

LATEST Foreign Intelligence.

By the James, Conklin, at New-York from London, in 19 days, we have English papers to Sept. 10. Selections follow.

LONDON, September 7.

By the dispatches received from Mr. Hammond, we learn, that his mission has failed in toto; the king of Prussia having not only rejected the proposal made to him by our court, which went to guarantee to him certain very important territories and a sea-port, but received Mr. Hammond in the most ungracious manner.

The object of Mr. Hammond's mission is said to be twofold: first, to ascertain the final determination of the French government on the conditions of peace—and secondly, if that determination should prove to be such as to render the continuation of the war inevitable, to detach the Prussian monarch from his alliance with the French, and to induce him to rejoin that confederacy which he was the first to establish, and the first to desert.

Some of our politicians are now convinced of what they ought to have seen long ago, that the royal plunderer of Poland is determined to take every possible advantage of the emperor's distressed situation. The petty states too, at least as many as are within his power will soon participate in the blessings of his paternal care and affection.

The demands of the French directory, as communicated through our late faithful ally, are said to be such as might be expected through such a channel. In fact, they go clearly to prove one of two things—either that Prussia is not the channel by which negotiations at all honourable to this country can be carried on; or, that the directory will not, through any foreign medium, treat with our present ministry. We pretend not to determine which of these is the fact.

Mr. Hammond, after sending Brooks, the messenger, to Vienna, with the result of his conferences at the court of Prussia, is himself on his return to London, and may be daily expected.

The emperor, we are told, is determined to defend his dominions to the last. It is natural he should do so; but it is confidently reported, that he has no intention to carry on the war any longer; that he now labours to give peace to his dominions by a treaty with the French; and that, if nothing unforeseen retard the negotiations, a peace between these two powers will be concluded before the end of next month.

William Swift, a man of 93 years of age, was lately committed to the house of correction, at York, in order to take his trial at the next sessions, for assaulting, with intent to ravish, three girls, the eldest of whom is not twelve years old.

The emoluments of the offices held by the late earl of Massfield, amounted to upwards of 19,000l. per ann. We do not complain that the most of them were sinecure places: every man ought to have places suited to his abilities, and if Mr. Pitt has provided for many of his friends in this way, it is a proof that he knows exactly what they are fit for.

A baker was on Monday convicted in the penalty of 100l. 5s. on 420 ounces of bread deficient in weight. Two city Cockneys, who are about leaving town for the sporting season, actually bought two Bull-Dogs for pointers, at a shop in Holborn, last week.

One of the most simple and useful discoveries in AGRICULTURE, comprehending salfurage, is to mix green, or new cut clover, with layers of straw, in ricks and stacks. Thus the sap and strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, both horses and cattle eat greedily; and thus the clover is dried, and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover, or clover and rye-grass.

AICHA, (in BAVARIA), Aug. 15. The head-quarters of the archduke Charles are this day arrived at Singingen, near Neubourg, on the Danube. We are assured that the Austrian army will occupy an entrenched camp near Ratibon, whither the French threaten to penetrate.

STUTTGARD, August 21. We have as authentic news from the army of general Morau; we only know, that the division of the right, under general Ferino, has made great progress towards Augsbuurg. In the last affair which took place between the 12th and 14th, this general took upwards of 32 pieces of cannon, according to the report of persons arrived from Uim.

The peasants who had armed themselves in the environs of Bregenz and Lindau, in imitation of those in Tyrol, differed at the approach of the French, and returned to their homes, very glad to get off so cheaply.

There are hardly any more Freischaren at Lindau; the corps that captured that city advances, without obstacle, against Fuffen, and the out-posts are even reported to have reached the defiles of Tyrol.

The army under the command of the Austrian general Wolf retreat to Welheim, Murau, and Forckenrich.

PARIS, August 23. The executive directory sent the following message on the 6th Fructidor (Aug. 23) to the Council of Five Hundred.

"Citizens Legislators. The directory can no longer conceal from you the afflictive particulars which they receive from all quarters, of the situation of the troops, spread over the interior of the republic.

For several months past their constancy has been put to the proof by the most painful privations; and while they have deplored their distress, the directory have more than once admired the resignation with which the French soldiers know how to forget their wants, when those of the country are recalled to their minds.

