

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 23.

An Imperial order is issued to the licensor of the press at Vienna, forbidding all books or stories of enchantments, ghouls, robbers, impostors, and associates of fraternity.

It is now doubtful whether Genoa could have been more useful to the French as a possession, or as a means of deceiving the Austrians respecting the object of the army of reserve. Had it not been imagined that the object of that army was to raise the siege of Genoa, it might never have been allowed to march with so much ease to Milan.

Melas, we are told, will have an accession of 30,000 men that were blockading Genoa; but admitting the number to have been too great, a large garrison must be left in the city, and the French have obtained 10,000 men that were blockaded. Thus the Austrians will not have many more than 10,000 men on the balance.

Several gun boats, with a number of flat-bottomed boats, have arrived in the Downs, and it is reported, that 9000 troops are to embark at that place.

The mutual publication of intercepted letters will have a good effect upon statesmen and secretaries. They will be careful what and how they write, when they know that they may soon come before an impartial public.

The zeal for restoring monarchy is of a very suspicious kind. The king of Sardinia owes to very few obligations to his very good friends that even the French begin to pity him.

The forty-nine commissioners of police, the twenty-four peace officers, and others of the commune of Paris, are required, by an edict issued by the prefect of police, to assist, by every means in their power, the searches for conspirators and requisitionists, who endeavour to evade the law within the twelve districts of Paris.

The renewal of the treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia, which would expire in four months, will shortly be completed and forwarded to Petersburg.

The French have found at Milan the park and magazine of reserve of the Austrian army, the magazines of clothes, &c. the depots of several regiments, the hospital, &c. The prize is immense.

Letters from Geneva state the arrival of a great part of the new army of reserve, consisting of 50,000 men, under general Brunel. That town is full of soldiers—the smallest house lodges eight or twelve men.

We have seen an account from Paris, which states, that Turin, Tortona, Alessandria, Pizzighitone, and Plaisance, were in the hands of the French.

It is stated in the Paris journals that the Batavian government has sent admiral De Winter on a special commission to the chief consul.

The cabinet of Vienna strenuously insists upon the English sending to reinforce the Austrian army in Italy, the troops they have in the Mediterranean.

It is stated that Sir Sidney Smith is coming home, as well as general Keobler, and most of the officers who went out with him.

June 25.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the homeward bound West-India fleet, which, to the number of 200 sail under convoy of the Prince of Wales, passed Plymouth on Monday.

A lugger arrived at Plymouth the day before yesterday in 36 hours from Earl St. Vincent's fleet, which he left on Saturday afternoon, all well, about 6 leagues west of Ushant.

A Mail from Halifax and New-York arrived this morning. It was brought by the Earl Gower packet, which left Halifax on the 27th of May.

Letters from Berlin in the Paris Journals, mention, that it is generally believed that the Northern powers are about to conclude a treaty of armed neutrality against Great-Britain.

The treaty of the 7th of August, 1792, between Russia and Prussia, has been renewed at Berlin. It is not yet made public, whether any additional articles have been annexed to it.

A letter from Vienna, dated June 4, announces that the Prussian minister of state, count Hangwitz, is arrived privately in that capital, where he has had several conferences with M. Thugut, which are supposed to relate to an approaching peace; that another French courier had arrived there on the 29th of May, with fresh propositions on the part of the French Consul, and that the public voice calls for the re-appointment of the Archduke Charles to the command of the armies, &c.

The Journal du Commerce announces from Frankfort, the 7th June, that they were in conference at Vienna, on learning that the army of reserve had descended into Piedmont; that they loudly blame Melas for his want of self-right, and that they spoke much of feeding him a success, that the aulic council of war at Vienna had sat for twenty-four hours without separating, deliberating how to stop, if possible the progress of the French army.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH.

Tuesday, June 10.

Sitting before Lord Kenyon, and a Special Jury.

DORRINS & Co. vs. KENSINGTON.

