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AND

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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 5.

Yesterday we received from Paris of the date of the 31st ult. By the Monitor we are informed of the termination of all jealousies and hostility between Austria and Bavaria; an event which was easily foreseen by every politician accustomed to reflect on the present political state of Europe.—The Monitor observes, that France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Bavaria, are now perfectly reconciled with regard to the Indemnities; the origin of the mutual misunderstanding is stated to have been that the Austrians entered Passau before they were completely informed of the plan; and the Imperial Minister has declared, that they took possession of the place only for the purpose of maintaining the rights of the Bishop, till the affair should be satisfactorily decided by the exertions of the Deputation of the Empire.

The Diet has received the plan of the Indemnities from the French and the Russian Ministers; and those of Wirtemberg, Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden, took immediate occasion to testify the satisfaction with which they received it.

Downing street, Sept. 14, 1802.

A Dispatch has been received from Alexander Straton, Esq. his Majesty's Charge D' Affaires at the Ottoman Porte, transmitting an official note delivered to him by the Reis Effendi, on the 29th of July last, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea, of which the following is a copy:

TRANSLATION.

Official Note delivered by the Reis Effendi to Alexander Straton, Esq. at a conference in his Excellency's house on the Canal, the 29th July, 1802.

It behoves the character of true friendship and sincere regard, to communicate with cheerfulness all such affairs and objects as may be reciprocally useful, and may have a rank among the salutary fruits of those firmly bonds of Alliance and perfect good harmony which happily exist between the Sublime Porte and the court of Great Britain; and as permission has heretofore been granted for the English merchant ships to navigate in the Black Sea for purposes of trade, the Emperor having been a voluntary visit of his Imperial Majesty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an official note presented to our friend the English minister relating at the Sublime Porte, dated 9 Gemaziel Abir 1214—this present "Takrir" (Official Note) is issued; the Imperial Ottoman court, hereby engaging that the same treatment shall be offered towards the English merchant ships coming to that sea, as is offered to the ships of powers most favoured by the Sublime Porte, on the score of that navigation.

The 23 Rebiul Evvel 1217, (23d July 1802.)

RATISBON, August 27.

The following Declaration was transmitted to the Diet, at its last sitting:

Extract from the Aulic Rescript received by the Electoral Sub-Delegate of Bohemia, the 20th of August.

"His Imperial and Royal majesty having been informed, by the Imperial court of Russia only, of the contents of the declaration which that court and the French government intend to transmit to the extraordinary deputation, convoked for the purpose of regulating the objects which have been marked out by the treaty of peace of the empire, his majesty does not delay a moment to give to the subdelegate of Bohemia, those instructions which in this unforeseen case he judges most advisable, in conformity with his constant solicitude for the good of the empire.

"It cannot be a matter of reproach to his Imperial majesty, or the Germanic body, that the assembling of the extraordinary deputation of the empire has been delayed. More than nine months have passed since the nomination of that deputation was notified, on the part of his Imperial majesty and the empire, to the French government, which was invited to send its plenipotentiaries, and to manifest its opinion as to the epoch most suitable for the deputation to assemble. So far from giving date this, the French government has never given any satisfactory answer upon the subject.

"The ambassador of his Imperial and Royal majesty could not obtain from the French government its conclusion to enter into a preparatory negociation with the Imperial court, which it had promised, both before and after the nomination of the extraordinary deputation of the empire. On the contrary, they always answered by an evasive and dilatory manner, to the repeated requests made verbally and in writings on the Imperial and Royal court.

"As to the new negociation proposed at the end of the last year by his majesty the Emperor of Russia, to take place at Paris, his majesty accedeed in the most amicable manner to that proposition, but notwithstanding that, his ambassadge was not called upon to take a part in that negociation, nor was he informed, in any manner of its progress or its result.

"In such a state of things, his majesty thinks that the greater or less delay in the assembling of the deputation of the empire cannot be a well-founded motive for refraining the rights which the Emperor and the empire, as principal contracting parties to the peace of Luneville formerly reserved to themselves to difend and regulate the indemnities, as well as other objects necessary to the fulfilment of that treaty of peace.