So long as the directory could flatter themselves with the prospect of a melioration of the finances, which could put an end to a situation so critical, they sustained the courage of the troops by hope, and studiously concealed their alarms; but the evils have become too great to be any longer disguised; and however painful this revelation may be, it is no longer possible to withhold it. The present alarming circumstances demand it.

The pay of the troops, that sacred debt of the republic to the citizen, who devote their lives to her service, has not been discharged for several months; notwithstanding the obligations of the government the treasury could not afford the necessary supply—it had not the means.

All contracts are suspended from the inability of the public treasury to fulfil their engagements; the supplies of provisions are exhausted, and not a hope of recruiting them remains; in almost every part they have been obliged to have recourse to requisitions; but this measure, the employment of which is always fatal, has only supplied very inefficient resources; and it is particularly dangerous in those departments, in which civil war has made such ravages as will require a long time to repair.

In several parts of the republic the subsistence of the troops has been exposed to failure, the distribution has rarely been made to the proportion determined by the law, and has often been wholly suspended for several days; the non-payment of the troops, when moving from place to place, which hitherto has only been supported by the advances made by persons in power, is on the point of failing in all the departments. Lastly, and this confession is the most afflictive to the directory, in several of the Hospitals

they have been obliged to refuse the sick soldier the bed that was necessary for the re-establishment of his health.

Discouraged by the disorganization of all parts of the service, the agents abandon their posts, to escape the numerous complaints that are preferred, and which they are unable to answer. In many places, money destined for other purposes, has been taken by force from the public chest, to supply the wants of the troops, and those illegal proceedings have found their excuse in the imperious law of necessity. Every day couriers arrive to bring to the directory aid to the War Minister the news of some new calamity or the dread of some new danger.

The directory conjure you, citizens representatives, to fix your whole attention on the afflictive picture which they now present to you, and to devise some means for supplying the public treasury with the necessary resources for the subsistence of the troops; the interior: the most rigid economy shall be observed in the expenditure of such funds, and the reforms which the directory are preparing, will soon diminish the expenses and the demands.

The armies which are out of France, nourished by victory, no longer occupy the thoughts of the government, except by the recital of their successes; all their solicitude must be directed to the troops of the interior, who have claims equally strong on the gratitude of the country, and who can only obtain from the country the relief which she owes to her defenders.

REVELLIERE-LEPAUX, President. LEGARDE, Secretary-General.

CAMBRIDGE, August 27.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AT YARMOUTH. Mr. Thelwall, who has been for some time delivering a Course of Lectures on Civil History, and particularly on the laws and revolutions of Rome, at Norwich, received a strong invitation from several of the principal inhabitants of Yarmouth to repeat them in that town. Mr. Hurry, one of the first merchants in that place, having lent one of his warehouses for the purpose, and several gentlemen having entered into a subscription to fit it up in a proper way, Thelwall accepted the invitation.

On the first and second nights, a party was formed, consisting of two or three Clergymen, some officers of the Militia, (most of them disguised in coloured cloaths) a fellow employed to look after the emigrants, and a hanger-on or two (place expeditors) of government, who attempted to breed a disturbance in the lecture-room, while a parcel of boys without, indignant by a naval officer, who offered them five guineas if they would pull down the house, co-operated with the detachment within, by all the noise and uproar they were capable of making. The disturbers, however, were put to complete confusion by the firmness, general concord, and discreet good humour of the company.

The third night arrived, and a tremendous night it was. Upwards of two hundred auditors, of both sexes, and of all ages, mostly of genteel people, assembled, and the lecture proceeded for some time with the utmost tranquillity; but about eight o'clock a banditti, consisting of upwards of sixty fellows, armed with bludgeons, who came on shore (evidently for the special purpose) from a frigate and a cutter lying in the roads, suddenly rushed into the room, attempted to seize the orator, and having put out the lights, they promised to beat him unmercifully. He, however, without respect either of age or sex, there being between six and 30 well-dressed ladies among the audience. Having completely cleared the room which was a Malthouse situated on the walls, they broke to pieces the tribunal and benches, destroyed the orator's books, the "Roman antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassensis," "Plutarch's Lives," and Moyle's treatise on "the Lacedaemonian government"; and after singing God save the King, returned to the sea shore, where signal lights being hung out from the above ships, they all immediately took to their boats, and re-embarked on board their respective vessels.

They were observed to be headed by two persons who acted as officers, and about six of them had cutlasses, who guarded the outer-door, whilst those with bludgeons entered the room, and one of the former desperadoes wantonly aimed a blow at a person, which cut through the silk handkerchief about his neck, and would probably have fatally wounded him but for the fluffing inclosed therein.