This was an action on a Policy of Insurance on a cargo of wine shipped on board the Jonge Francisco, captain De Jonquer, bound from Mataro, in Spain to Amsterdam. Messrs Dorrins had effected this policy for Messrs. Hannenburg, of Amster-

dam. The ship, by stress of weather, was obliged to put in at Cowes, where the cargo was unloaded and repaired; one third of the cargo was reladen the vessel detained on account of the repairs. This was in the month of January, 1795; and Messrs. Dey & Co. the agents at Cowes refused to let her proceed on her voyage, on account of the critical state of affairs in Holland at that time. On the 29th of the same month, she was seized by the Dutch commissioners, and confiscated.

The learned counsel for the defendant contended, that she had violated the charter party, by putting in at Cowes; that if she had not deviated from her original destination, she would have arrived safe at her destined port; he therefore was of opinion the contract was vitiated.

Lord Kenyon said that this vessel had met with an unprosperous voyage; that was alone owing to the perils of the sea; she had been necessarily detained at Cowes, therefore the Jury must find for the Plaintiff. — Verdict for Plaintiff.

June 11.

On the 23 of June, a dispatch from Buonaparte was received in the Sitting of the Council of State, in which he still affects the brief style of Caesar— "Veni, vide vici!" That of the Chief Consul, however, is neither so explicit nor expressive— "Tout ra un mien!"—"All goes on for the best!"

FROM PARIS PAPERS.

Translation of a Circular letter from the Admiralty to all the officers commanding vessels belonging to his Britannic Majesty.

Whereas in consequence of the communication which we have made to the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of State, of a letter which the board of transport has received from citizen Ott, commissioner for the exchange of French prisoners, to inform him that the minister of French marine had announced, by circular letters, in all the ports of France, that in future the English fishermen should not be taken by any French ships of war, unless they should be armed, or discovered to have made signals of communication; Mr. Dundas has notified to us the intention of the king that the orders which had been given to the commanders of his majesty's ships to take French and Dutch fishermen, and their vessels, should be revoked for the present, and that the said officers should be enjoined to treat the said French fishermen, in the same manner as before the publication of the said orders. In consequence we require you to conform to the intentions of his majesty.

(A true copy)

The commissioners of the French government for the exchange of prisoners.

(Signed) OTTO.

MILAN, June 8.

The following order has just been published for the cities of the Cisalpine Republic:

- 1. All the cities of the Cisalpine republic shall successively organize their national guards.
2. This organization shall be made according to the dispositions that had been adopted before the invasion of the territory of the Cisalpine Republic by the Austrians.
3. It shall be made under the protection of the military authority of the French army, and under the superintendance of the municipality.
4. The cities of Milan, Pavia, Bologna, Lodi, &c. shall immediately organize their national guards.
General Pino is charged with the organization of Milan. Officers shall be named by the several commandants to take charge of the organization of the other cities.

ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

DOMESTIC.

CASTINE, Aug 8.

SCHAEFFER THE IMPOSTOR.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, July 15, 1800.

"I received your letter relating to Major Schaeffer, and on enquiry found him here, at a Hotel. I communicated your letter to the Governor, and by the advice of the attorney general, he was taken up under the Alien act, which enables the Governor to send suspicious persons out of the country. I attended at his examination before the magistrates, and I think I never saw a man discover more effrontery, till he found he was going to jail, he then began to shed tears. His tin box of papers are sealed up, and are to be sent with him to New-York, where he will be delivered up to the American government. Among his papers is the one advertised by Mr. Meredith, with Mr. Meredith's name to it, dated August '98, and he was advertised October '98. This paper, and a large parchment he has are well executed, but a little attention would prevent any one being deceived by them. The paper with Mr. Meredith's name to it, is likewise signed by Governor McKean, Timothy Pickering, Governor Jay, Governor Clinton, and all the principal officers of the Government, and recommends him to all the citizens of the United States and Great Britain, to an unlimited credit, and makes all those gentlemen jointly and severally answerable for all sums of money he might draw. He had nearly negotiated a bill with the Cashier here for one hundred pounds, and another with a Mr. Findly for one hundred and fifty pounds. I am convinced he is a great villain. He exhibited among his papers a certificate from a Grand Lodge in America, finely ex-

ecuted on parchment, and recommending him as a worthy brother. To the parchment a ribbon was affixed which run through a round tin box, which was generally supposed to contain the Seal of the Lodge: However, on close examination, and on opening the box, it was found there was no Seal there."

