

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, June 15.

The Austrian army of reserve will have three different camps; the first in the neighbourhood of the Inn, near Braunau; and the second, in Upper-Infria, near Wells; and the third in Lower-Austria near Muenkendorf. Those camps are already drawn out and the magazines ready. The whole army of reserve will be formed of the divisions and companies of reserve which are now in the hereditary provinces, and completed by recruits; the divisions have already received order to march to their destination. The comitats of Hungary have explained themselves as to the number of troops they had offered to furnish; that number will be 26,000 men. Bohemia will be protected by a corps of 36,000 volunteers of that country. The new recruiting will continue during the whole war, according to the terms of the capitulation.

Mr De Switchky has been appointed *ad interim*, charge d'affaires from the court of Vienna to Petersburg, since the recall of count de Cobenzel.

His majesty the emperor of Russia has recalled his ambassador at the court of Naples, the count de Muklin.

BERLIN, June 17.

Extract of a private letter. Count de Luzet set off on the 14th June as Prussian envoy extraordinary to the court of Petersburg.

Mehemed-Effendi-Bey-Effendi, charge d'affaires of the Ottoman Porte to the court of Prussia, arrived this morning at Berlin.

It is asserted that the Czar has forbidden the importation of English merchandise into Russia; that he is putting himself in a formidable state of defence by sea; and that a confederacy is said to be forming among the northern powers, to repress the depredations which, without regard for any flag, are daily committing by the British.

HAMBURG, June 21.

Madame De Genlis is only expected here about the middle of next month. She will not see any person but her two pupils who are in the country, and five days afterwards she will return to Paris.

STRASBURG, June 27.

Nothing yet has been heard of the Mayence corps in the pay of England which was to make a diversion on the Mein and the Rhine. It appears that it is in want of officers. It was said that General Kray would reinforce it by a numerous detachment from his army; but it is much doubted, considering the circumstances in which he finds himself, whether he can send the least detachment. Far from it: he draws to him the small bodies he had detached to harass the rear of the army of Moreau.

It is more positively asserted that he has reinforced the corps of General Reufs, and that he intends to have that General make a useful diversion on the lake of Constance. His intention is by that to prevent our sailing on the Tyrol; but the forces of Moreau's army on that point are sufficiently considerable to do away any fear from such projects.

Suchet, lieutenant-general, to Count Hohenzollern, commanding the Austrian troops at Genoa.

Head-quarters, Cornigliano, 2d Messidor, (June 11) year 8.

General, I am informed that the English, in contempt of the treaty concluded with the general in chief Massena, are taking away the artillery from the arsenal, and the greatest part of the vessels from the port. Thus, an unfortunate people, a stranger, from its weakness, to all our quarrels, finds itself deprived of its dearest hopes.

It is in presence of two armies, equally generous, that we permit, General, a nation to be thus spoliated! I knew that your alliance with the English might be a check on your own generous sentiments. But give to the 7th article of the convention the interpretation which it merits. I invite you to cede to me, in the course of this day, the post of the Lanterne and that of the Mole. In this manner the orders you have received from the general in chief Melas will experience no alteration, and it would enable me to prevent the ruin of an unfortunate state. I expect from the Austrian loyalty, and especially from yours, general, that you will answer me in a satisfactory manner.

(Signed) SUCHET.

Copy of the answer written to lieutenant-general Suchet, by the commandant of the Austrian troops of Genoa.

Head-quarters, Genoa, June 21.

Lieutenant-General, The English have not touched a cannon. I would even oppose force to it. I am to restore them to you. The affair of the port has been terminated at my instance. At this moment, I alone am still the protector of Genoa, and I wish to carry that title along with me.

I have not received the capitulation, nor even the arrangement which you do me the honor to mention: perhaps it is an error. My orders are to deliver the place to you on the 25th, with its artillery, and the half of the provisions. I will execute it. As to the remainder, M. de Melas will make what arrangements he pleases: but, above all, it is myself that must be accountable for my conduct to his majesty, in whose name I command here. My garrison, who has no desire to surrender, would never forgive me were I to give up one post before the time. I wish, general, to preserve its esteem, and yours also.