The situation of those in the room was too horrid for description; the shrieks of the women, who were brutally assailed with the most violent blows equally with the men, and the rushing forward towards the door, every one trying to effect their escape, created a scene of confusion scarcely to be described. Many persons tore their hats, and some their wigs. The cloaths were nearly rent off the backs of several, and these, with some of the ladies' cloaks and shawls, many covered with blood, were carried off in triumph by the ruffians. Mr. Samuel Hurry, a ship owner, besides being much beat, losing his hat and wig, and having his coat torn, had his pocket-book and money stolen from him. The number of broken heads was innumerable, few escaping without some blows; among those who received much injury were Christopher Atkinson, Esq. M. P. Ebenezer Hollick, Esq. of Whitelord, near Cambridge; Capt. Flynn, of the pocket; Mr. Bell, Collector of the Customs; Mr. Burrett, surgeon; an officer in the Oxfordshire militia; and a lady in a state of pregnancy. A young man who lives with Mr. Ferrer, woollen-draper, and another person, are so much hurt from their skulls being fractured, as to excite great apprehensions for their fate; and it is next to a miracle that many persons were no murderers.

The design of the crew was evidently to seize on Thelwall, and carry him on ship-board, and they had twice nearly secured him, but on the first attempt, he presented a pistol to the head of one of them, exclaiming, "offer the least violence and you are a dead man," they then desisted, and he escaped. He was a second time attacked coming out of the room, but was rescued by some spirited young men, who safely conducted him to the house of a friend, which the gang afterwards threatened to enter and destroy, but did not proceed.

One of the gang is said to have been carried off dangerously wounded, some say killed, by blows supposed to have been received from his companions in the general scuffle.

The first person who escaped from this long conflict, applied immediately to the Mayor, then at the Assembly, for assistance to suppress the riot; but, instead of being attended to, one of them was threatened himself with commitment, and one of the persons in company with this chief-magistrate, indecently exclaimed, and met with no rebuke, that "it served the people right, and as for the damned Lecturer, he hoped they would beat him to pieces." At length the Mayor, slightly answered to one of the applications that was made—"Well, Lord Spencer may fend the soldiers if he pleases." But as it is well known that the military cannot act without the presence of the Magistrate, Lord Spencer, who exceeded his readiness to assist on a legal requisition, was obliged to decline making use of this verbal permission.

A French paper relates the following anecdote:—Few people now remember, that on the 2d of March, 1784, the famous Acronant, Blanchard, drew an immense concourse of people to the Champ de Mars, in Paris, to see him ascend in a balloon. Every thing was prepared at twelve o'clock, Blanchard was about to get into the boat, when a young scholar of the military school rushed forward with his sword in his hand, with an intention of ascending with him; Blanchard would not consent, but neither his intreaties, nor the exclamation of the crowd, whose curiosity was delayed by this circumstance, could induce the young man to give up his design.—A person went to inform the Governor of the military school, who immediately ordered him to defend from the balloon, which he refused, and even attempted to cut the cord with his sword, but was prevented. The *ci-devant* Marquis de Valerie seized him, and dragged him out of the balloon.—In spite of the delay which his obstinacy caused to the public, his courage and enthusiasm excited admiration. This event caused much conversation at Paris; it was forgot, because every thing is forgotten in time. Do you know citizens, who this young adventurer was, who shewed so much courage?—It was Buonaparte. This trait calls to mind the childhood of Alcibiades.—It frequently happens, that in the infancy of great men, prelates are given of their future glory.

Friday last night a boy about three years old, son of a labouring man, at St. George's, Gloucestershire, went into a neighbour's house, where some poisoned water was for destroying flies, which being within reach of the child, he took it up, and drank it, and notwithstanding every medical assistance was immediately given him, he expired in the most excruciating agonies about four hours after.

The following accident happened lately at Jourdau House, near Hammersmith. A workman, from London, employed on the building there, had paid his addresses to a young woman of the neighbourhood, who having a suspicion that he was a married man, took an opportunity on Sunday last night to question him respecting that circumstance; he denied it with oaths, and called for the vengeance of heaven if he was not an unmarried person; However singular it may appear, it is a fact, that he had leavee uttered the words, when he fell back from the place where they were sitting, and expired almost immediately. He was a very profane wretch, and has left a wife and family.