BALTIMORE, August 14.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

Report of general Desallines, commander in chief of the Army of the West, against the rebels in the department of the South, to the General in Chief of the army of St. Domingo.

16th Messidor, (July 4) 8th year.

My General, I marched this morning with the remainder of the right column, and that of the left, to occupy the heights of the plantation Dufrere, where the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th demi-brigades were encamped. Being arrived there, I saw the enemy in great numbers, encamped on the plantation Dufrere, and in the plains of Acquin. I formed the right column into three divisions; the right commanded by the chief of brigade Laurent Dessir; the centre by the chief of brigade Paul Louverture, and the left by the chief of brigade Domage. These three divisions began their march for the plantation. The first division had scarcely arrived at its destination, (the two others being still on their march,) when the enemy seeing this manœuvre, made a sally from the plantation and took to flight. The division commanded by Domage, fell in with and engaged them, but the affair was not serious until their arrival at Acquin. There the enemy then rallied and gave battle: The 4th and 8th demi-brigades which were in advance, sustained the fire of the enemy for two hours; when, the other two divisions having come up with the enemy, he was beaten and put to rout. I ordered the Cavalry to advance, who made great laughter, and the enemy were pursued to the sea shore, where a number of them who attempted to embark, were destroyed in the water or among the reeds. I returned and ordered the column under general Laplume, which had not been engaged, to march ahead on the great road to Cayes, in order again to pursue the enemy to a certain distance; but at the instant I arrived at that town, another column of the enemy, which had fallen out from l'Anse-a-Veau, attempted to take us by surprise, and I had scarcely time to draw up the third battalion of the 4th demi-brigade, when he made his attack; he was, however, quickly repulsed.

I made in this last affair many prisoners, whom I send to you, among others, the chief of brigade Piverger, two pair of colours and one brass four pounder. Piverger has been wounded, and I have given him all the assistance in my power. Many of the white and coloured inhabitants of the parish of Acquin have flocked to us, and I have treated them with the compassion and humanity which you have prescribed in your instructions. We have taken the port-folio of Rigaud and the copies of his letters; and he narrowly escaped being taken himself. We have also found in one of the forts on the sea-shore, two 24 pounders, and one magazine filled with ammunition. I cannot inform you of the quantity, as I have now a lever at the moment of writing. Health and respect, (Signed) DESSALINES.

Another dispatch from general Desallines to general Toussaint, dated l'Anse-a-veau, July 7th, mentions that place and the neighbourhood having been cleared of the troops under Rigaud, and that Petit-Trou, was on the point of being evacuated by them; that the inhabitants and cultivators of Acquin and l'Anse-a-veau, who had fled, had mostly returned to their homes, and received the victorious troops of Toussaint with open arms.

Among the letters of the enterprising chieftain Toussaint Louverture, the following deserves to be recorded, it is dated at Leogane, July 13th, (22d Messidor) 1800—It is directed to G. Desallines after the reduction of Petit-Trou.

"Citizen General,

"The details contained in your letter to me respecting the capture of Petit Trou, give me the most sensible delight. Continue, Citizen General, to cause the arms of the Republic to be triumphant and respected. Cheerish with the greatest friendship those persons of every age, sex, and color, who have been led astray, and now return to their duty; cause them to retract their errors; the planters have been most cruelly deceived. Take pains that the landholders and their property be duly respected and protected, preserve order, re-establish cultivation, and exactly pursue my instructions for the purpose of avoiding the effusion of human blood. And may you be covered with that glory, which you have so richly deserved of your country, your chief, and your fellow-citizens.

Health and friendship.

