

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 15.

His Grace the Duke of Portland has issued a warrant against Peter Renier, a native of Tours, in France, and late of Gorton near Manchester, Turkey red dyer, for his removal out of this kingdom, for using disrespectful and seditious words against this country. He is in consequence apprehended, and sent to Hull, where he is to be kept in custody, till a vessel is ready to take him to the Continent.

The report of the sailing of a part of the Brest fleet, to which some of our contemporaries gave implicit credit, is without any foundation. It originated in four men, part of the crew of a French lugger, from Cherbourg, which was taken by one of our ships. During the chase, the captain of the lugger directed them to say that they had deserted from the Brest fleet which had failed. The last French papers, however, afforded us reason to suppose that the combined fleets which were in readiness, would soon put to sea. The French admiral left Paris for Brest the beginning of this month.

It appears by letters from the Levant, that the Dey of Algiers has dispatched a formidable body of troops, under the command of an Aga, to inflict punishment upon the refractory Moors inhabiting the mountainous districts to the East of that City, who have, for the last four or five years, not only refused to pay the customary tribute, but also manifested a disposition to renounce all submission to the Dey.

A letter from Strasburgh, dated Jan. 5, says, that the union of the Chevaliers of the order of Malta of that City, together with those of Petersburg is agreed upon. The Chevaliers Kollowrath and St. Julien, sent to Petersburg on that account, are on their return.

Several regiments of Austrian cavalry, detached from the army of the Archduke Charles, are on their way to the banks of the Nidda, to reinforce the Austro-Mavenca army. They will be replaced by others in Suabia, marching from the Hereditary States of the Austrian Monarchy.

Advices have been received of upwards of 40 fail of French ships, under Danish colours, being on their passage home from the Isle of France, in the East Indies. The Intelligence was first received by Lieut. Corfella, of the Telegraph brig, from a Danish vessel. It is said one has already passed through the British Channel.

January 24. The Paris papers which arrived yesterday announce that the French minister of marine has received an account of an insurrection having broken out in the Mauritius against the government. The object of the insurgents is supposed to be to render that settlement independent of the mother country. The secret expedition now said to be fitting out in one of the French ports may have for its object the reduction of the insurrection.

The Paris papers say, that the troops in the western departments in France and on their march to these departments, amount to 60,000 men.

A letter from Nantes, dated January 8, says, "Yesterday some English vessels were despatched towards Croix. They are said to have consisted of one ship, two frigates, and three cutters. It appears certain that the English landed arms and ammunition between Mesquer and the Isle of Duman, and in return received sixty tons of corn."

January 28. Government received yesterday important information respecting the dispositions of the different courts of Europe, and preparations for the approaching campaign. Of the magnitude of those preparations an opinion may be formed from the accounts which arrived by the Hamburg Mail, and which state that,

On the Rhine,

The Austrian army is to consist of 100,000 men
Russian - - - - - 70,000
Armed Peasants - - - - - 30,000

In Italy,

The Austrians and Piedmontese troops 150,000
To meet this force, the chief consul of France is making the most strenuous efforts. Massena is in the fourth, procuring supplies for the army of Italy. Moreau is at Strasburgh, organizing the army of the Rhine.

The well known Baron d'Armfeldt will again have great influence in Sweden. He is protected by the Russian interests.
There never was, perhaps, a battle fought which had so many distant spectators as that of Albaro, near Genoa. Most of the inhabitants of Genoa ran to the ramparts, steeples, &c. to witness the scene which was to decide the fate of the Ligurian Republic.
Paswan Oglou has cut off the communication between Belgrade and Constantinople.

Letters from Tunis state, that city is now fortifying after the European manner, to be able to undergo a siege. It is feared that the Dey of Tunis will go to war with Algiers, on account of a young Prince having been executed, who is said to have been born at Algiers, and kept up a correspondence with the Dey of Tunis, which being discovered, he was privately strangled.

January 29.

Malta has been visited by 14 vessels, which contrived to pass in unobserved by the enemy.

