off harsh contentions; and heap coals of fire on the heads of our adversaries.

There was one particular trait in the character of Gen. Washington, to which he owed much of his celebrity and renown;

that I wish to call your attention unto, and propose for your imitation. It was a careful and judicious selection of persons to fill the different offices in society. This is what, above all other things, tends to the credit and prosperity of a people, but it is that which through partiality and prejudice is too often lost sight of. We are frequently led astray on this subject by our passions and selfish dispositions to the manifest injury of the community. A man may be a very worthy character, but ill suited to a particular station; yea, he may be well qualified for one office, but make a sorry figure in another. A judicious and upright executive or ministerial officer, is often by no means fitted to take that extensive range of affairs necessary in a legislator.

When a distinction of parties among the citizens of a free country takes place, as has unfortunately been our case, caution in this particular becomes eminently important, and ought to be attended to with the greatest circumspection. From the imperfection of our faculties, we may not be able to exercise the greatest wisdom in any of our privileges, but in this and every other case we ought to aim at the highest practical perfection. Disorders and errors, we know, are daily taking place, to mar our peace; but we should remember that it is neither the mists and clouds of our atmosphere, the changing seasons and inclement skies, nor any thing exterior to ourselves, either in the physical or moral world, that are the chief sources of those inconveniences which we so often experience, and of which we so bitterly complain. That they arise, not so much from the imbecility of our understandings, or the weakness of our heads; as from the cupidity of our desires, and the corruptions of our hearts. These are productive of most of these evils we either feel or fear. If we individually and unitedly had the fortitude to banish from our breasts, envy, jealousy, and all other selfish and malevolent affections, sweet peace of mind would ensue, and an harmonious state of society commence, which all the physical irregularities of nature, and all the disorders of other nations could neither interrupt nor disturb.

Mankind, it is true, do at present discover much weakness, error and inconsistency. But philosophy dictates, the anticipations of the soul forebode, and revelation inspires the seraphic hope, that the present disorders which exist, in this system of the Deity, shall cease, and terminate in a state of eternal beatitude; and that it shall commence on earth by an unreserved surrender of all the faculties to the impulsive direction of the great source of all moral existence. Whether this will be effected by the supernatural agency of Omnipotence alone, or through the secondary agency of reason, philosophy and the Christian faith, we are unable to determine. Of this however, we may rest assured, that it is the highest glory to which finite agents can aspire to be workers together with God in accomplishing so grand a design.

With what care and fidelity then ought we, in the mean time, to perform every duty incumbent upon us, and to act every part pertaining to our respective stations? and with what rapture and ecstasy may we look forward to that all-important period, when the universal desire of mankind shall be satisfied; when this New Jerusalem shall form one august temple, unfolding its celestial gates to every corner of the globe! when millions shall fly to it, as doves to their windows, and feast themselves continually on the rich collations of millennial happiness. Then will the dark shades of evil be erased from the moral picture; perfection have produced her great work, and the universal system appear in all its splendour! Time itself, the era and grave of imperfection to the virtuous, will be engulfed in the bosom of eternity, and one blaze of glory fill the whole universe, beatified by the immediate presence and smiles of Jehovah, the Lord our righteousness and strength.

The *London Courier*, animadverting on the style of the American newspapers, says, they are composed in "bastard English." This sort of reproach is rather surprising, after the many useful lessons, which the Americans have given to "true born Englishmen." We very well remember many of those lectures, particularly that of *Bunker's Hill*, where they taught them their orthography; at *Saratoga* they gave a most instructive course of *syntaxis*; in the *Jerseys* they taught them the *moods and tenses*; at *Forktown* they taught *prosody*; and they have recently at *Orleans*, given unexampled lessons in the *dead languages*. [Irish pap.]

NOTHING can be more surprising, nor more absurd, than the interest which seems to be taken, by almost every individual, of both political parties, in the commotions which have been, and still are taking place on the continent of Europe.—All America is ranged on the side of one or other of the combatants.—While one party is toasting and singing Hosannas to "Alexander the Deliverer," is it not apparent, that too many of the other are looking, in anxious suspense, for the complete overthrow of his adversaries by "Napoleon the Great." Whichever way it eventuates, disappointment on the one hand, and exultation on the other, will be sure to follow.—In the mean time, our own affairs—the best interests of our country, are neglected or overlooked,—the sacred ties of friendship rent asunder—the whole powers of our minds absorbed by what should give us but little concern—the squabbles for power of a set of tyrants and murderers. Ought these things to be so?

