

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London Papers to the NINETEENTH of August, received at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

LONDON, August 19.

Neither French Papers nor the Hamburg Mail due have arrived. The public expect, with impatience, some information concerning the progress of the negotiations upon the Continent. Little farther is known upon this interesting subject. Some there are who endeavour to account for the silence of the French Government respecting the settlement on the 29th July of the preliminary basis of negotiation, in this manner; they say that Buonaparte was not only desirous to suspend the communication of the intelligence till it had received the solemnity of a ratification, and thus to prevent all over-anguine expectation in the people of France, but that the draft agreed to contained some reservation, by which an opening was left for this country to become a party to the discussions for a definitive peace; that the desire of the Emperor, and the known sentiments of the neutral powers, particularly of Prussia, in favour of a general peace, had brought about this disposition to comprehend this country in the conferences to be pursued. We do not give this report as one that deserves much credit, but it is at least a good omen that such speculations are received by the friends of Ministers, as if they wished them to be true. If Ministers, indeed, find themselves utterly foiled in the attempt to spirit on the Emperor to the continuance of the War, if they find the Mediating Powers eager to discountenance those who are averse to a general pacification, they may be induced at least to try the resources of a negotiation, either for Peace (if unfortunately it should be attained) or for prosecuting the contest if it was unsuccessful. In this situation of affairs it must be the interest, in the narrow sense of the word, of all the Belligerents, to seem willing to put an end to the War, to effect a desire to treat, and thus obtain for their cause the credit of moderation, and the appearance of justice. It will be of importance to ascertain who are the real enemies to the tranquillity of Europe; and therefore neither side will venture much longer to avow a reluctance to negotiate, without compromising its character and weakening its means. If either the one Power or the other averse to Peace, the opposite party would effectually antagonists, by affording an anxiety for Peace that would leave no choice but reluctant advances or avowed hostility. In the present circumstances Diplomacy will rank all its art for such advantages, because, whatever be the projects of Statesmen, the voice of the people in all Countries is for Peace.

The following list of articles are forbidden to be imported into Russia, either by sea or by land:—

Trays of all sorts, such as snuff-boxes, watch chains, seals, opera glasses, except such as are mounted with pearls, or precious stones, or in plain gold or silver, without carving or chasing; port folios, pocket-books of every sort, with their instruments; and all kinds of trinkets, such as rings, crosses, &c. Sword handles, sabres, daggers, and all other arms, except such as are mounted in plain gold or silver. All kinds of gold and silver lace, tassels, fringes, band liers, sashes, &c.; fur caps; boots shoes, and slippers of every kind; locks and padlocks of all sorts; frames for mirrors and pictures of all kinds, unless of gold or silver; carriages, sledges &c. of all kinds and descriptions; all sorts of hats; lacing for shoes; knives and forks of every description; skins and leather for shoes and boots; brass and all sorts of kitchen utensils made of copper; laces of thread or silk of all sorts; needles and pins; fans, whips, and gloves of all sorts; every sort of dresses and ornaments for ladies; muffs of all kinds; every sort of furniture, mirrors and coffee mills; blue paper, and every other sort used by painters; also thin silk paper; combs, powder, and pomatum all sorts of dolls; ribbons striped or spotted; silk stuffs embroidered or spotted; velvet ditto; all sorts of stained paper, and all kinds of tapestry.

Richard Riley, a marine belonging to the Queen Charlotte man of war, blown up off Loughorn, arrived in town last week; he, with Mr. Dixon, the gunner, fortunately saved themselves by floating on the head of a cask, and after being tossed about from eleven to one in the afternoon were taken up by an American boat; this is the second presidential escape Mr Riley has experienced, being one of the crew saved out of the Boyne, when the blew up at Spithead on the first of May 1795.

Yesterday morning arrived a Mail from Lisbon, brought over in the Walsingham packet, after a passage of 21 days. Several private Letters of the 26th and 27th state that the Portuguese Government is not without anxiety with respect to the hostile designs of the French Republic. There has been a late frequent interchange of Couriers between Paris, Madrid; and it was reported that a considerable encampment of cavalry, infantry, and artillery was formed near Cordova in Andalusia. Great care has been recently taken in disciplining the Portuguese troops; and some English and German engineers have been dispatched to inspect the fortifications of the frontier towns.

