

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

[Received at New-York by the ship Fanny, from Glasgow.]

PARIS, March 7.

A conference on the subject of peace is to be opened by Mr. Davie, Elworth, and Murray, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and a commission appointed for that purpose by the first consul. This commission consists of three members: Joseph Buonaparte, Fleureau, and Roederes. Citizen Mourou is Secretary.

We are informed by letters from Munich, that a body of 12,000 Bavarian troops are to set out on the 4th Germinal (March 25) to join the army of the Archduke.

It is said, that the first consul will set out very soon to take command of the army of the Rhine. It is added, that he has given orders to his guard, to hold themselves in readiness to depart towards the end of this month.

The Liguian Gazette of the 26th Pluviose (February 15) announces that the insurrection of the inhabitants of Fontanabuona assumes a serious aspect; there have already been several very severe engagements between the insurgents and the French troops. The latter not being in sufficient force, a new body of 3000 men, has set out to join them, in order that the flames of the insurrection may be extinguished every where at the same time.

People still speak here of the formation of a camp in the environs of Paris. The command of it will be entrusted to Gen. Laflès, and the young conscripts will be exercised in it under the eyes of the first consul.

VIENNA, February 19.

By Frankfort, an English courier has arrived with the news that the Turks have taken by assault El Arish, a frontier town of Egypt, which the French had fortified. It is reported that the commandant of the Turkish army has concluded a convention with the French commandant, by which the French are to have liberty to return to France.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.

Every thing announces that the campaign will be speedily opened. The Austrian army, part of which occupies at present the Bergstrass amounts to more than 100,000 men, and is continually augmenting by reinforcements which arrive from all quarters. That of the French on the left bank of the Rhine increases also daily. It is now certain that the archduke will retain the chief command, and that general Kray will act only under his orders. The Austrian army will be divided into two: that of the upper and that of the lower Rhine.

People in general now begin to believe that Russia will not abandon the coalition. The departure of Suwarow's army is now proceeding from Bohemia by forced marches, which is never the case with an army that is merely returning; the report of Suwarow is to command the Anglo-Russian army and the praises which Mr. Pitt continues to bestow on the Russians, all make it be presumed, that these troops will re-appear on the theatre of war, and that they are destined to serve on the grand expedition for which the most formidable preparations are making in England.

BASLE, March 12.

The Paris papers to the 9th inst. which arrived yesterday, afford a great number of subjects for speculation and curiosity; but contain few important facts. The campaign was on the 14th ult. not yet opened in Italy, and the Austrian head quarter were even at that time at Turin. No hostility had been committed, except in the Kiverrade Lavante, where part of the inhabitants of the state of Genoa had shown, and maintained themselves in insurrection against the Liguian government.—General Klenau, who has received considerable reinforcements, has furnished them with arms and officers, and these insurgents are likely to prove very useful to him in the attack upon Genoa. Nor had any act of hostility been committed on the Rhine the 3d. of this month. Moreau was at that date at Stratsburg, where, to amuse the officers of his army, the masked Ball at Paris was imitated.

Letters from Danauerschingen, of the 22d of Feb. put an end to our regret respecting the removal of the Archduke Charles. It is now asserted that he will retain the command of the army, and that general Kray is destined to succeed him, only in the event of the health of that Prince becoming worse. It is probable that the latter general will take the place of general Sztaray in the command of the right wing of the army. One circumstance may, however, eventually have an influence on the future destination of the Archduke. The Emperor Francis, his brother, was ill, and according to the last accounts, was in so dangerous a state, that his life was despaired of. It is unnecessary to observe, that in the present situation of affairs much is attached to the result of his disorder.