We had hoped, that the flattering and prosperous state, in which, it is acknowledged by all, our country is at present, and a sincere desire of remaining so, would have induced our citizens to lay aside all these unfounded and unreasonable partialities and antipathies. The uniform and unvarying conduct of all the great powers of Europe completely proves, that they do not care a straw for truth, honour, or justice, any further than it serves their own particular interest.

Of the intelligence brought by the late arrivals from Europe, an abstract will be found in the succeeding columns.

We will make no apology to our readers for occupying so large a portion of our paper with Gen. Elmer's oration. The correct republican principles, and the number of fine passages, with which it abounds, will, we are confident, abundantly repay the reader for its perusal.

The allies have republished in substance, the declaration of outlawry against Bonaparte.

Freedom of the Press, in France.

The press enjoys, in France, the most perfect liberty. Several political pamphlets, containing animadversions upon Bonaparte and favourable to the Bourbons, together with the "Mémoire Justificatif" of the duke of Ragusa, are sold publicly and without restraint, in Paris.

Appointment by the Post-Master General.

Amos Westcott, Esq. to be Post-Master at Cedarville, in the place of Amos Westcott, Esq. (father of the present incumbent) deceased.

Col. James R. Mullany is appointed by the President, to be Consul of the U. States at St. Croix, and its dependencies.—*Intel.*

We understand that the Emperor of France has re-appointed M. Serrurier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.—*Id.*

The London Gazette of the 6th of June announced the appointment of the Hon. C. Bagot to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

We understand, says the Columbian, that the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, capt. Trant, is shortly to proceed to Halifax and Jamaica to bring home the blacks taken from the southern states, by the British naval commanders, during the late war, and who are to be delivered back to their owners.—We have seen a St. John's, (N. B.) account of the arrival at that place of 375 of the black deserters, as they call them, in a vessel from Halifax.

Public Revenue.—The immense importations of foreign merchandize into the United States during the present year, and the high rate of duties chargeable by law, will produce a revenue to the government nearly double the amount of any former year. In New-York alone, it is said that the average amount of duties to be paid, will be about one million of dollars per month; and the total amount that will be received in the United States within the year, is estimated at upwards of **THIRTY MILLIONS.**

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

New-York, July 21.

The next vessels to sail from this station will be, the Washington 74, commodore Chauncey, Java 44, captain Perry; (the first expected from Portsmouth, and the latter from Baltimore.) Boxer 16, lt. com'r Porter, and Saranac 16, lt. com'r Elton, (brigs built at Chatham, Connecticut.) The corvette John Adams, capt. Trenchard, proceeds to Baltimore, and sails from there as a store-ship. The rendezvous in the Mediterranean is Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca. When the above vessels reach their destination, the American force in that sea will consist of the following:

- Independence, Com. Bainbridge, 74
- Washington, Chauncey, 74
- Guerriere, Decatur, 44
- Java, Perry, 44
- Macedonian, Jones, 38
- Constellation, Gordon, 36
- Congress, Morris, (fr. Holland) 36
- Ontario, Elliot, (ship) 18
- Erie, Ridgely, 18
- Epervier, Downes, (brig) 18
- Fire-Fly, Rodgers, 16
- Boxer, Porter, 16
- Chippewa, Reid, 16
- Saranac, Elton, 16
- Flambeau, Nicholson, 16
- Spark, Galle, 16
- Spitfire, Dallas, 14
- Torch, Chauncey, 14
- Lynx, Storer, 14.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

LEVANT AND CYANE.

Halifax, July 5.

On Wednesday last, (June 28) a Court Martial was held on board H. M. S. Akbar, for the trial of Capt. the Hon. G. Douglass, the officers and crew of the Levant, and Capt. Gordon Falcon, the officers and crew of the Cyane; and to investigate the causes which led to the capture of these ships in February last, by the American ship of war Constitution. The Court was composed of—

- Capt. Charles Bullen, of H. M. S. Akbar, *President.*
- Capt. the Hon. J. A. Crofton, Narcissus.
- R. C. Spencer, *Esq.* *Cydus.*
- Francis Truscott, *Regulus.*
- Charles Martyr, *Esq.* *Regulus.*