The following has been communicated to us by a correspondent as the naval strength of the Northern powers. We have not the means at the moment of verifying the statement, but we conceive it to be greatly over-rated. Even were this force effective, we should not be very much alarmed.—We have little opinion of the efficiency of confederacies either by sea or land; if attacked with vigour and system they are overthrown, because they almost never act with vigour and co-operation. It is for other reasons than those of diffidence in our comparative national strength by sea at the present moment that we should regret any quarrel with the Northern powers. We should be glad if any of our readers acquainted with the naval strength of the States alluded to would enable us to correct what we now present:

The following are the ships of war belonging to the powers of the North

THE RUSSIANS Have in the Baltic but 53 of the line; the rest, amounting to 67 more, are in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Of these ten are at Cronstadt, the rest at Copenhagen and the Cattegat. The frigates and sloops &c. of the Russian navy, are stated at 160.

THE DANES Have ready 37 of the line, 7 of which are three deckers; 8 are of 50 guns, and 12 of 70.—The Danish frigates are about thirty-three.

THE SWEDES Have thirty one sail of the line, and sixty-three frigates, sloops, &c.

THE PRUSSIANS Have a great many armed vessels at Dantzic, Elbing, Stettin, &c. but there is no exact balance of them yet.

Nothing seems so much out of view at present with the Continental Powers as that which brought them together in a confederacy. The *Common Cause* is no longer talked of; it never had a very precise meaning, and now it has none at all. Each power seems now ambitious of the few odd things which may be picked up in the general scramble.

August 14.

Last night the Hamburg mail arrived, but at too late an hour for the delivery of the letters. We can therefore only lay before our readers extracts from the Public Journals, which they will see contain the idle rumours with which the public anxiety for peace was abused yesterday, by some of our own prints. There is not a shadow of probability in the article from the Hague. It is manifestly whatever proposition Mr. F. Julius brought to Paris it was not satisfactory to the Chief Consul; and yet offensive to him; since he dispatched his confidential friend, charged no doubt, with his ultimatum to Vienna. Mr. Duroc could not arrive there till the 6th or 7th instant; and yet by this paragraph from the Hague, the preliminaries were signed in Paris on the 29th ult. We shall probably learn from private letters this day what impression the Danish seizure has made on the Northern Courts, and what probability there is of a rupture from our persisting in the right to search all vessels under the neutral flag.

The letters from Dantzic, by the mail which arrived on Tuesday, state that the king of Prussia on the 25th ult. laid an additional duty of 125 guilders per last on all wheat to be exported, including even what was on board the vessels ready to sail. This is equal to about 11s. per quarter, a duty which acts as an absolute prohibition of wheat from his dominions.

It is not easy to account for this unexpected circumstance. Whether the harvest in Poland is unpromising, or that the Prussian granaries have been too much drained by the demands from this and other countries; or whether the intelligence had not reached Berlin, of the favourable change in the appearance of the British crops, and that he has resolved to profit from our necessities, we know not, but the fact made a material impression on the corn exchange yesterday, where good foreign wheat advanced full 15s. per quarter since Monday last, and the few samples of English wheat sold in the same proportion as cargoes which began selling at 65s. per quarter on Monday, were yesterday sold at 90s.

The Gazettes of Hamburg and the north of Germany, state that our Minister offers to the House of Austria as an inducement to continue the war against France, to maintain in Italy an army of the best English troops, amounting to 40,000 effective men, till the conclusion of a peace. To this army are to be added 4000 Neapolitan cavalry, which England will take into its pay.

Before the opening of the campaign, Buonaparte wished to open a loan of twelve millions in Holland. It could not be accomplished. Now the Dutch propose to raise it.