There are still variations in the reports relative to the Russians. The last German Gazette states, that they have received orders to halt in Moravia and Austrian Sclavia. Other accounts are certain, that 30,000 chosen men commanded by that able general Prince Pangratov, were to embark in the ports of Russia, and to be in our country about the beginning of May. Some accounts send the army of Conde, to Venice, there to receive fresh orders; others state that it is to be disbanded. All that we can extract from the Paris papers on the subject requires as it is to be seen, to be explained by more certain communications, and we can only recommend it to our readers to wait with patience their arrival. This recom-

mendation is still more necessary with respect to all the vain presumptions which the politicians of France are forming respecting a war between Russia and Prussia, the intervention of the army of the latter power in favour of France, and an approaching rupture between Spain and Portugal. The French Journals denounce the fashions of the impatient and the complaining: they might with much more propriety denounce that of the politicians, who are every day kindling the flames of discord from one corner of Europe to the other.

LONDON, March 8.

Yesterday morning arrived at Falmouth, the Princes Royal packet, Capt. Kerr, 22 days from New-York.

March 10.

Advices have been received from India of a later date than the official dispatches to the company, containing the important news of the surrender of the Portuguese settlement of Goa, on the coast of Malabar, to his Majesty's forces, under the command of General Clarke. The information comes from the General himself, in a letter dated from Goa to a relation in London: and there is no doubt of its authenticity. The transfer of this settlement has been made with the consent of the Court of Portugal and we understand, it is future to be the seat of the Bombay government. The proximity of Goa to the newly acquired territories of the East-India Company on the coast of Malabar renders the possession of this place highly valuable, both in respect to convenience and general security.

It is reported that the Court of Spain has applied to the British government for permission to bring from South America twenty-five millions sterling, and proposed to give twenty-five per cent for a safe conduct, which would amount to 6,250,000.

We have great satisfaction in informing our readers, that our account received from different parts of the country, announce a diminution in the price of wheat as almost universal; in some markets not less than 12s. per quarter.

The rumour of a supply of 100,000 quarters of grain being about to be imported into this country, is again aloft. The importers are said to be Messrs. Vandeyck and Gevers of London; and the French are to take in return cotton goods, &c.

The Commissioners of the Transport Service have given up all the transports both in America and the Mediterranean; they are to be paid a month's allowance extra, and to be permitted to bring home cargoes of Wheat.

March 11.

In their determination to render, if possible, the character of Buonaparte popular in this country, the opposition writers have undertaken a task which, in spite of their usual obstinacy upon these points, we think they will find it very difficult to perform—they have represented the report that a small quantity of Wheat is about to be shipped from France for this country, as a proof of the liberality and generosity of the Chief Consul. Do they really think that they can make such dupes of the people of England, as to impose upon them so foolish an opinion?

We can understand the motives of these writers in exaggerating (in conjunction with M. Saladin) the resources of France, and in depreciating those of this country; we can conceive them at one moment representing Buonaparte as a most tyrannical usurper, and at another a most virtuous and enlightened chief consul; such changes and shifting we are accustomed to from them; we can also suppose them laying the ground for trying shortly to persuade the country that he has proved himself capable of the relations of peace and amity—and for maintaining that a negotiation for peace ought to be entered upon without delay—but to represent him as a venereal enemy, after all that we know of his conduct in Italy and in Egypt, is really too bold and desperate an attempt for the sturdiest adventurer of the Jacobin School.

It might perhaps be as well for these gentlemen who are disposed so much to extol Buonaparte upon this occasion, to ascertain that this corn had actually arrived in our ports, before they reasoned so much upon the disinterested motives of the chief consul in sending it. But even if it should ever arrive, will not the conduct of the chief consul be a little suspicious? Will it not appear a little over generous? We know, in point of fact, that Spain, the ally of France, has interceded to France in vain, for a supply of corn; we must then suppose one of those two things—either that we have something to give in return for grain, which France wants more, and which is the real inducement to this exportation, and then there is an end to the generosity of the chief consul; or that Buonaparte will do a kindness to an enemy which he refuses to a friend; and if so, the War is the cause of our obtaining a supply—not the means of preventing it.

March 15.

The governor of Guadaloupe has lately been arrested on a charge of treacherable correspondence with the British Admiral Lord Seymour, the object of which was to deliver up the Island to the English.

A German Gazette says, that one of the motives which have induced Paul the first to recall his army are insurmountable movements in that part of Poland which has belonged to Russia, since the partition.