"TOUSSANT LOUVERTURE."

For Sale, A LOT

In the Borough of Frankford,

BORDERING on the side of Frankford creek, with a large well finished stone dwelling-house thereon, with a brick kitchen adjoining; and also a large and convenient frame coach-house and stable. The situation is healthy and agreeable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM GEORGE.

August 5.

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes Philadelphia, August 12, Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash, New 8 per Cent Stock, Six per Cent (net amount), Navy, Three per Cent, Delerred, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance comp. N.A. shares, 21 per cent adv, Turapik: shares, 10 per cent under par, Bridge (Schuykill) Stock, par, East-India Company of N.A., 7 per cent advance, Land Warrants, 25 dolls. per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for exchange rates. Includes Bills on Lon. at 30 days for cash, Do. do. 60 days, Do. do. 90 days, Bills on Hamburg at 60 days, Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days.

Having at length engaged a gentleman of distinguished talents to assist in writing a History of the Life of the late General Washington, this work will be immediately commenced, and will be completed as expeditiously as the nature of such an undertaking will permit.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON,

August 16th, 1800.

Health-Office.

8th month, 15th, 1800.

WHEREAS the board of Health having received information that a contagious disease dangerous to the community, now exists in Norfolk, Virginia—Whereupon

RESOLVED, That all vessels from thence bound to the port of Philadelphia, bring too at the LAZARETTO, to receive a visit from the Resident Physician, and there wait the determination of the Board.

And further, That no person (or goods capable of retaining infection) from Norfolk Virginia, shall be permitted to come to the city or county of Philadelphia, until they produce a satisfactory certificate of their being at least fifteen days from thence, under the PENALTY of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, agreeable to the 7th section of the Health Law, half of which shall be paid to the informer on conviction. EDWARD GARRIGUES, President. PETER KEYSER, Secretary.

DIED—Last Thursday night, at his country residence near Frankford, Mr. Israel, who has been a constant candidate at every opening, is now brought forward by one Worrell (see the Aurora) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff;—one of the reasons assigned for what Worrell himself admits to be an impudent intrusion, is whimsical enough.—He says that the United States has become, like a dirty "Augean Stable," in allusion, we suppose, to the late importation of United Irishmen, &c.—hence he concludes that Mr. Israel being bred in a Stable, may be a proper person to cleanse it;—This might be well enough, if we could see any connection between the business or duty of a Sheriff, and cleansing the State of its filth. If Mr. Israel has the abilities requisite, the better way would be to make him a Governor at once.

At a meeting of a number of inhabitants of Delaware county, convened by general notice, at the Black Horse tavern, in the township of Middletown, the 9th day of August, 1800—Resolved unanimously, THAT the past services of Nathaniel Newlin, in different public employments, do justly entitle him to our future confidence.—We will therefore support him with our suffrages as Senator for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, at the ensuing election, and recommend him to our fellow-citizens of the same district.

Resolved also, That Hugh Lloyd, William West, Benjamin W. Oakford, Davis Bevan and Richard Flower, be a committee to correspond with the Federal committee of the city and county of Philadelphia, and to communicate to them the proceedings of this meeting. Resolved, That we will support Jonas Preston and Moses Palmer, as members of Assembly, and Jonas Eyre, as County Commissioner. Resolved, That a committee of eleven persons be appointed to attend the meeting of Chester county, to be held at West Chester the 30th inst. to confer with them on the subject of selecting a suitable character to represent the district in the Congress of the United States—the said committee to consist of the following gentlemen, viz. Richard Flower, Isaac Gilpin, Joseph Merrilwe, Mark Wilcox, Joseph Pennell, Jonas Preston, Benjamin H. Smith, William Pennock, W. Oakford, Joseph Hoskins, Thomas Bishop.

Signed by order of the meeting, RICHARD RILEY, Chairman. Benjamin H. Smith, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Aurora. Is John Barclay, mentioned in your paper of this morning, the gentleman who was formerly President of the Bank of Pennsylvania?