Field Marshal Colliredo was to have repaired to the army of Gen. Kray in the capacity of Commissary Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, in order to take cognizance of the causes of insubordination that prevail in that army, especially among the generals and officers of the Staff; but it is said that the Field Marshal has declined accepting that important mission.

The report that Buonaparte refuses to admit Great-Britain as a party in the negotiation for peace, must surely be without foundation. He never could think of a measure so flattering to our "high consideration" of the blessings of war.

If bread baked in the country is allowed to be brought to the metropolis, and sold without any controul of the magistrates, we may soon expect that the quarter loaf will

become one of the cries of London; and from its composition greatly to the advantage of the Apothecaries' Company.

It is generally supposed that the French will consent to the restoration of the Bourbon race about the same time that the Dutch accept the ancient government of the House of Orange!

A ministerial paper of yesterday confidently asserts, that preliminaries of peace between France and the Emperor, were either signed, or definitively arranged, at Paris on the 29th ult. We have repeatedly stated the probability that some general basis was then laid down, which Duroc accompanied Count St. Julien to Vienna finally to adjust. The paper in question has no authority besides the probability of the event for its statement; for what additional confirmation is there in a pretended private letter from Hamburg?

Capture of the Danish Convoy.

The precise manner in which the Danish convoy was stopped ought to be ascertained. In order to reason upon a fact which is likely to have consequence so important, we ought to know the circumstances accurately, as they are reported by the Danes themselves, as well as by our own people. We understand that they state the case to be exactly as follows:

"The Danish frigate the Freya, commanded by capt. Krabbe, having a convoy of six merchantmen, was met on the 25th of July by six English ships of war, commanded by capt. Baker. An English officer went on board the Danish commodore to learn the destination of the convoy; he was satisfied as to this point according to the established usage, soon after he returned, desiring permission to visit the convoy, which was refused. Upon this the English frigates approached, and one of them fired a shot at one of the Danish vessels. The Danish captain returned the complement by firing a shot a head of the English ship. The English commodore renewed the demand of visiting the convoy; which was again refused by the Danish commander, who at the time assured him, that the vessels had nothing contraband on board; but added a declaration, that he would not suffer, according to his instructions any boat to go on board of the vessels under his protection. Notwithstanding this declaration, a boat was seen making its way towards the Danish vessels, upon which he fired a shot ahead of the boat without touching it. Upon which the English commodore fired a broadside, which wounded two men on board the Danish frigate; he then returned a broadside and an engagement began, in which the Dane fought not only with the English commodore, but with three other vessels; and being thus overpowered, he struck his flag. The Danish vessel was carried on board the British commodore's ship, and the convoy, as our readers know, was carried to the Downs."

This we learn to be their account of the transaction. It does not materially differ from the first statement, except that the Danish commander in the first place made a declaration that he had nothing contraband under his protection, and that he was forced into action. The matter stands therefore solely on the British claim of visiting and searching vessels under convoy, which for so long a time our flag has maintained, and which we understand Lord Whitworth has express instructions to justify. The representation by he will make is evidently to be seconded by the fleet of Admiral Dickson, which has followed him to the North Seas; and thus though the present is not perhaps the moment when we should have chosen to discuss the great question, our own ministers seem determined to assert the right.

We have reason to believe that previous to this affair, no confederacy to resist our claim was definitively concluded. The Danish Court avoided all importunities of Sweden on the point; but as far as her own declarations could go, she always denied the right of Britain to search vessels under her royal flag.

LONDON, August 20.

Yesterday the mails from New-York and Halifax were received in town; the former dated the 6th July, the latter the 24th, bro't to Falmouth in the Lady Hobart Packet, Duck, master. Her passengers are Mr. John Hartman, Mr. D. Hartman, and Mr. Lutman, from New-York, and Mrs. Brimer from Halifax.

Lord Castlereagh arrived in town last Sunday night from Dublin. Mr. Cooke had arrived some days before.

The Turkish ambassador set off at 3 o'clock yesterday morning for Constantinople. He is ordered home to undertake the office of minister of foreign affairs!