"His majesty is, on the contrary, perfectly assured, that the two powers alluded to having a just regard to the inviolable rights of an independent state, such as the Germanic body, will not fet at nought, in their practice, that full and principal attribute of independence.

"In order to shew how far his majesty is founded in relying on the justice of the two powers, he publishes to the empire a confidatory declaration, which was presented to his ambassador at Paris in an official affirance, by M. Talleyrand, the minister for foreign affairs, which affirance is couched in the words "You may rest assured, that we have established with Russia only upon such propositions as are to be made to you. That which we submit to the deliberation of the Diet, cannot be called a plan, it is merely a *project*, but which appears to us the most *likely* to give general satisfaction. It shall be proposed, on our part, simply in the way of advice, and not with a tone of authority; nor with the least appearance of our wish to force its adoption.

"He is confirmed, therefore, by this, that when even these powers may deem their counsels and friendly interference necessary for the arrangement of such a complicated business; they do not, therefore, in any wise, intend to oppose the powers and rights of the Germanic empire, to regulate by itself the claims to indemnities, as well as for many other points which nearly concern its constitution, and on which depend its welfare or its decline.

"In this affirance his majesty charges his electoral subdelegate of Bohemia to interfere as far as he is competent, in order that the extraordinary deputation already assembled, open without delay its sittings in the constitutional form; that it enter into a negociation conformable to treaties with the French plenipotentiary, and with the intervention and cooperation of the minister of Russia; and that it declare the plenipotentiaries, in the name of the empire, the confidence which the Germanic body has in the equitable views of the two powers, adding thereto the affirance that the deputation will take the friendly propositions into serious consideration. The electoral subdelegate of Bohemia is also charged to communicate those sentiments of his majesty to the plenipotentiaries of France and Russia, adding that though, according to the laws of nations, and also according to the laws of the empire, the deputation cannot be assembled even by the head of the empire, within a peremptory term, yet, that his majesty, in his quality of king and elector of Bohemia, will accelerate, as much as possible, the termination of the points which are to constitute the completion of the peace."

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

In the sitting of the 5th of August, Citizen Monge gave an account of the discovery made by Citizen Labordes, during his travels in Spain, Fourteen Mosaic Representations in the ancient city of Italica. They are far superior to any of those that have been handed down to us from antiquity. They contain an accurate description of a circus and a chariot race. The circus is surrounded by the busts of the Muses, three of which are unfortunately broken. The ravages, however, have not extended over the whole of the circus; which in every respect resembles that of Caracalla. Citizen Labordes will shortly publish an account of the various Monuments of antiquity which he discovered in Spain; and give a particular description of Italica, which was the birth place of Trajan, Adrian, Theodosius the Great Silius Italicus, and Cornelius, who was centurion of a Cohort, called *Cohors Italica*, who is spoken of in the epistles of the apostles, and who first embraced the Christian Religion. The author treats largely of the ancient circus, of the procession, the place of the prator, the goals, the race course, and the ornaments of the circus; he compares it with the Hippodrome here once consecrated to the Olympian, which has been described by the learned Barthelemi.

Long accounts have already been given of the factions of the circus, and the bloody contest which they gave rise to at Rome and Constantinople, under the Emperors. But no ancient monuments, except the Mosaics, have ever given the particular colours by which they were distinguished. These are to be, first the green faction and the red faction (factionarii.)—The drivers of the horses and chariots are fully described; and in the Mosaic of Italica is to be observed, for the first time, the Sportsa divina guished by their respective colours. The Genius of Spring, which holds in its hand a bird, wears a green mantle; the Genius of Summer carries a basket full of fruit, and is clothed with a robe of red colour; the Genius of Winter is nearly destroyed; but it can easily be perceived that it was clothed in white, that it carried a hare in its hand, and a quiver on its back.

To this explanation of the Mosaic of Italica, the Author has added his researches concerning the paintings in Mosaic, among the Ancients, and the monuments of this kind which have not yet been published. He has traveled France, England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and gives an account of the Mosaics he has discovered there. Rome alone contains as much of them as are to be found in the rest of Europe. Labordes's work contains a plate of the designs of the Mosaics of Italica. His work, upon the whole, is a most valuable acquisition to Antiquarians.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, November 3, 1802.