We understand, that after a thorough investigation, the Court was fully of opinion that their capture was to be attributed to the very superior force of the enemy's ship, and to her great superiority in sailing, which enabled her, throughout the action, to keep at such a distance, that their cannonades were of little effect, while she was constantly keeping up a steady fire from seventeen long twenty-four pounders—and that the officers and men evinced the greatest skill and intrepidity, defending their ships in a manner *highly honourable to them*, while it could be done with the *least prospect of success.* It is almost unnecessary to add, that the captains, officers and men of both ships, were *fully and most honourably acquitted.*

The court passed a high encomium on the conduct of the ships' companies, expressive of the sense it entertained of their loyalty, in resisting the repeated offers made to them to enter the service of the enemy. We are assured that the whole of the men were confined in the hold of the Constitution, in a warm climate, with their legs in chains, and hand cuffed for three weeks; during which time, repeated attempts were made by the officers and crew of the American ship, to shake their attachment to their king and country, but without effect.

On the above gross calumny, we do not think it necessary to make any remarks. The falsehood of the British is as notorious as the fact, that with any thing like *equal force*, they have been uniformly beaten by the American tars: The following deposition of lieut. Shubrick and capt. Henderson, on this subject, will completely satisfy every one who is not predetermined to believe the assertion of a proud, but beaten foe, in preference to the oaths of two brave and respectable American officers.

DEPOSITION.

We, *William B. Shubrick*, a lieutenant in the U. S. navy, and *Archibald Henderson*, captain of marines, both of the United States' frigate Constitution, do severally testify and declare, that we have seen in the Boston Gazette of 17th July current, an account of a court martial holden at Halifax, on the 28th June last, for the trial of

the officers and crews of his Britannic majesty's late ships the Cyane and Levant, in which it is stated, among other things, that they were captured at long shot, out of cannonade range; and secondly, that high encomiums are made on the crews of said ships for their loyalty in resisting the repeated offers made to them to be received into the American service. Now we, on our oaths, declare, that the frigate Constitution ranged alongside of those ships, at not a greater distance than 250 yards, which every person acquainted with gunnery must know is within point blank cannonade range; and secondly, that no offers whatever were made, nor any temptation held out to the crews of said ships, to induce them to desert, or quit the service of their king; on the contrary, the very frequent expressions of a desire, on their part to enter our service, were invariably discountenanced by the officers of the Constitution. There is another charge made against the officers of the Constitution in the proceedings of the Court Martial, that the crews of the Cyane and Levant, were confined in the hold of our ship in a warm climate. To this charge we answer, that they were confined in the hold in the night time, which is the custom on board all ships of war, and especially when the prisoners are nearly as numerous as the crew of the conquering ship; but the crews of the Levant and Cyane were permitted to remain on the birth deck the whole of the day, and one third of them at a time on the spar deck, who had no irons upon them.

W. B. SHUBRICK.
ARCH. HENDERSON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, 20th July, 1815.

Then said William B. Shubrick and Archibald Henderson, personally appeared and made oath to the truth of the above declaration by them subscribed, before

THOMAS WELSH, jr.
Justice of the Peace.

Com. Decatur's Squadron.

On the 13th June, the U. States sloop of war Ontario, capt. Elliot, and schts. Torch and Flambeau, arrived and anchored off Gibraltar. They saluted the shipping and town, which was returned by both. The next day, the frigates Guerriere, Com. Decatur, Constellation, capt. Gordon, Macedonian, capt. Jones, brig Epervier, capt. Downes, and two ketches, arrived off the town, and proceeded immediately on their destination.

On the 18th June, a British packet arrived at Gibraltar, which had spoken the day before, an English gun-brig; reported she had spoken the United States squadron, and was informed they had captured an Algerine Frigate. This was believed in Gibraltar.

The United States' sloop of war Wasp is reported, in the London papers, to have sunk two British sloops, near Maranham.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Sunday evening, July 16th, about half past nine o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out in Petersburg, Vir. by which about five hundred buildings, principally stores and shops, were consumed, and many lives lost. The origin of this awful calamity has not yet been ascertained.

We are authorised to state, that the estimated value of property which was destroyed at the late distressing conflagration in Petersburg, is at least THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!—*Pet. Courier.*

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, July 19.

From England.—Last evening arrived the brig Shakspeare, of London, a cartel, with about 150 released American prisoners, in 41 days from Plymouth, England; by which Plymouth papers to the 5d of June have been received.