Recruiting for the navy is carried on with new activity throughout the whole of the Batavian republic, and orders have been sent to the port of Helvoetsduyn, to fit out with all expedition six ships of war lying there, which will be employed to protect the coasts during the campaign.

A great number of scaling ladders, destined for Malta, are now making in Sicily.

According to letters from Palermo, a great number of Neapolitan officers, wishing to testify their repentance for having been some time in the service of the Parthenopean republic, have offered to serve as volunteers at the siege of Malta, which offer has been accepted.

Monday orders were issued at the navy office, for all the Russian and Dutch ships of war, and several transports to proceed, immediately to Riga, for the reception of Russian troops, intended to form a junction with the British force destined for an expedition, which is supposed in the best informed circles, to be intended to effect various landings upon the Sheldt, and Maese rivers.

The high court of admiralty are about to condemn the Dutch ships of war taken in the Mars Diep, off Helder Point, as legal prizes, and to order their produce to be shared among the English captors. Proctors are gone down to Litchfield in order to take the depositions of the Dutch rear Admiral Storey, and other officers, who are there on their parole, respecting the surrender of his squadron to the British flag.

March 15.

Prussian troops are approaching Nuremberg in Franconia, and have already established themselves in the neighbourhood of that city.

Gen. Angereau's power as commander in chief of the Batavian troops has been limited, by several articles. He is to be entirely confined to military operations, and is not to interpose in the different promotions.—He is to be subject to the orders of the Executive Directory and the Batavian minister of war, and is restricted from the power of changing either the station of the troops, or sending them out of the country.

The widow of the celebrated Mirabeau died on the 3d inst. at Paris.

The Gazettes of the North of Europe assert, that the embarkation of the Russian troops at Riga and Revel, is fixed for the beginning of April. They add that the corps destined for this expedition will be more numerous than was expected.

The Archduke Charles has just sent orders to the commanders of the battalions of the militia in Franconia, Suabia, Hither Austria, and the Vorarlberg to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first signal. Several of these corps will take the place of the Austrian troops in the interior, while the latter march to the Rhine.

The communication between the Austrian army of Italy, and that of the Archduke, is still maintained by the corps of Gen. Davidowich, which occupies Chiavenna and Bellinzona, and extends towards the country of the Grisons.

It is positively asserted in the Paris papers, that the principal part of the Russians, who are prisoners in France have refused to return to their own country, and have entered into the service of the Republic, by enlisting in the Polish legion and other corps.

The Austrian General Mack has been exchanged with his staff for general Perignon and Grouchy. He has not, however, been able to leave Paris, on account of his health being considerably deranged, in consequence of poison said to have been given to him at Naples by a Neapolitan officer, who was his aid de camp, and who disappeared after robbing him of 10,000 livres.

The King of Naples has, it is said, renounced in favour of Paul the First, the right of Sovereignty which he claims over Malta.

General Moreau, after several conferences with an agent from the king of Prussia, is gone to Mentz with him.

The French paper, called the Journal de Sois, asserts that the Court of Vienna has absolutely refused the subsidy offered by the British government.

According to letters from Genoa, the greater part of the English fleet is now before Genoa, in order to blockade it. The English consul at Palermo has declared officially that all vessels which shall attempt to enter the port of Genoa, whether friends or not, will be taken, and treated as enemies of the allied powers.

A Journal on the frontiers of the Rhine announces the sudden death of the king of Denmark. It was known that this prince had for some years been in a deranged state, and that his son had taken the reins of government on himself. His death will produce no change in the political relations of Denmark.

The same Gazette talks of the illness of the Emperor of Germany, so much as to lead to apprehensions of his life. If he were to die, the regency would of right belong to the Archduke Ferdinand, the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The known character of this prince, and the inconvenience of minority would facilitate the conclusion of peace.

The emperor of Russia has appointed the count D'Artois and the Duke D'Angoulême Honorary Grand Crosses of the order of Malta. The Dukes of Harcourt, Coigny, D'Aumont, De Guiche, and the Count D'Avrai, have also been raised to the rank of commanders.