In consequence of an information laid at the office by several of the inhabitants of Charles court in the Strand, of a riotous assembly being held in a public house in that court, a search warrant was issued, and a party of the patrol went to the house on Tuesday night, where they found a common hop was held, and on entering the room they apprehended seventeen chimney sweepers, nine dustmen, and a black fidler. They were brought before the magistrate, and underwent an examination: the greater part found faultures for their good behaviour.

The Vienna Gazette states that "field marshal Wurmser, before he retreated to the Tyrol, had drawn in 15,000 fresh troops into Mantua; and drawn out all the battalions that had defended the place during the siege. The artillery and ammunition which the French left behind them when they raised the siege, have been safely conveyed into the city. The park of artillery, of 100 pieces of cannon, which the French left behind them at Borgoforte, has been of no use to us, having been thrown into the river."

The emperor has issued a proclamation, in which he calls upon his subjects to take up arms, to avert the danger which threatens them, from the destructive progress of the French; but expresses his resolution not to have recourse, but in the last extremity, to those violent measures to which the enemy have been solely indebted for the success of their arms. He professes a just reliance on the fidelity of his subjects, for whom he avows a firm attachment.

By the mail from Lisbon, information is said to have been received, that the Portuguese court have agreed to the demand made by the French of twenty-five millions of crusades, but has refused to break off the commercial intercourse with England.

LONDON, September 9. PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The indirect attempt of ministers to negotiate with the French republic, having failed, we are happy to hear, that, waving every little, paltry consideration of etiquette on a business so seriously momentous, they have, with much wisdom and propriety, finally determined to meet the question of WAR or PEACE, in the most fair, open and honorable manner, unaided, or rather unembarrassed, by the intervention of any other power.

Mr. Hammond's interview with the King of Prussia, although it did not produce the advantages which were expected to result from it, nevertheless enabled that gentleman to ascertain at least one very material and important fact, namely, "That the French government had not the smallest objection to treat with this country—but that, for the purpose of supporting their constitution in the eyes of their country, and of proving to all Europe the ample consolidation of the republic, any proposition the British cabinet might have to make on the subject of PEACE, must be made in a direct and unequivocal manner to the directory itself."

In consequence of this intimation, the cabinet immediately proceeded to deliberate on the question; and, after considerable debate, it was at length decided that an accredited agent should be sent immediately to Paris, invested with all the necessary powers for opening a negotiation with the executive directory, and empowered to submit to them such terms as our ministers are willing to agree to, for the purpose of restoring peace to Europe. These terms are already drawn up.—We are well assured they have been dictated by sincerity, and that they are at once so liberal, wise, and honorable, as to afford the most rational ground of hope that they cannot fail to produce the most favorable impression not only upon the members of the French government, but upon the French nation at large, especially when it is considered that the executive directory, (owing to the most ruinous state of their finances, and the distressed condition of their affairs, independent of the recent check they have experienced in Germany) must be as anxious to bring the war to a speedy termination, as either of the powers with whom they have to contend. Of the nature of the propositions we are not yet correctly informed—but it has been hinted to us, from a quarter of the greatest respectability, that the grand basis of the proposed negotiation is likely to be, a restoration of all our conquests in the West-Indies, during the present war, and a formal cession of the whole of the conquered territories on the left bank of the Rhine. The enemy, on their part, to evacuate the Milanese, and all the other countries of Italy now in their power.

The person whom ministers have made choice of to carry into execution this important object, is the Hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE, a gentleman of acknowledged abilities in the diplomatic line, and every way qualified for the weighty trust, adding to a profound and extensive knowledge, an elegance of address and manners, that has ever rendered him respected and admired.—He was employed on a very important mission to France towards the conclusion of the last war, and proved himself, although then very young, to be perfectly adequate to the task.

Mr. Grenville is to be accompanied by an official gentleman as his secretary, and as soon as the necessary passport is procured for him from the French government, it is intended he shall embark with his suite, on board a frigate at Brighton, for Dieppe.

By this determination of ministers to restore the blessings of peace, they at once refuse themselves from the injurious imputations daily lavished against their intentions, and demonstrate to their countrymen the sincerity of their desire to relinquish a contest, the further prosecution of which, whatever necessity there was for its commencement, can be deemed neither expedient, profitable, or safe. That perfect success may attend their commendable efforts, must be the earnest prayer of every Briton, actuated by a regard for his country, or a wish for its prosperity and happiness.