To-morrow at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I will send an officer to you to conclude the ulterior arrangements.

I give you my word that you shall have possession of the forts on the 23d, and the city on the 24th.

The English also will leave the port. The admiral assures me of it, and you may rely on my word.

I am incapable of deception; and I will anew, cause the cannon to be guarded, notwithstanding there is no risk. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, lieutenant-general, your very humble and obedient servant.

COMTE DE HOHENZOLLERN.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, [Jam.] July 9.

The American schooner Margaret, with provisions, arrived at Port-Royal yesterday morning, a prize to his majesty's ship Arab.

July 17.

The Hughes, Guineaman, with three hundred and thirty five Gold-Coast negroes, was taken on the first of June, off Porto-Rico, on her passage to this Island, by a Spanish armed ship, and carried into Porto Cavello. The mate is arrived here.

Yesterday arrived at Port Royal his majesty's cutter George, with a mail from G. Britain, after a passage of five weeks from Falmouth—she brings accounts from Martinique of the hourly expected arrival of Adam Duckworth, to relieve lord Hugh Seymour who commands there.

July 18.

The cutter George passed the Cork fleet for this island, under convoy of the Neriede frigate, on the 25th of June, in lat. 23, long. 32, amounting to 28 sail.

LONDON, June 29.

A letter from Zurich, relates that Buonaparte, in reply to a statement from the Helvetic Government, that the country was much distressed for provision, and that a famine would be the consequence of further requisitions, returned the following answer:—Let those who are hungry go to the armies, and fetch bread from Suabir or Lombardy.

In consequence of summonses sent early on Thursday morning to the Cabinet Ministers, a council was held at Lord Grenville's office, which sat several hours.

PORTSMOUTH, June 27.

The remainder of the Russian troops which arrived lately from Guernsey, this day were transported from the ships they arrived in from Guernsey into Russian men of war now laying at Spithead, and they will sail immediately for the Baltic.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

The brig Amazon, Niel, arrived at the quarantine ground on Saturday last, sailed from St. Sebastians the 10th July, and brings an account of a suspension of the negotiations between the American Envoys and the French Consuls.

The combined fleets were still in port.

The Amazon, a few days after she sailed, was taken by a Guernsey privateer, and had a prize-master and several people on board—Capt. Neil shortly after retook his brig, and brought her into this port with the prize-master, &c.

[The Secretary of the Navy having intimated to lieut. Ellifon of the frigate Adams, that provided he would accept from Wm. A. Duer, midshipman, a satisfactory apology for his behaviour on board the said frigate, that Mr. Duer might then be discharged from arrest, on resigning his warrant. The following apology has accordingly been presented by Mr. Duer, and is received by Lieut. Ellifon as satisfactory.]

ADAMS, New York, August 16.

SIR,

ACTUATED by sentiments of the most sincere contrition, I now address you on that lamentable subject; the violence and insult offered to you individually, and the consequent infringement of the laws of my country.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of my offence in the strict eye of the law, under whose jurisdiction it was committed; I entertain a hope that your generosity will not refuse a humble and formal apology for my conduct. I am nevertheless, truly sensible, that nothing from my pen can possibly be adequate to the injury you have received; but let me impress it upon your mind, and I trust you will believe me when I declare to you on my honour, that it was but an ebullition of passion and intoxication—that I have never, but at that moment, desired to injure you. And let me also assure you, that a burthen will be removed from my mind, if this serve but to convince you, that my conduct was influenced by no previous malice.

I am Sir,

Your most obedt. humble servant.

Wm. A. DUER.

Lieut. Francis H. Ellifon.

To Printers.

WANTED—in Exchange, A POUND of Long Primer, weighing 6 or 700 lb. or upwards, and a Pound of Brevier weighing 400 lbs. or upwards—they must not be much worn—Any person having types of the above description and disposed to exchange them for other printing materials; or will sell cheap, may apply at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING AUGUST 20.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Philadelphia August 20, Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash, New 8 per Cent Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent (net amount), Navy do., Three per Cent do., Deferred do., BANK United States do., Pennsylvania do., North America do., Insurance comp. N.A. shares 10 per cent. below par.