A letter from Hoecht, dated Jan. 4, says "There has been much blood shed to-day, for the Austrians and the French fought during several hours with inconceivable heat, and many lives were lost on both sides if we may judge of the killed from the number of the wounded who may have been brought in here. The advantage finally remained with

the French; and as the Austrians had their reinforcements on the other side of the Mein, they could not come to their succour. The French have neglected, we know not why, to take advantage of their success, as they retired to Hettorfheim."

January 30.

The last French papers give us reason to believe that very active preparations are making in most of the French ports, particularly in Brest and Toulon. Vice-admiral Bruix has been to Havre, Honfleur, and Brest. Rear-admiral Latouche, who was ordered to proceed with all possible speed to Brest, received counter-orders on the 18th Jan. and was sent to Toulon, where he is to have a command, and from whence a small squadron only waited, according to the Paris papers, a fair wind to set sail upon some expedition. The ships had ammunition and provisions on board. A small number of ships had been previously dispatched from Toulon, and it is said, have contrived to throw supplies into Malta.

The Emperor of Russia, as we are informed, among other conditions of reconciliation with the Court of Vienna, stipulated the dismissal of Thurgut; that Francis should declare for the restoration of Monarchy in France, and the status quo. We cannot believe these are the conditions, as it is well known that Thurgut has uniformly opposed peace and the French Republic; as we see no proof that Francis will declare for Monarchy; and as he cannot be expected to surrender all his new acquisitions at the moment when he displays so much eagerness to extend his dominions.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Wednesday, January 22.

OVERTURES OF PEACE.

Lord Grenville presented a message from his Majesty on the following purport—

"George Rex,

"The supplies in the commencement of the present session having been calculated to provide only for the first months of the year, his Majesty now recommends it to the House to make such further provision as they may judge necessary, under the present circumstances, for the several branches of the Public Service, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war; and his Majesty has given directions that the proper Estimates for this purpose should be laid before the House."

"His Majesty has thought proper on this occasion to direct that there should be laid before the House Copies of Communications recently received from the enemy, and of the answers which have been returned thereto, by his Majesty's Command."

"His Majesty entertains the fullest confidence that those answers will appear to this House to have been conformable to that line of conduct which was required from his Majesty on this occasion, by his regard to all the most important interests of his dominions, and his Majesty having no object more at heart than that of contributing, as soon as the situation of affairs shall make it practicable, to the re-establishment of the general tranquillity of Europe, on a sure and solid foundation, and of providing effectually for the security and permanent prosperity of his faithful people, places a firm reliance on the continued support of his Parliament, and on the zeal and perseverance of his subjects, in such measures as may best tend to confirm the signal advantages which have been obtained to the Common Cause in the course of the last campaign, and to conduct the Great Contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion."

G. R.

February 1.

COALITION AGAINST FRANCE.

In the house of lords on Tuesday last, Lord Grenville made use of words to the following effect: "The treaty of Pavia, of which we have heard so much, never existed. The whole story is a fable, and a gross imposition on the public. The treaty of Pilsnitz is also misunderstood. There was no such thing as a treaty concluded at Pilsnitz, nor even a convention. It was merely a declaration of the two courts of Vienna and Berlin of their wishes in favor of the Princes of the house of Bourbon." Such was the assertion of Lord Grenville.

Lord Grenville is correct as to the place. There was not a treaty at Pavia. He is right both as to the letter and to the place. It was not a treaty, and it was not at Pavia that the circumstance happened, which has given occasion to so much political notice. It was a declaration and not a treaty, and it was made at Mantua in the month of May 1791, instead of Pavia. We are indebted to M. Bertrand de Moleville, minister of state, for the particulars, and he gives them on the authority of M. de La Casaz, M. de Calonne, M. de Vaudreuil, and the count Alphonse de Dufort.

From this history it appears, that in May 1791, the king and queen of France sent a confidential friend, the count Alphonse de Dufort, to the Count d'Artois, with a commission to treat with the emperor Leopold, then travelling in Italy with his sister the queen of Naples, for the rescue and re-establishment of the royal family of France. The conference took place at Mantua on the 20th of May.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.