The bank has lately refused to discount the bills of some of the most respectable houses in the city.

The order of council for permitting remittance to be made from England, to countries where the occupation of the French, is chiefly intended to procure provisions for Holland, for the immediate quantities of goods with which the warehouses of our English company are filled, and for which there is an immediate demand in England. This order has been long in force, but has hitherto been a symptom of approaching peace. Its object is solely a commercial one, that of inducing countries to make payments here, which would of course withhold them, if they were prevented from receiving any in return.

September 10. His majesty, we are assured, is decidedly in favor of an immediate peace, and has expressed his determination to use every means in his power to bring about that desirable object, with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Ellsworth, a treasury messenger, was last night dispatched with letters to the court of Naples, which are said to be of the greatest importance. The general report at the treasury is, that they contain the terms which this court intend to propose to the French directory, in order to obtain a general peace.

A messenger was sent off to Vienna on Thursday, with the determination of our cabinet to propose terms of peace to the French government.

The party writers are now more enraged at Mr. Pitt's conduct than ever, because he is determined to make proposals to the French, of so liberal and equitable a nature, that if peace does not result from them, the failure will not be imputable to the British cabinet. The misdeeds which lately had recourse to by ministers to obtain peace, was deemed by those writers arrogant and silly, and the open and honorable line of conduct, now adopted by them, is termed a degrading humiliation. Say, gentlemen, which way will you have it?

There is something extraordinary in the present aspect of our affairs. If appearances are to be trusted, we are offering peace to France, and about to engage in a war with Spain! Is it to be expected that the former will accede to any terms of peace in which the latter is not included? Would Spain engage in a war with Great-Britain, if not well assured of the aid of France? There is but one mode of solving these difficulties, which is by supposing that our ministers, properly sacrificing all partiality, are determined to try whether all differences may not be settled at the same time, and the complaints of Spain done away in a congress at Paris.

September 12. It appears at present to be the determination of ministers to assemble parliament on the 27th inst. unless some new occurrence should intervene to render it necessary to postpone the meeting to a later period. The proposed negotiations with the French directory are intended, in the mean time, to be carried on with the utmost zeal.

Brussels papers to the 3d inst. have been received, which state, on the authority of a letter from Pyrmont, that the Prussian troops have received orders to act offensively against any armed body that may enter Franconia, except the French.

It is understood in the best informed circles, that the principal part of the supplies for the ensuing year are to be raised by borrowing three millions in the pound on all landed property above 400l. per annum. This forced loan the minister proposes to pay off in three years.

By the return of the several regiments of militia in this kingdom, which has just been made to the war office, it appears that the establishment is beyond expectation respectable and formidable.

Mr. Jackson who is going to Paris on the important pacific mission, is son to Doctor Jackson, Prebend of St. Paul's, and the Prebend of the Duke of Leeds, who is his godfather. This gentleman is said to possess the most splendid abilities; though a young man he has been entrusted with several important negotiations, which reflected the highest honour on his talents and discretion. A short time after he had been introduced into the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed secretary of legation to the Court of Berlin, at the time when a rupture was expected with the Empire of Russia, on account of the dispute respecting Oczakow. He has since been employed on a special mission to the Court of Vienna, previous to the meeting of Parliament last year; and he has also acted as secretary to the embassy, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, previous to the arrival there of Lord Bute.

Sir Sydney Smith, it is reported, is at present closely confined in the prison of the Temple at Paris.

PARIS, August 31. In the secret committee of the Council of Five Hundred, the Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Spain, was read. It is no other than the Family Compact under a new form, and accommodated to present circumstances.

It is agreed, that whichever of the two powers shall be attacked, the other shall immediately furnish 15 fail of the line, 18,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry to the aid of its ally. The vessels shall act either separately or unitedly, at the will of the power which demands assistance.

The 18th article imports that it is particularly against the English that these united forces are to act: This treaty may therefore be regarded as a declaration of war on the part of Spain against England.

This treaty, which was signed at Madrid by General Perignon and the Prince of Peace, was referred to a special committee.

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The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms.

James, Clibborn & English, No. 6, N. Front-street.

16th mo. 19th. DANCING SCHOOL. WILLIAM McDUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new collations, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c. enquire at his house, No. 114, Market Street. Oct. 17. cut.