— Pennsylvania, shares, at per cent. adv. Turapika shares, 20 per cent. under par. Bridge (Schuylkill) Stock, par. Rail-India Company of N. A. 7 per cent advance Land Warrants, 25 dollars, per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes Billon Loan at 30 days for cash, Do. do. 60 days, Do. do. 90 days, Bills on Hamburgh at 60 days, Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

An "ELEGY on the Death of the Queen of France," is received, from our friend and correspondent in New Jersey, who, like the philosophic recluse of HORACE, — "Roving through the healthful wood Oit meditates the fair and good."

This poem is a fine and affecting picture of the facileious murder of an unoffending Princess, by the basest and most atrocious profligates of the populace; that ever Heaven, in indignation, suffered to vex the order, and insult the moral sympathies of mankind. It is calculated to furnish new motives of abhorrence towards the loathsome mountebanks, and insolent patriots and bold highwaymen, and bloody assassins, compelling an untable, delusive and wicked usurpation.

The eye of every Politician will rest, and his mind will fasten upon the memorable decision, recorded in the Law Report in this day's Gazette. The Supreme Court of the United States, pursuing the high and broad course of a deliberate Act of the Nation, and following up the sense of the unjacobinized portion of our Community, have solemnly and unanimously pronounced that WAR EXISTS BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND FRANCE, and that from the July of 1798, the time when the Treaties between the two countries were vacated, the French are entitled to the appellation of ENEMIES OF THE AMERICAN NATION.

Let Timidity shrink, let Jacobins intrigue, or let Sophistry gloat, this is the actual state of things; and as men of spirit, solicitous for the preservation of our own dignity, the tranquility of the world, and the conservation of every old and well tried principle, it behoves us earnestly to wish that War with Jacobinism may continue. Let us no longer cry Peace, peace, when there is no peace, but until the "evil and adulterous generation" of French robbers and assassins "pass away" make no reply to their hollow professions, except through a trumpet, sounding to the charge.

A letter from St. Sebastians dated the 9th of July, to a respectable house in this city states that an express had just arrived there from Paris, bringing accounts of great victories obtained by the French in Italy and on the Rhine, and confirming the intelligence that the negotiations with the American Commissioners had been suspended, in consequence of which says the writer no doubt all W. I. produce will rise.

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to the Editor states, that the Yellow Fever has made its appearance at Fells Point.

[The vigilance of our Board of Health is unrelaxing—they deserve the grateful thanks of their fellow-citizens.]

From a Baltimore paper.

The Mayor of our city has received a letter from the Board of Health of Philadelphia, on the subject of the Yellow Fever. He has submitted it to the board of health here, to make a reply, who we understand are now engaged in obtaining the opinion of the most respectable physicians of the town and point, in order to give an accurate account of the real situation of those places.

The New-York Gazette of yesterday says, "Yesterday the Columbus arrived at this port, and the dispatches were immediately put in the post-office, and will be forwarded this morning to the office of the Secretary of State. A gentleman who came passenger in the Columbus informs us, that these dispatches were brought down to Richelle by the Secretary of the American Legation, and were dated the 1st of May."

[OFFICIAL.]

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint Major David Hopkins, of Anne-Arundel county, Marshal for the District of Maryland.

From the 10th to the 17th August, there were 59 deaths in New-York, only one of the fever—39 were children.

Dr. Tillary, the resident physician of New-York assures the inhabitants of that city, that as it respects the Yellow Fever, no case of importance has occurred since the 12th instant.

The French frigate Vengeance was nearly ready to sail for France from Coeracoa, the 1st of August, having her full complement of men from Guadaloupe.

The Hon. John Lawrence, Esq. has resigned his seat as a Senator from the State of New-York, in the Senate of the United States.

Brigadier General Washington arrived at Charleston on the 3d instant, from the encampment of the late army at Harper's ferry, on the Potowmac.

The ship Gadsden, captain Gardner, of Charleston, from the Spanish Maine, bound to Charleston, is captured by an English frigate and carried into Jamaica.