By Captain Sellers of the Diana, who arrived here on Tuesday, after being taken on the coast by a squadron of frigates, we learn, that Captain Clare of the Thomas, belonging to this port; has taken a second

Spanish prize, a very fine and valuable ship and sent her into Princes, having given up the brig he had before captured to the crews of the two vessels.

Captain Bland of the William, has favored us with the following intelligence:—"On the 1st of Decr. at day light in the morning, saw a fleet of ships, consisting of 12 large ships and 16 smaller ones, then standing to the eastward, immediately altered our course, and at eight lost sight of them."

January 16.

On Tuesday arrived here the ship Galen, from New York, with 1600 barrels flour; and we are credibly informed that 6000 barrels more are daily expected.

The following account was received by Messrs J. and A. Lodge, from Belfast yesterday. The American ship Obitis captain Tristram Redman, which sailed from hence for New York the 28th November last, was captured the 5th December following, to the S. W. of Cape Clear, by the French privateer Bougenville, of 24 guns and 100 men who plundered a number of packages belonging to the cargo, put nine Frenchmen on board her, and then ordered her for France or Spain, leaving on board Captain Redman, his mate, and four of his crew. On Saturday the fourth inst, they overpowered the Frenchmen, and brought the ship into Belfast the 7th; from whence, after getting a supply of provisions, &c. Captain Raymond intends proceeding on his voyage for New York. The French Lieutenant was shot in the scuffle. The passengers were taken on board the privateer.

HULL, January 13.

On Friday last the Janus transport, Captain Adams, having on board the Russian Major General Arbeneff and suite, and about 300 troops, from the Helder, sailed from hence for Guernsey, under convoy of the Cobourg cutter.

AUGSBURG, January 5.

It is said that the Circle of Suabia has offered to furnish the empire with an army of 10,800 men; that Great Britain on its part has entered into a formal engagement to furnish subsidies for the formation of this corps, and keep it in pay during the continuance of the war. The Deputies of the Circle of Suabia presented these conditions to Mr. Wickham on the 13th Decr.—He has ever since observed a profound silence concerning the article that these troops should be maintained by Great Britain.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.

A prodigious quantity of Austrian troops, Wurtembergers and Hamburgers, taken from the contingents of the different princes and states of the empire, and the militia corps of Franconia, have just filed towards the Main, in many columns, to reinforce the Austro-Mentz troops, who occupy the borders of the Nidda. It is now certain that the army of the empire will muster entirely on the Lower Rhine, that of Suwarow will arrive there, the beginning of spring, if unforeseen events do not force it to direct its steps towards other countries. It will there be joined by the Russian forces assembled in Poland, under the command of general Lasley.

The speedy arrival of 20,000 Russians from Bohemia is announced at Augsburg as certain.—They will take a position along the Main as far as Aschaffenburg. The rest of the army of gen. Suwarow, after having been new clothed, will repair also to Franconia. According to the same intelligence, the first column of the Russian army, assembled in Lithuania and Wolhinia, have been put in motion to pass the Vistula. This army consists of 60,000 men, 52,000 of which are combatants. The infantry form three fourths of it; the regular cavalry form the rest.

Gen. Mack is, it is said, to set out for Vienna immediately on the affair of his exchange being terminated.

Lord Minto, the English Minister at our court, and lieutenant-general count Bellegarde, sat out within these few days for Prague, where they are to hold a conference with Prince Suwarow, on different subjects of very great importance.

FRANCKFORT, January 16.

The number of troops detached from the army of the Archduke Charles to repair to the army of Italy is estimated at 15,000 men. It is reported that 40,000 Russians have passed the Bog to join the army of Suwarow.

PARIS, January 25.

Decree of the 3d Pluviose, (23d Jan.) The Consuls of the Republic decree as follow.

The state of siege of the place at Caen is taken off.

Decree of the 4th Pluviose (24th Jan.) Buonaparte, first Consul of the Republic decree as follows:

Citizen Bernadotte, general of division is appointed counsellor of state in the section of war.

PROCLAMATION
Of the Central Administration of the Department of the Loire Inferieure.

The suspension of arms concluded with the rebels is nearly at an end. In a few days either peace will be made, or the war will be renewed.

