

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Via New-York & Boston.

LONDON, July 29.

OFFICIAL.

A cartel from Dunkirk, which arrived at Dover, on Sunday, brought a telegraphic confirmation of the Armistice in Germany.

GENERAL ARMISTICE.

Convention between the Generals in chief of the French and Imperial armies in Germany, concerning an armistice between the two armies.

Victor F. Laborde, General of brigade in the army of the Rhine, and the Count de Dietrichstein, Major General in the Imperial army in Germany, charged with special powers from the Generals in chief of the two respective armies to sign the Conventions relative to an armistice between them have agreed upon what follows:

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities between the army of his Imperial and Royal Majesty and his allies in the German Empire, in Germany, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the Grisons, and the army of the French Republic in those countries; and the resumption of hostilities shall be preceded by a notice of 12 days, to be reckoned from the hour the ratification shall have arrived at the headquarters of the opposite army.

Art. 2. The French army shall occupy all the country comprised in a line of demarcation, which, setting out from the right bank of the Rhine, at Balzers, proceeds along the territory of the Grisons to the source of the Ill, extending to all the valley of that name, arrives at the source of the Lech, following the summit of Arlberg, descends to Renti, following the left bank of the Lech, as well as the right in the points solely in which the route passes from one bank to another, leaving the Austrian army in possession of the debouches, which arrive at the right bank, embraces Renti, passes the Seepach at Breitenwang, proceeds along the southern bank of the Lake which supplies water to Seepach, re-ascends the left of the Engthal to the source of the Ammer, descends upon the frontiers of the country of Werdenfels, which it follows upon the Loifach, on the left bank of which it is continued to the Cochise, where it traverses to arrive at Walkenfee, which it crosses the Lake of that name, proceeds along the Southern bank of the Jackray to its confluence with the Iser, which it crosses, and directs itself on the Weifach to Richten; turns the Tegentee, traverses at Gemendt, the Manquald, the left bank of which it follows to Fallay, where it takes the direction of Oblans, passes to Mynster, Grajs, Glan, Zerenberg, Oltrendorf, Molach, Alxing, Teling, Koflen, Grassing, Exing, Eberperg, Maikitch, Hohenleiden, Kramacher, Weting, Teting, Harberg; from thence to Iseo, Penzing, Stiemlebach, following the Iseo to Fulters, from thence to Lenderf, where it directs itself towards the source of the Wils, which it defends on the left bank to Vilsbiburg, where it passes that river, directs itself to Binaburg, follows the course of the Ains to Busnaech, passes at Shemenhausen, arrives at the source of the Kelpach, which defends on the left bank to its confluence with the Wils and the left of the Wils to its falling into the Danube, re-ascends the right bank of that river to Kelheim, where it passes it to proceed along the right bank of the Athmalk to Pappenheim, where it takes the route of Veilsmbourg to arrive at Rednitz, the left bank which it follows to its confluence with the Mein, which it defends also on its left bank to its mouth.

Art. 3. The Imperial army shall occupy the Upper and Lower Engadine, that is to say, that part of the Grisons whose waters fall into the Inn, and the valley of St. Maria whose waters fall into the Adige. The line of demarcation of the French army shall pass Balzers to the lake of Como by the route of Coire, Luzis, Splugon, and Chiavenna. The Luciensteig is comprised in that line.

Art. 4. The places comprised in the line of demarcation which are still occupied by the Imperial troops, shall remain under all respects in the same state, which shall be ascertained by delegates named for that purpose by the Generals in Chief of the two armies. There shall be nothing added to their means of defence, and they shall not check the free navigation of the rivers, and of the communications, which shall pass under their command, which is fixed at 2000 toises from the centre of the body of the place. Their provisions shall not be renewed but every ten days, and in the proportion of the regular consumption; they shall not be procured in the circuit of the countries occupied by the French army, which, on its side, shall not prevent the arrival of provisions.

Art. 5. The General in Chief of the Imperial army shall send an officer to each of these places to inform the commandant of the conduct they have to pursue in consequence of the above mentioned article.