PATHETIC.

The following incident requires not the aid of the pencil to awaken every feeling congenial to humanity, nor, in exciting our tenderest sympathy for the unhappy sufferers, can it fail to rouse the keenest indignation against the authors of such inhuman wrongs.

Two vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, concerned in the infamous traffic of human flesh on the coast of Africa, have been lately captured and sent into this port by the Ganges sloop of war.

Taken at different times, they arrived separately at the quarantine station, the one having on board one hundred and eighteen, and the other sixteen unhappy victims.

With a view to their health and convenience it was deemed proper to land and encamp these unfortunate people. Scarce had this benevolent measure been effected, and the miserable Africans mingled with their fellow-sufferers when a Husband and Wife! who had been torn from their home and happiness, and hurried on board separate vessels by their brutal oppressors met, and recognized each other. Loh, for a moment, in an ecstacy of surprise, they exhibited a scene of tenderness, which would have softened even the savage hearts of those who had occasioned their separation. But the meeting was more than the unhappy female could support;—her frame, shaken by the influence of her afflictions, yielded to the shock, and she was prematurely a mother!

Let the monsters, who encourage and who practise this horrid traffic, reflect on the vengeance of an offended God. An appeal to their conjugal or their parental feelings were a lost hope, and a mockery of humanity.

To console the feelings of our readers, we can assure them that the beneficence of the Abolition Society, and the general sympathy of our citizens have greatly alleviated the sufferings of these much injured people; and we are happy in knowing that the unfortunate woman is recovering.

We understand, that the General Court Martial in session at the Union Hotel, have been for several days past very sedulously engaged in the investigation and development of the accusations against one of the prisoners, which involve matter of the most curious import. That having accomplished the hearing of all the testimony which could be obtained in this quarter, they have adjourned until Monday next, to procure, if possible, the information of a gentleman in Virginia, who is claimed as a most material witness, as well by the prosecutor as the prisoner; for which purpose an officer is said to have been yesterday morning dispatched by the court. A deputation is also said to have been sent, by consent of parties, to New York to obtain the testimony of some officers there, who are reported unable, from bad health, to attend in person.

A late British pamphleteer observes with great elegance and energy that the war with France, if followed up with energy and system in the present campaign is near a conclusion. Whether the Corsican Cromwell who has completely destroyed the Representative Government that great Doric pillar of Revolution! Whether he will be induced to change the order of the political Architecture to its OLD CORINTHIAN; or whether he will succeed, for a time, in forming a new Composite of his own; still no order can there be permanent, beautiful, and secure, for France, for Britain, and for the world, but the ROYAL BOURBON CORINTHIAN. The disappointed, tortured, jaded mind of that disconsolate, distracted and impoverished nation too feelingly MURMURS IT, if she dare not openly avow it.

DIED,]—At Dover (Del.) on the 8th inst. in the 26th year of her age, Mrs Anna Maria Vining, the amiable consort of John Vining, Esq. To her memory, the following Tribute is justly due—from a friend.

How inscrutable and mysterious are the dispensations of Heaven! Short-sighted Man! in the moments of grief and despair, is sometimes almost tempted presumptuously to question the wisdom and justice of omnipotency!

This melancholy event, to her connections and intimates, is one of those severe and afflicting shocks, under which desponding nature is ready to sink; and a circumstance that must impress all who knew that Lady, her situation in life, and her inestimable worth, with sentiments the most solemn and sympathetic.

In the tender relations of daughter and sister, or the still more tender and endearing ones of wife and mother. I fear to speak of her—it is impossible to do justice to her memory. Though an acquaintance only, my heart bleeds while I write; and the tear of sorrow cannot be suppressed, when I recollect that she is now no more. In her sudden and unexpected death, all society has sustained an injury, and the female world been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments.

To the highest cultivated mind, and a heart the most tender and affectionate, were

added a sweetness of disposition, an elegance of manners, and a superiority in every female accomplishment that could endear domestic life, or dignify the Lady. The delight of her friends, she imparted rest and happiness to every social circle—all who saw, admired and esteemed her.