It is superfluous to agitate the public mind with enquiries into the instructions of ambassadors or the destination of armaments. Fortunately for once, the secret of the expedition has been as sacred as that of the diplomacy. Whatever be the extent and alternatives of Lord Whitworth's commission, the public will observe its success or miscarriage in the quick return of the convoy, or in its passage through the Straights of the Baltic. His Lordship's embassy also will, under every issue of it, disclose and put government in possession of the true state of any treaties which may have been concluded or projected among the northern powers relative to an extension of the privileges of the neutral flag.

A refusal upon the part of Denmark to disclose these negotiations would be equivalent to a declared act of hostility, and would amount to a tacit acknowledgement of hostile intentions and preparations upon the part of that nation.

Bonaparte has declared, that it is the will of the French people to have a navy; and while the said navy is growing or building, for it is not clear by what means they are to have it, the official paper is discussing the method by which it is to defeat the St. Vincents, the Keiths, and the Nelsons. Now all these elaborate discussions appear to us very superfluous, if it be only for the simple and clear reason, that if it be the will of the French people to have a navy, it must be their will to have peace first.

The planting of the Tree of Liberty by the French at Turin does not seem to augur favourably for the restoration of the King of SARDEGNA. It must be acknowledged that the "just-fultan" and the "just-men" have used that monarchy from the beginning with a degree of cool and cruel perfidy, that far outstrips the common flights of the Revolution.

HAMBURG, August 8.

This instant official intelligence from the Hague, of the 5th instant, was brought to the Dutch minister in this city, and also to citizen Abema, Minister from the lower circle of Saxony, announcing the signing of the preliminaries of peace between France and the Emperor, at Paris, on the evening of the 29th of July. The Batavian directory in an extraordinary fitting communication this important news to the two Batavian chambers of Legislature. The preliminaries are said to be founded on the treaty of Campo Formio.

VIENNA, July 30.

Lord Minto, the British ambassador, after receiving some dispatches from his court, dated July 13th, had a long conference with Baron Thugut, the minister for foreign affairs. It was said that the British cabinet was not averse to a general peace upon reasonable terms, but resolved at the same time to make every sacrifice to induce its allies to prosecute the war if the French should be extravagant in their demands. In that case, Austria has been offered new subsidies to the amount of one hundred millions of florins. The Austrian cabinet continued to improve in its pacific dispositions, and expected to receive the terms of Peace from Paris; after which Count Lehrback was to be sent off on a diplomatic mission. The armistice in Germany and Italy is also said to have been prolonged for several months, during which the negotiations were to be carried on. The new Spanish ambassador to the Porte, the Chevalier, Coral, had been presented to the court of Vienna previously to his departure for Constantinople.

ITALY, July 24.

The Papal provinces of Romagna, with Imola, Forte Pifora, and the town of Ferrara, were occupied by the French in the name of the Cisalpine Republic; but the Austrians kept possession of the citadel of Ferrara.

The Emperor, in the act by which he granted the Pope the possession of the reconquered provinces is said to have expressly excepted the three legations.

HEIDELBERG, August 1.

Since the conclusion of the armistice the number of French troops in Germany has been prodigiously increased. Parties of conscripts are continually passing to the Rhine by Basil, Stralburg, Mannheim and Mentz.

HAGUE, August 2.

Yesterday evening between five and six o'clock arrived here a courier, from our minister at Paris, Citizen Schimmelpenning, with the pleasing intelligence, that the preliminary articles of peace between the Emperor as King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French Republic are already arranged, and as some say, signed on the 29th of July. It is supposed to have for its basis the treaty of Campo Formio.

German Redemptioners.

NINETEEN remains of those, who came in the ship Anna from Hamburg, and are willing to serve for their passage.

Apply to Jacob Sperry & Co.

Who have on Hand,

Remaining of late importations, and which are offered on reasonable terms, and the usual credit,

33 cafes Estopillas,

Forming a complete assortment of Uni, Raye Mouches, pl in and coloured stripes.