Art. 6. There shall be no bridge upon the rivers which shall separate the two armies, but when they shall be crossed by the demarcation, and then only in the rear of that line, excepting, however, the particular arrangements which in the events, should be judged necessary, either for the wants of the respective armies, or for those of commerce. The Generals in Chief of the two armies shall come to an understanding on these objects.

Art. 7. Wherever navigable rivers shall separate the two armies, the navigation whether for them or for the country, shall not be prevented by either of the two; and wherever causeways shall constitute the demarcation, they shall serve both armies for the convenience of their transports during the armistice.

Art. 8. The portion of the territory of the Empire and of the States of his Imperial Majesty, comprized in the line of demarcation of the French army, is placed under the safe guard of his loyalty for the maintenance of property, and of the present forms of government of the people. The inhabitants of this country shall not be molested on account of services rendered to the Imperial army, or for political opinions, nor for having taken an active part in this war.

Art. 9. The Convention shall be sent with speed to all the commanders of corps of troops in the two armies, in order that, not only hostilities shall be suspended immediately, but that the carrying into execution may be begun immediately, and finish at the period absolutely necessary with respect to distances. Officers of the Etat Major shall be particularly charged respectively, to determine upon the ground the demarcation of the limits for the points where their establishment might leave some doubt.

Art. 10. There shall be no communication between the advanced posts of the two armies.

Done at Larzdorf, the 26th Messidor, year 8th of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (15th July, 1800.) (Signed) The General of Brigade, V. F. LAHORIE.

The Major-General Engineer, in the service of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, The Count de DIETRICHSTEIN.

(A True Copy)

The General of Division, Chief of the Etat Major, DESSOLLES.

KING'S SPEECH.

ON THE PROLONGATION OF PARLIAMENT THIS DAY

My Lords and Gentlemen, In putting an end to this laborious Session of Parliament, I must express the just sense I entertain of the diligence and perseverance with which you have applied yourselves to the various objects of public concern which came under your deliberation. It is with particular satisfaction I congratulate you on the success of the steps which you have taken for effecting an entire Union between my Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

This great measure, on which my wishes have been long earnestly bent, I shall ever consider as the happiest event of my reign, being persuaded that nothing could so effectually contribute to extend to my Irish Subjects the full participation of the blessings derived from the British Constitution, and to establish, on the most solid foundation, the strength, prosperity, and power of the whole Empire.

I have witnessed with great concern the severe pressure on my people from the continued scarcity of the season; but I trust that, under the blessing of Providence, there is now every reason to expect the approaching Harvest will afford a speedy and effectual relief.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I return you my particular thanks for the zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the various exigencies of the public service. I regret deeply the necessity of these repeated sacrifices on the part of my Subjects; but they have been requisite for the preservation of our dearest interests, and it is a great consolation to observe, that, notwithstanding the continuance of unusual burdens, the revenue, commerce, and resources of the country have flourished beyond all former example, and are still in a state of progressive augmentation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, The course of the campaign upon the Continent has, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to justify, and has unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers from which it had recently been rescued by the brilliant success of my Allies.

Much as the events are to be regretted, it will always be matter of just satisfaction to me to reflect, that in the course of this important contest, my efforts, and those of my Parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of our own rights and interests, and for the animating and supporting the exertion of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe.

Notwithstanding the vicissitude of war, your constancy and firmness have been productive of the most important and lasting advantages in the general situation of affairs, and the determination manifested in your recent declaration and conduct must afford me the best mean of promoting, in conjunction with my Allies, the general interests, and of providing under every circumstance for the honour of my crown, for the happiness of my Subjects, and for the security and welfare of every part of the British Empire.

Scene of War in Germany.

H. 2. Fr. Army, Hockesb, July 13. The Austrians attacked us yesterday on our line. The battle lasted all day; and was very bloody. Finally we defeated them, and took 200 prisoners and two pieces of cannon. We had 200 wounded, and as many killed or made prisoners. The Polish soldiers, among the French, gave no quarters.

RATISBON, July 15. Yesterday an action took place near Landshut, in which the Archduke Ferdinand was obliged to retreat. In the night he received a reinforcement of cavalry and infantry from General Klenau, and marched towards Straubing.