The first Legion of the militia of the District of Columbia was formed for review and inspection, in this City, on Saturday the 30th ult. At one o'clock the President of the United States accompanied by the Secretary of War and General Mason, was elevated to the parade by a detachment of Cavalry, where, in the presence of the Legion and a numerous concourse of spectators, an elegant Standard (a donation from General Mason) was presented by Miss Murray, accompanied by the following address.

"I commit this Standard to your hands, Sir, with this charge only, that it be never displayed but in a good cause, and when displayed, that it be never deserted." To which the officer who received it made the following reply. "Deeply impressed, Madam, with the honour you have done the Corps to which I am attached, I receive the Standard, with all the sacrificial vow impartial to be well excluded to excite, and promise for myself and my brother soldiers, that it shall be correctly obeyed."

The Standard was then placed in due form in its proper station. At two o'clock the Legion was reviewed by the President of the United States. The appearance and conduct of the troops would have done honour to an older and more experienced Corps. All the officers of the Legion, and many of the members of the Volunteer Companies were in complete uniform. From the zeal and activity with which the officers have distinguished themselves since the organization of the Legion, we may expect in the course of the next session to see the militia of this District, in discipline and appearance, inferior to none in the Union. After the exercises and evolutions of the day were completed the troops were formed in a hollow square, and General Mason delivered the following appropriate, energetic, and impressive address.

Fellow Citizens and Fellow-Soldiers,

I have met you to day, for the first time since our late military organization, with infinite satisfaction.

Thus you finished on the present occasion, be either completely armed and equipped, or equal to any evolutions of consequence, considering the recent formation of the Corps, which you compose, could not have been expected yet I feel great gratification in *seeing* the ranks so well filled, in observing the officers so generally equipped, and the arming and uniforming making progress not only in the volunteer but in the battalion companies; and above all, in having remarked the good order and willingness to duty which has prevailed throughout the Legion. Much has been done, but much yet remains to be accomplished.

It should be remembered, by us all, fellow-soldiers, that the government of our common country has confided to us a sacred charge; in placing arms in our hands, they have committed to us, so far as our numbers go, the protection of the lives and property of the community, should protection by arms at any crisis be necessary; yet at then show ourselves worthy of the trust, equal to the task which occasion may require.

Our hold and which fatherland have always placed reliance on a properly organized militia.

It is laid down as a maxim in the Bill of Rights of the States, of which we have partial late made a part, "that a well regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government."

The great Washington has officially declared to Congress his belief that "the militia of the Union may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States." That they may or may not be equal to such exigencies, or that they may or may not be useful at all, must depend principally on the trainings. Let it be then our pride to join, in knowledge of arms, in experiments at evolution, in strict attention to discipline with the most perfect of our fellow-citizens in the different parts of the Union.

Placed as we are, under the immediate eye of the general government, organized and commissioned directly by them; most clear that, it of course must likewise be their to be referred to, to repel any outrage which may possibly be attempted on their records, their property, or their persons; it is peculiarly incumbent upon us make ourselves competent to discharge this duty with honour to ourselves, and safety to our country.

Every thing has its beginnings, but all may be accomplished by industry, zeal, and perseverance.

We are yet young indeed in the military art, but the display of this day, at its early stage of our career, is a happy prelage of what we may become.

In the order which we are at present organized, is not perhaps to perfect as could be wished, and particularly, in the small number of exercise days by it enforced in the course of the year; but for an amendment in this, it is but a hint, and for any other amelioration which may be really necessary, we may look with confidence to the Congress of the United States.

In the mean time there are only wanting, zeal and a spirit of emulation to remedy every defect of this kind.

On you, gentlemen officers, I trust I can rely for laudable example, and confirm exertions, to excite high zeal, to promote such a spirit.

The President, in confiding to you the commission you hold, has expected it of you—I am well persuaded his expectations will not be disappointed, and I feel confident that the non-commissioned officers and privates enrolled under your respective commands, will well second every effort on your parts toward the perfection of our system.

To the Captains and Subalterns of the Horse, the Artillery, the Grenadiers and the Light Infantry, I earnestly recommend immediate diligence in completing and having equipped and exercised their several companies, fully persuaded that zealous citizens enough will be found voluntarily to enroll with them, if diligence be used.