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. WAYNE,

UNDER the treaty with Great-Britain, large sums of money were long since expected to be returned to our merchants and insurers, many of whom are very much embarrassed by the delay, occasioned by certain disagements or objections on the part of the American Commissioners respecting the Virginia debts. I would now ask, what has Virginia done for the Federal government that the merchants of the whole union, with all those to whom they are indebted, embracing a very great portion of the community, should be kept out of their money—is it merely to serve the Jacobin Ance of Virginia? The honest part even of that state having paid the debts to G. Britain, it is presumed none others than the Jacobins can be benefited by the present delay. How long this delay will continue I know not, but this I do know, if either our government or their commissioners are the sole cause of keeping the merchants, &c. out of their monies, now due, by the treaty, Congress ought to assume and pay the spoliation debts.

MERCATOR.

For the Gazette of the United States.

SUPREME COURT U. STATES.

LAW REPORT.

On Saturday the 9th inst. the Supreme Court of the United States, commenced its session for August Term—the quorum consists of their honors, Judge Patterson, Judge Chase, Judge Washington and Judge Moore.

Judge Patterson being the oldest associate by commission, presides. The list of causes was called over on Saturday and several were marked for argument on Monday. Monday the 11th. The court met pursuant to adjournment. The case of Mosses and others against Higginson and others, being first on the list, was argued by Dallas for plaintiff in error, and Read of South-Carolina for defendants. A preliminary point was argued by the counsel for the plaintiff in error, which seemed chiefly to turn upon the question whether the court below had jurisdiction of the case. We are now well acquainted with the merits; but the court were unanimously of opinion that the Circuit Court had not jurisdiction.

To this succeeded a cause of very great importance, both on account of the legal principles, applicable to neutral commerce, and the magnitude of the pecuniary interest involved in the event, being no less than one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The case was this, Talbot vs. The Ship Amelia, &c. Error from the Circuit Court for the N. Y. District.

The ship Amelia, belonging to Messrs. Chapeaurouge, Merchants and Burghers of Hamburg, navigated by Hamburg seamen, on her homeward bound passage from Calcutta in Bengal, laden with a valuable cargo, the produce or manufactures of that place, was captured by a French corvette and dispatched for the island of St. Domingo; after remaining ten days in possession of the captors, she was fallen in with, by the United States frigate Constitution, captain Talbot, who retook and sent her into New-York, where, upon her arrival, she was libelled by captain Talbot on behalf of himself and the crew of the Constitution for salvage in the District Court. The ship and cargo were condemned and sold at the Marshal's sale by a decree of that court, which under the 7th section of the law of Congress, passed March 2, 1799 entitled "an Act for the Government of the Navy of the United States," thought fit to adjudge by way of salvage to the recaptors one half of the whole value of the said ship and cargo, without any deduction whatever.

From this decree an appeal was entered, to the Circuit Court for the District of New-York; and at the last session of that court in April term, his honor Judge Washington, after hearing counsel in the case, reversed the decree of the District Judge, upon the ground, as stated in the judgment rendered; that no service had been rendered by the recaptors of the ship Amelia to the owners in taking her out of the hands of the French and sending her into the United States; because Hamburg, where the ship and her owners belonged, was a neutral power, not at war with the French Republic and in amity with the United States.—To presume therefore, that the ship and cargo would have been condemned in the Admiralty Courts of the French Republic, would be highly improper, because such a proceeding would be a violation of the law of nations, however consistent it might be with her own laws.

The libellants being dissatisfied with this decision, removed the cause by writ of error to the Supreme Court, where it was argued with great ability and very copiously, by Ingersoll and Lewis for the Plaintiffs—Dallas and M. Levy for Defendants.

It was contended for the Plaintiffs in Error, that the ship Amelia, although owned by subjects of a neutral power, being bound from a port in Bengal, in the possession of the English, and laden with the manufactures and produce thereof, was a proper subject of capture and condemnation under the decree of the French Republic of the 4th of January, 1798, which adjudged "all vessels, to whomsoever belonging