The French continue to drive the Austrians; the former are now within a league of this city. An armistice alone can preserve us from the enemy.

MANHEIM, July 12. Before the armistice between the Armies of Generals Kray and Moreau could be made known, the following telegraphic dispatch was forwarded from Basle, on the 16th from Strasbourg to Paris:

"The right wing of the French Army has taken Feldkirch, Coire, Luciensteig, and the whole of the Grisons."

Before the conclusion of the armistice, divisions of the French likewise advanced on the 14th to Weinberg, Heilbron and other places on the Neckar. The Courier who lately passed through Strasbourg to Paris, has, it is said, given out, that the Court of Vienna was willing to enter into negotiations for Peace with France.

AUGSBURG, July 17. Since the 14th, the French have been masters of Feldkirch, Coire, and the whole of the Grisons. Gen. Lecourbe had repulsed the Austrians near Reuti and Immenstadt, and took the bold resolution to march a body of troops through the wood of Brengtz, which no general had before attempted, to cut off the retreat of the Austrians to the Tyrol, by the mountains of Montolus, and to attack them from Switzerland. This compelled the 6000 Austrians who were in the Grisons to retire hastily to the Tyrol. The armistice has, however, now put an end to the effusion of blood in that quarter.

RUSSIA. A Dresden Journal says, That Paul I. has demanded of the Emperor of Germany, 5,000,000 rubles, as an indemnification for his expenses in the last campaign, and has declared, that if they are refused, he will take possession of Galicia.

The Russian Ambassador and all Russians are called from Constantinople; and the correspondence between that city and Vienna has been intercepted.

Suspension of arms.

MUNICH, July 16. Immediately after the arrival of Count Dietrichstein, from Vienna, at the headquarters of General Kray, the General Moreau and Kray had a conference together on the 13th at Passdorf, five leagues from this city. After a long negotiation, and after each party had receded somewhat from its first demands, yesterday evening, about five o'clock, an armistice was concluded as the dawn of the peace so earnestly hoped for; so soon as the armistice shall be ratified by the Emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a congress for peace will be held in a neighboring Imperial city.

OF PEACE.

RATISBON, July 15. We are assured that the Court of Vienna has returned an answer to the First Consul's for peace, importing "the Emperor wishes for peace not less than France, but for one that shall be general and durable; and durable it cannot be, if the Cisalpine Republic shall be again established, the existence of which is alike dangerous to the existence of Italy and of the Austrian Hereditary States. Should, however, the re-establishment of this Republic be made a *condicio sine qua non*, it remains to be considered what France will propose for the security and indemnification of Austria." This answer is esteemed so accommodating, that negotiations are expected to be immediately commenced.

AUGSBURG, July 17. The headquarters of Gen. Moreau will now be removed to Augsburg, where it seems probable the Congress for peace will be held. It is said, the First Consul, Buonaparte, will come to the Congress for a peace to be held in this city.

COLGONE, July 18. Our Journal contains the following letter from Brussels, dated July 14.

"According to accounts received from Calais, there is now very frequent correspondence between the French and English governments, the subject of which is supposed to be proposition of peace made by England. It is expected that a place will be immediately appointed, where conferences for a general peace may be opened between Envoys from Austria, England and France. This place, it is expected, will be either Lille or Brussels.

VIENNA, July 18. The English have exerted themselves to prevent our entering on negotiations, but in vain; but the Austrian ministry though inclined to treat will not treat but in conjunction with England.

LONDON, July 31. A motion was yesterday made in the common council of the city, that a petition in favor of peace should be preferred to his Majesty; but it finally failed.

Buonaparte directed Moreau to agree to an armistice.

The Iris frigate is taking on board in specie a part of the subsidy for the Emperor.

It is said the king of Prussia has sent Couriers to all the courts of Europe; announcing an intention of interposing for a general peace.

August 4. It is reported, on the authority of an American gentleman arrived at Dover, that preliminaries of peace between the Austrian and French governments were signed at Paris on Tuesday, the 29th ult. and that intelligence of the event was brought to Calais on Tuesday last by express.