To the officers of the battalion companies I cannot at present so well speak this part of the subject, knowing the relative disadvantage they labour under; but the compleat manner in which I remark several of those companies to be already armed, leaves me hopeful that their majorities, by example and exertion, overcome these or any other difficulties, and by degrees, that they will be fully uniformed and well trained. Should this speedily take place, it will be but the more honorable to those officers and their companies.

On all, officers of whatever grade, and privates on every occasion, when assembled, in large or in small numbers, on duty voluntarily or directed by law, I must take this opportunity of solemnly enjoining regular and decorous conduct, close adherence to the rules of discipline, and exact obedience, each to his superior officer. This is the great clue to military strength, to military respectability—without it we should, at home, be a pest to our fellow-citizens—in service an unwieldy mass, incapable of defence or attack—a prey to every inferior force.

It should be commemorated, that alsha' in one ordinary course of life, happily we are citizens, each equal to the other; yet in the field we are soldiers—there, a proper subordination is required by the very name of the case, it is prescribed by the laws of our country, and must be enforced.

As to myself, fellow-citizens and fellow-soldiers affirmed, I duly appreciate the honour conferred on me by the Executive; in placing me in the situation in which I stand toward you; and I can only say, that if constant attention to acquire the necessary knowledge, and a firm determination to execute my duty, *let the occasion be what it may, or occur when it will*, while I continue in this command, can merit that honour and inspire your confidence, they shall not be wanting on my part.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We promised our readers a more complete view of the results of the late election in PENNSYLVANIA, on the receipt of the returns. We now enter upon the performance of this duty, rendered the more agreeable from the great importance of the subject.

Pennsylvania is, perhaps, all circumstances considered, the best informed state in the union. Having long been the centre of the union, and the seat of government, the ordinary activity of the human mind has been excited by the diffusion of a larger portion of political information than in other quarters of the union. Since the era of independence, parties have existed, which have kept the attention of the citizens fixed, without intermission, on public affairs. This check has prevented at once ignorance and deception.

From her local situation, being exactly intermediate between the Eastern and Southern states, she has had nine of those local prejudices to contend with, which, in many portions of the union, have borne down the influence of liberal and national principles.

From that situation too she is constituted, to consistently the centre of the union. However, relative calculations of interest might induce the eastern or southern portions of the empire, to separate from their present connection, and to form new states, Pennsylvania knows that, whether attached to one of these new confederacies, or standing alone enrolled to either, her borders would be the constant theatre of those wars, which adjoining and rival states always produce. Her interests, therefore, are all embodied in union. From principle, no less than interest, she is attached to the constitution. It were madness to ascribe to her other motives.

To these legitimate, honorable and patriotic motives, then, we are to ascribe the vigor of her republican feelings, and the energy of her political suffrages. She has elected a Governor, whose wisdom and integrity are unblemished. She has chosen *eighteen* republican representatives to Congress. She has rejected every federal candidate offered. And she has chosen a Senate, politically speaking, almost without blemish. Not a tenth part of the members are federal, and of the small number who are, a large portion did not obtain a majority of the votes given, but came in by the republicans dividing their votes among several candidates.

For Governor.

Counties.	*McKean.*	*Ross.*
Montgomery,	2103	1283
Delaware,	606	722
Chester,	2320	1928
Lancaster,	274	680
Dauphin,	1990	424
York,	1364	428
Cumberland,	1844	309
Northampton,	310	510
Berks,	4240	512
Philadelphia City,	1943	1817
Philadelphia Co. maj.	2000	
Allegheny, Beaver, & Butler,	2305	594
Greene,	634	76
Somerset,	786	128
Westmoreland and Armstrong,	1780	131
Bedford,	882	340
Huntingdon,	609	272
Cumberland,	1691	237
Mifflin,	1162	94
Franklin,	1368	685
Northumberland,	2774	221
Lancaster,	2911	2121
	38.863	13.315
Federal	13.315	

Republican majority 25.550

There are a few small counties, from which returns are not yet received.

In 1799, the last period for electing governor, Mr. McKean had a majority of 7,005.