Accounts from the Hague, of the 3d inst. state that the First Chamber of the Legislative Body has passed a decree, authorizing the Directory to take possession, in the name of the republic, of all the property belonging to the religious communities and corporations situated within the Batavian territory, as well as of the property belonging to the princes of Ravensburg, Mezen, Boxmeer, and Anhalt, which was ceded by France to the Batavian Republic.

The Emperor of Russia has sent magnificent presents to the Court of Naples. The richest of these presents was destined for the Queen. Action has received a box set with

diamonds, and valued at four thousand sequins.

Citizens Lajollais and Badouville, who were confined two years and a half as accomplices in the conspiracy said to have been formed by Pichegru, are to be employed in the army.

The Conservative Senate have chosen Lanjuinais a member of their Body.—The candidates were Patal, presented by the Tribunal; Lanjuinais, by the Legislative Body; and General d'Arcon, of the Artillery, by the Chief Consul.

UNITED STATES, } Pennsylvania District, } ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special District Court of the United States will be held at the City-Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania District, on Friday the twenty-third day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esq. attorney of the United States in and for the said District, against

19 Bbls Herrings, 155 do. Mackerel, 36 do. Salmon, 17 do. Oil, 1 do. Gurry, 20 Hhds. dried Codfish, containing 150 quintals—and 100 Quintals dried Codfish, loose and not contained in any hoghead, barrel or other package;

Bring articles liable to the payment of duties to the United States, imported from parts beyond sea, and entered at the Office of the Collector of the District of Philadelphia, without being invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, with design to evade the duties thereupon.

May 7. wks 123d

This day is published, By SAMUEL H. SMITH, No. 118, CHEST-NUT-STREET, AN APPENDIX TO THE NOTES ON VIRGINIA, Relative to the Murder of LOGAN'S Family. By Thomas Jefferson.

May 7. mwf 3t

TWO POETICAL WORKS, BY THE AUTHOR OF The Pursuits of Literature.

This day is Published, At Dickins's Book-Store, opposite Christ-Church, Philadelphia,

THE IMPERIAL EPISTLE FROM KIEN LONG, Emperor of China, To George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. &c. with Notes.

Also, THE SHADE OF ALEXANDER POPE, On the Banks of the Thames. A Satirical Poem, WITH NOTES. 1 Vol. 8 vo. Boards—Price 75 Cents. May 3.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Gen. Ridgely of Baltimore, on the 20th inst. a light coloured negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM Mc. DONALD; He is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, neat in his dress, and has a good lot of hair. Had on, when he went away, a good beaver hat, a neat light green cloth coat, edged with yellow, and yellow gilt buttons—a light buff cassimer, double breasted waistcoat, a pair of dark olive coloured thickest pantaloons—a white linen shirt, white ribbed cotton stockings, and a good pair of shoes with laces. He took with him a dark blue coat, a pair of olive cassimer pantaloons, and a light corduroy pair of breeches; also a gold or pinchebeck watch, with a steel chain. He is fond of spiritous liquors, is insolent, has a rapid look, and chews tobacco.—He was bred in Charles county, Maryland, and purchased of col. John Thomas by gen. Ridgely. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any jail to that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, or delivered to Joshua B. Bond, Philadelphia. May 3. dtf

Just Published, By WILLIAM CORBETT, of New-York, AND FOR SALE, At Dickins's Book Store, opposite Christ Church Philadelphia.

THE UNSEXED FEMALES, A POEM. Addressed to the author of the Pursuits of Literature. By the Rev. RICHARD POLEWHELE. To which is added, A Sketch of the Private and Public Character of PETER PINDAR.

The whole comprized in a neat pocket volume. Superfine paper and elegant print. [Price 63 Cents.] May 3. dtf

TO BE SOLD, By Public Sale on the 20th of the sixth next.