Peace or War! Inhabitants of the Loire Inferieure, when you can chuse between these two extremes, will you balance for an instant? No, your choice cannot be doubtful, and this district shall not stream with

blood anew. You are not serious. You will not rally yourselves with banditti of robbers and assassins.

Deluded men, if there yet be any who can think of following a party without hope, and who are already overcome, open your eyes. The terrible lesson of experience is still written on every thing that surrounds you. The fields ravaged, and which still lie uncultivated; these cottages destroyed; these villages burnt and deserted; the depopulation of this unfortunate country—these are the disasters of your first rebellion, and you will prepare for yourselves still greater than these!

You fight, say you, for your religion and for your priests. Your priests are restored to you; all sorts of public worship are free, and equally protected. Why then do you refuse your arms?

Is it for a king? A king cannot longer exist in France! Royalty is forever banished and no man of sense can ever hope for its return.

Is it for the nobles? Remember that privileges alone made the nobles. Call to mind all the exactions of which you were, of which you will again be more than ever the victims! Will you be so blind or not to see that your triumph even if your triumph were not impossible, would be for you the greatest misfortune? When you can remain free, do not fight that you may once more become slaves.

Every thing that is just, the government has granted you. In promising to forget the past, they offer you a generous pardon. Dread if you do not accept their offer, the accomplishment of their threats.

A numerous army is charged to avenge the republic. In a few days all the ruffians will be annihilated. Haste then, while yet it is time, to separate yourselves from them. Let them find no where an asylum. In denying them all protection, merit for yourselves the protection which is offered you.

And you, citizens of all the cantons, numerous friends of peace, unite yourselves—to arms against frightful depredation. May it be forever extinguished! Guide the Republican columns. Fight in the ranks of the brave men whom victory has constantly crowned. Live the Republic!

We announced in one of our late papers, that the chiefs of the insurgents of the whole left bank of the Loire, extending to Montucon, had accepted peace, and taken measures for disbanding all their forces. We now hasten to announce, that the right bank has followed the example of the left.

Letter from General Hedouville, Lieutenant of the commander in chief.

Angers, 1 Pluviose (January 21.)

Chatillon's division of Chouans has accepted peace. This division comprehends part of the departments of Mayenne and Loire, and of Inferior Loire, situated on the right bank of the river Loire; also the district of Caen, in the department of Mayenne, and that of the left of the department of Ille et Vilaine. We must expect the district of Chateauneuf in the department of Mayenne and Loire, which is occupied by Bourmont, who has his hands in La Sarthe and Mayenne. If he does not follow the example of d'Antichamp and Chatillon, they will be pursued with the utmost vigour. I have reason to think, that Prevais, who has his hands in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, will submit also.

The commander in chief Bruns, is going in pursuit of Georges with so much activity, that the attacks made upon him will no doubt completely finish this intestine war.

(Signed) HEDOUVILLE.

BALL POSTPONED.

Mr. FRANCIS

At the request of his Scholars has postponed his Ball, which was to have been on Tuesday the 1st of April to a future day.

N. B.—Mr. F. begs leave to remind his Scholars and the public in general, that after the 1st of April he will remove his School to Harmony Court. Days of Tuition for the present week, Thursday and Saturday at the usual hours.

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
THE CARGO
OF THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Theodore Bliss, Commander, from Bengal—
CONSISTING OF
An assortment of Piece Goods.
Sugars of the first quality,
And 200 qr. chests of superior quality
Hyon Teas.
Willings & Francis, and
Thomas & John Clifford.
March 17

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE,
Two very valuable Farms,

SITUATED
IN the township of Springfield, and county of Burlington, containing about two hundred acres each. The Woodland and Meadow, of which there is a sufficient quantity, is not inferior to any in the State.

To attract the notice of persons residing within the county of Burlington, desirous of purchasing good land, 'tis only necessary to mention that these farms are parts of that excellent tract of 1200 acres lately owned by Samuel Bullus.

The terms of sale will be made convenient to the purchaser and may be known by applying to the subscribers. Those who may wish to view the land, will please to call on William or Israel Shinn, the present occupants.