The last Paris papers received were those of the 29th, and they were silent on the subject. The signing, however, might have taken place on that day, after they were printed.

VIENNA, July 12. The following remarkable proclamation has been published here:

"The conduct of the inhabitants of this Imperial city has been at all times equally firm and generous, nor have they ever, in the most disastrous times of the last or present century, forfeited this character. All Europe was a witness to the noble resolution of the brave Austrians at the memorable crisis in the year 1797.

"The impression which the sudden change in the fortune of war has made on all minds is the natural consequence of the unchangeable fidelity and affection of the people of Austria towards their beloved Sovereign, and is in fact a proof of the zeal with which they will make every effort to support the measures which the States shall adopt to procure a safe and honorable peace, which is the heart-felt wish of our most gracious Emperor."

"It cannot have escaped the public notice, that certain men and evil-minded persons, lurking in obscurity, endeavour to exaggerate the misfortunes of the Imperial armies, and to fabricate pretended conditions of peace, in order to shake the resolution of the public, and deprive it of that firmness which it manifested three years ago, equally to the glory and advantage of the Austrian monarchy.

"The office of the undersigned renders it his duty to warn the public against listening to the artful insinuations of these designing men. Firmness and unanimity can alone conduct us to an eligible pacification. These are virtues which must extort the esteem and even admiration of the enemy; while dependency and relaxation of our efforts, can only lead him to despise a people, who for so many centuries has enjoyed the glory of true heroism.

"The unremitting endeavours of the Emperor have been uniformly directed to the welfare of his good people. His never failing courage before the battles of Amber and Wurtzburg, and before the negotiations of Leoben, has warded off from us still greater dangers. The blood of his Subjects he has ever been anxious to spare; and all his actions are a pledge to us—'That he will never refuse conditions of peace which can be accepted, if they should be (as it is falsely pretended they have been) actually offered him by our enemies.

"Ever faithful to his principles, and his love for the people entrusted to his care by Providence, he will neglect no favourable opportunity which may open the way to an equitable and honourable Peace, in order to heal the wounds of war, and his only happiness in the increasing prosperity of his faithful People.

For the absent Minister of Police, FRANCIS, Count Von SAURAU. Vienna, July 10, 1800.

Prevention better than Cure.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended, DR. HAHN'S

Anti-bilious Pills, WHICH have been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the southern parts of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Peterburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, &c. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine, than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion, could do. It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason, which can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks during the prevalence of our annual bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild and may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness of the stomach and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing most disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Dr. HAHN'S Genuine Eye-water. A certain and safe remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, dimness, itching, and films in the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops. The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir. For the cure of every kind of head-ache, and of pains in the face and neck.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. This medicine has never failed, in many thousand cases not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one bottle, and numbers not halt a bottle. The money will be returned if the cure is not performed.

SOLD BY WM. Y. BIRCH, STATIONER, No. 17, South Second Street, And no where else, in Philadelphia. Where also may be had, Dr. Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, his Sovereign Elixir for coughs, &c. Restorative Drops, Essence and Extract of Mustard, Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, Dr. Hahn's infallible German Corn Plaster, Indian Vegetable Specific for the Venereal complaint, Gowland's and Perfan Lotions, Restorative Tooth Powder, Damask Lip Salve, Church's Cough Drops, Anderson's Pills, &c. &c. April 19 m f

Simon Walker

HAS REMOVED HIS COUNTING HOUSE, To No. 79, SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Corner of Union Street—where he has for sale JUST RECEIVED, EARTHEN WARE, Assorted for exportation or home market. Glass, Ware double flint, in cases. Fresh Cloves. Nutmegs and Mace. July 24. tu. th. sa. f.

That large and commodious HOUSE, At the corner of Arch and Ninth streets. TO BE RENTED. And entered upon this month, the House, Stable, Coach-House and Lots, now in the tenure of Major Butler, situate as above. Enquire at No. 28, North Fifth street. July 10. m. th. sa. f.