The U. S. ship Neptune, capt. Jones, was at Plymouth, getting ready for sea, with Messrs. Gallatin and Crawford passengers.

An expedition, consisting of 6000 English troops, 15,000 Sicilians, and a legion of Calabrians, was to sail from Messina against Naples, about the middle of May. King Ferdinand himself was to accompany the expedition. A British squadron was to co-operate.

The Rivoli (74) has captured the French frigate Melpomene, of 44 guns, in the Mediterranean, the latter having 25 killed and 50 wounded. It was reported that orders had been given, May 29, to capture all vessels under the tri-coloured flag. The dutchess d'Angouleme embarked for Ostend, to join the king, May 27.

Plymouth, June 3.

The mails between England and France continue four times a week. All Bonaparte's anxiety appears to be

to fortify Paris; and some of the batteries were calculated to batter down, as well as to defend the city.

Troops are continually embarking and sailing for the Netherlands.

Allied Army.—On the 25th of May there were 200,000 Prussians on the Rhine; 90,000 Bavarians, Wirtenburgers, and Badenese, on the Upper Rhine; beside the force under the duke of Wellington, and 250,000 Russians who were advancing.

Several French ships, detained in England, had been given up immediately on arriving. But the last sent in, May 28th, had been liberated upon.

Dunkirk and Lisle had been declared by Bonaparte in a state of rebellion.

Bordeaux, May 31.

The Austrians occupy Rome. Murat's retreat to Naples has been cut off; and news of his surrender at Ancona is hourly expected. The pope remains at Genoa.

Paris, May 26.

It is said that Austria, being rendered uneasy by the armament of Turkey, has determined to form a large corps of observation on the frontiers of that empire.

The head-quarters of the army of the Rhine have left Strasburg for Niederbrunn.

All the troops which were at Orleans are gone to Brittany.

The authority of the mayor of Orleans has been suspended.

A train of artillery set out last night for La Vendee.

London, May 30.

The French papers state, that the *champ de Mai* is postponed, because all the returns are not received. It is now expected to be held on the 5th of June. The most active exertions are making to stifle the insurrection in La Vendee; and they already boast of having seized 10,000 of the muskets sent thither from this country.

Private letters from Paris state, that the landing of the Chouan leaders in La Vendee, with the supply of English arms, has enabled the government, without jealousy, to issue the most rigorous orders for the arrest of all the suspected partisans of the Bourbon family throughout France; and it is said, that if the allies shall defer the commencement of hostilities, but ten days more, they will find every one of their confederates in custody.

It is said that the correspondence with Vienna still goes on, and that Napoleon is in the constant habit of receiving dispatches from the empress.

The Gazette de France of May 23d, estimates the troops of the allies at from 4 to 500,000.

Lord Castlereagh officially informed the house, that the troops which the Allies would bring into the field would exceed one million.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 25.

For the following articles of intelligence brought by the ship Minerva, Allen, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 10th of June, we are indebted to the Mercantile Advertiser. She brings papers of that date.

Hostilities had not commenced; but mighty preparations were making, and a general and vindictive war against France was considered inevitable.

Murat, the king of Naples, has ceased to reign. On the 11th of May the British squadron entered the bay of Naples, and the shipping and arsenals were surrendered. Whether the king escaped, or remained a prisoner, had not been ascertained.

The assembly of the champ de Mai was held at Paris on the last day of that month. The Moniteur says it was an imposing spectacle, at which France was represented by the chosen of its citizens, agriculturists, merchants, magistrates, and warriors—a scene producing as lively an enthusiasm as any that had taken place since the epoch of the revolution. The additional act of the constitutions of the empire was proclaimed as accepted by almost a unanimity of votes, the whole number of negative votes being only 4206. It was ratified by the emperor, who addressed the assembly in a very animated speech; after which he took the oath to observe, and cause to be observed, the constitutions of the empire; and the multitude rent the air with cries of "We swear to perish, if necessary, in its defence, against the enemies of the country and of the throne!"

The allied monarchs had not departed from Vienna on the 27th of May.

London, June 8.

Last night we received the Paris papers of Sunday, and this morning, those of Monday. Bonaparte was expected to set out for head-quarters at Laon on Tuesday, the 6th. He is preceded by Bertrand and Soult. They both left Paris on Monday night.

The house of representatives met on the 4th, and proceeded to ballot for a president.