SAMUEL HOUGH,
JOSEPH MILLWAINE,
Attorneys in fact for John Bullus and Ruth Bullus.
Burlington, New Jersey,
March 12, 1800.

MISS BROADHURST
Respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she intends having

A CONCERT AND RECITATIONS,

AT THE MERCHANT'S COFFEE-HOUSE,
On Thursday evening, 3d April.

PART FIRST.

Overture Haydn
Glee, 3 voices. "Ask why a Blush," Taylor.
Duet, "How sweet is the morning" [Carr] Broadhurst.
Song, "When war begins," [Shield] Mr. Darley.
Recitation, "Mrs. Thrale's three warnings," Mr. Bernard.
Song, "Primroses deck," (Linley) Mrs. Warren.
Concerto Violin Mrs. Gillingham.
Song, "Lull me wander, &c." Miss Broadhurst.
or let the merry bells, " Miss Broadhurst.
Chorus, "And young and old come forth to pray," Handel.

PART SECOND.

Overture, Circle and Ulysses, Taylor.
Song, "Pity then my tortured heart," (Girlandi) Mrs. Oldmixon
Duet, "Together let us range," (Dr. Boyce) Miss Broadhurst.
Recitation, "A dramatic vision, or the court of Thespis," Mr. Bernard.
Song, "The spirit of the bell," (Carr) Miss Broadhurst.
Sonata Piano Forte Mr. Rainsgate.
Comic Song, "I wonder at you," (Taylor) Mr. Taylor.
Comic Glee, "Wives and husbands," Hook.
To begin precisely at 7 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Bar Room of the Coffee House, at Chalk's Circulating Library, No. 25, North Third Street, and at Willig's Musical Magazine, Market-street.
March 31. dat.

FOR ST. THOMAS'S,

THE SHIP
Thomas Chalkley,
Thomas Kenny, Master.
Sails late and expected to depart in six or eight days, 3 or 400 barrels will be received on freight, if speedy application be made.
For which or passage apply to
MOORE WHARTON,
No. 111 South Water street.
March 22. dtf

Philadelphia Academy.

SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.
Rector of St. Paul's church, and formerly Vice-
President of the University of Pennsylvania,

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, A.M.
One of the Assistant Ministers of Christ church
and St. Peter's,
INTEND TO OPEN,

On Tuesday the 15th of next month, (April)
An Academy,

- CONSISTING OF
1. An English School, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, and Natural History.
 2. A Mathematical School, in which will be taught Writing, Arithmetic, Mercantile Accounts, Geography and the use of the Globes, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c.—Also, the Principles of Mechanics, Algebra and Fluxions.
 3. A Classical School, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, in conjunction with Chronology, Civil History, Rhetoric, and the Institutes of Moral Science.

A well grounded conviction of the expediency of the foregoing plan, has been our principal inducement to undertake it. When it is considered that this populous and flourishing Metropolis contains only one Public Institution on an extensive plan, and that many of our youth are obliged to resort to other States, to receive even a Grammar-School Education, the Seminary now proposed, will, we trust, be regarded as eminently useful.

Actuated by these considerations, many gentlemen, friends to Science, and to Literary Establishments, have urged, with great warmth, the present undertaking, and excited the most flattering expectations of its success.

Thus encouraged by the countenance and promised aid of liberal men, no less than by a firm persuasion that well-regulated Academies have a most important influence upon manners, habits, and principles; it will be our earnest endeavor so to conduct this Seminary of Learning, as to subserve the great interests of Religion and Morality, to promote Decorum of Behaviour, Correctness of Taste, Liberty of Sentiment, and every other attribute of an ingenious mind, which, in connection with good principles, and sound literature, constitute the distinguished ornaments of the gentleman, and the scholar.

The building, engaged for this Academy, though affording excellent accommodation, will be relinquished for a more central situation, if such a change should be found necessary.

A master of distinguished abilities will be procured to conduct the Mathematical Department.

Persons desirous to be employed as Tutors in this Seminary, are requested to apply, without delay, to either of the subscribers, to whom also Parents wishing to send their children, will please to make application.

SAMUEL MAGAW,
No. 94 Arch Street.
JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
No. 101 Pine Street.
Philad. March 28.