"Each lonely scene shall her restore, "For her the tear be duly shed, "Belov'd till life can charm no more, "And mourn'd till pity's self be dead."

—On Saturday night last, at Wilmington (Del.) universally lamented, Mr. Joseph Warder, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town.

Died at Charleston, (S. C.) Mr. John Charles Menville, in the 41st year of his age.

A dreadful fire broke out at Charleston, (S. C.) on Monday the 4th of August, in which several houses were destroyed, and considerable personal injury received. A Mrs. Miller and her husband were burned in a dreadful manner—Mrs. M. died the same day. It is supposed the fire caught by a candle being held too near a cask of Brandy, which caught and immediately communicated to a cask of Gun Powder. A subscription has been opened for the sufferers at the Charleston Exchange.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Geddes, of the Pelopoo Sloop of war, dated at sea, July 30, 1800.

"While at St. Thomas's I learnt that an expedition was gone from that island against Curracoa, consisting of 8 or 10 vessels, and from seven hundred to one thousand troops. The reason assigned is, the Dutch not making advances for the repair of the Vengeance. It is generally believed, and from the intercourse between the two islands they must have the most correct information. I fear should they succeed, there would be a great deal of American property lost. I have boarded several vessels going the e. On the 24th inst. I boarded the Brig Ruby, Lillibridge, from your port, bound to St. Johns Porto Rico. I ran down the Island with him, until I lost him in the night, but I think there is no doubt but he got in safe."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Captain Gardner, in the ship Columbus from Rochelle, informs that at the time he left Paris, which was about the 12th June, the negotiations between our Commissioners and those of the French Republic were going on, but were somewhat retarded in their progress by the indisposition of Joseph Buonaparte, one of the Commissioners.—What may have occurred since that time, we pretend not to say; but we are inclined to discredit the report by way of St. Sebastians, that Negotiation were suspended.

From the Providence Journal.

It appears there was a considerable mistake, (owing to wrong information) in the account published in the Journal of the 2d or 3d July, concerning an interview at sea between the U. S. frigate General Greene and a British ship of force, on the passage of the former from New-Orleans to Norfolk. Since the arrival of the General Greene at Newport, a letter has been received from thence (by the same gentlemen of this town who handed us the former account) setting that matter in its true light, by which it should seem,—

"The British ship was not a 74, but the Melampus frigate, of 44 guns; that the British Captain, after having first obtained Capt. Perry's permission, sent an officer on board the brig under convoy of the General Greene (the Active, Brown, of Salem, from N. Orleans) who remained on board but a few minutes. Capt. Perry afterwards asked Capt. Brown how the officer had treated him; he replied, with the utmost politeness. Both ships had all hands to quarters, and ready at a minute's warning to apply the matches to the guns."

From an European Print.

Sieyès who expected to form a new triumvirate with Barras and Buonaparte, does not conceal his chagrin at having served only as a footstool to the throne of the Corsican. He awakes from his repose, puts his partizans in motion, and prepares the means of overturning the idol, of whom he is now no more than the priest. Sieyès wishes to have the assistance of an arm, but he is desirous that himself should remain the head. A war has consequently taken place between the consul and the president of the senate, and pamphlets begin to be circulated on both sides. Two have very lately made their appearance; one of them directly levelled against the Corsican, and the other written in favour of the Abbe.

Information For Sailors.

In a late claim for wages by the sailors of an American ship, in England who had left their vessel immediately after the arrival in port, and before she was unladen, the verdict was in favour of the defendant. An act of congress declares, that a seaman shall forfeit his wages if he leaves his ship before is discharged. In the case above alluded to, 48 seamen left the vessel, to whom about £60 each was due.

Concise Character of Mr. DUNDAS, from a new Political Pamphlet.

"To enter into a detail of this gentleman's political and private character would swell a volume. We shall draw it in miniature. All his public actions have been wise. All his private actions honourable, benevolent, social, and kind. He has ever had the glory of Britain in view, and the real happiness of mankind. He has that dignified mind that all the petulant arts of the opponents of social order can never ruffle.