ALL the Real Estate of the late John BORN, in Caroline county, (Maryland) consisting of two Lots, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in the village of Greenborough, and Lands contiguous thereto, said to contain between three and four hundred acres, be the same more or less—at which time and place the respective Creditors are requested to attend. The terms to be made known on the day of sale, by NATHANIEL LUFF, Jun. And JAMES BOON.

april 28. dtwaw

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7. Jussum et tenacem propoliti virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instanti tyranni, Mente quatit folida.

MR. FENNO, IN your paper of the 5th of this month, I have read a paragraph, which says, that "the result of the election in New-York ascertains the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency."

I do most firmly believe this to be an erroneous prediction. I trust this country is not yet to be abandoned of God. Hitherto, it is true, the history of the world demonstrates, that the beneficent intentions of the wise and virtuous, to render mankind happy, by mild, equitable and equal laws, have been defeated by the flagitious efforts of artful, unprincipled and ambitious demagogues. Of that description no country was ever cursed with a faction more active and less restrained by principles than this. That their flattery, deceit and falsehood have made a dangerous impression cannot be doubted, but it is certain, that success will, at the next election, crown the efforts of the friends of order, morality and religion, if they are faithful to their cause and to themselves; and of this there can be no doubt.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Little, of the Boston frigate, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"At Sea, 19th March. "On the 1st March, being between Gonaives and the Point of St. Mark, with a merchant brig in tow, bound to Port-au-Prince, I saw nine barges making towards me from the Island of Gonaives, having about 20 oars each, and each carrying from 30 to 40 men: their object was the Boston. On discovering them I ordered my guns to be instantly hoisted, to decoy them if possible, which answered the intended effect in some measure. On approaching within short they found their mistake and turned to run away from me. The guns were immediately run out and a fire commenced, which lasted two hours, during which time I destroyed three of the barges with the crews: the rest were so fortunate as to reach the Island, but in a most shattered condition."

A duel was fought at Fayetteville, (N.C.) on the 20th April, between Colonel T. Davis and Doctor Jordan—they took two fires, the first without execution, but the second they both received a wound nearly in the same place, in the groin. We are happy to hear they are on the recovery.

Gazette Marine List. Port of Philadelphia.

Capt. Callender, of the brig Amelia, informs, that he sailed from the Isle of France the 25th February, and left there the ship Lewis, Deale, of Baltimore, who was captured in the Bay of Bengal, the 2d February, by a French privateer, which engaged the Criterion, of Philadelphia, but not with the same success. It is the opinion of Capt. C. that the Lewis will be condemned. Left also at the Isle of France, the ship Ruffel, capt. Wood, of Newport, taken some time since and cleared her money (44,000 dollars) reformed, and she was preparing to sail for Newport. Ship Margaret, Coward, of and for Baltimore, to sail in a few days—The latter vessel was obliged to put into the Isle of France in distress. Spoke no vessels on the passage. Saw one brig below, name unknown.

New-York, May 6. Arrived yesterday brig Dygett, capt. Lawrence, with rum to W. Finch & co. and the captain—sailed from Montserrat the 12th and St. Thomas the 19th in co. with 72 fall, under convoy of the U. S. brig Pinckney. The Pinckney had in co. 4 French Privateers, which she had lately captured. Parted from the fleet the 18th. in lat. 18 long. 64, 30.

The Mack, from Charleston, has arrived at Clyde. The Perseverance, from Baltimore, to London, was taken from the French privateer Mars by the British ship Neireide, and had arrived at Plymouth.

The French letter of Mark La Modeste, with a valuable cargo, from the Isle of France to Bourdeaux, has been sent into Plymouth by the British ship La Nymphe.

The Mercury, Eford from Charleston has arrived at Eilmouth—she was detained four hours by the French privateer Mars, and dismissed.

CAVALRY. The First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will meet at Hardy's Inn, on Monday, the 12th inst. in the evening, for the purpose of electing a new captain, &c. &c. JOHN DUNN, May 6. The Second Cavalry are ordered to meet at Hardy's Inn, on Monday, the 12th inst. at 8 o'clock, completely armed.