33 cafes cafferillos

5 cafes bocca-dillos

2 cafes quadruple silefias

1 cafe superfine dowlas

5 cafes coutils and 1 cafe lifados

2 cafes superfine Elberfeld checks

3 cafes bed parchet

1 cafe Flanders bed ticks, 8-4

10 cafes coffee mills, Nos. 00, to No. 6, assorted

2 cafes Scythes

5 cafes of double flint cut Decanters quart and pint

1 cafe gill tumblers, and 1 cafe of Travelling cafes.

1 cafe of quills, 1 cafe of common sealing-wax and 400 Demijohns.

September 27. ddt. 2a wtm.

On Monday morning

The 29th instant will be landed on Hamilton's Wharf

75 Pipes, and } Lisbon Wine

95 Quarter casks of excellent }

Apply to WILLIAM PARKER, or MOORE WHARTON, dtw.

September 27.

George Davis,

No. 319, High-Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Adriana from London,

A few Trunks and Cafes of 4-4, 7-8 & 3-4

Irish Linens,

AND

Gentlemen's, Youths, and Boys, Fine

BLACK HATS,

Which he will sell on moderate terms, at a reasonable credit.

September 24 mwf3w.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, September 23.

PEACE.

From the following articles, we are led to believe, what we before suspended, that certain Preliminaries of Peace between France and Austria, at the negotiation of which St. Julien assisted, were actually signed at Paris on the 29th of July. There the fact, for many reasons, which can be conceived, was only current in whispers; the rumour spread to England, and was there published on the 4th of August; & although we have papers to the 9th no fact had been discovered to authorize a formal contradiction.

The Dutch Government, apprized of the occurrence, and not knowing, or regarding on such an occasion, French motives or etiquette, made the exhilarating news public at once. The departure of St. Julien for Vienna, on the 31st of July, is a corroborative.

The article below is translated from a Paper brought by capt. Rodman, who has arrived at Providence in 40 days from Amsterdam.

From a Leyden Gazette of August 5. HAGUE, August 3.

In the sitting which the Batavian Legislative body held yesterday, a letter from the Executive Directory was read and as it was presumed that it contained the news of the preliminaries of peace between Austria and France, a great concourse of spectators were present in the two chambers. At the reading of the letter, the contents were heard with the greatest applause: it says,

"If the glorious triumphs of the French arms in the plains of Maringò, and upon the borders of the Danube had rekindled the hope of peace, and if this had been confirmed by the subsequent armistice in Italy and Germany, the important news of the preliminary basis of a peace to be negotiated between the house of Austria and the French Republic, signed on the evening of the 29th of July last, will give us a certain prospect that a desirable pacification will at length, put an end to a destructive war at least upon the continent." This intelligence, so agreeable was "brought us yesterday by an extraordinary courier."

NORWICH, (C.) Sept. 23.

PLEASING INFORMATION.

It is with real pleasure, that we are enabled from good authority, to inform the friends of government, that our next election, will be truly FEDERAL, and that the members of Congress from this State, will be the choice of the people, and friends to peace and good order—notwithstanding the wishes and the greatest exertions of a few to counteract a free election.

NEW-YORK, September 27.

Striking Phenomenon:

ONE of the Clocks in this city, supposed to be the Clock of the Middle Dutch Church, was lately heard to strike, without ceasing sixteen times. This happened near the morning, and the strokes were distinctly counted by several persons who were awake at the time.

Though I am not apt to be credulous or superstitious, yet the fact is so well authenticated, and it is so uncommon that I must believe it, and am inclined to think that there may be something ominous in it.

The Church was the Dutch Church, one of whose Ministers is said to be the author of "Serious Considerations;" the strokes answered to the number of States composing the American Republic; and the event happened near the morning, or just before the dawn of day.

May not these circumstances point out, that this Church shall contribute to the preservation of the Union of the States and their excellent Constitution; and that the present wrath, confusion, and abuse of characters shall soon vanish before a bright Morning of Order, Peace, and Harmony?

Some spitefully construe the event as a call to Mr. Jefferson, who never goes to Church—no, not were the Bell to ring sixteen times.

Others of a melancholy temper, and disposed to view every thing on the dark side, interpret it, that one of the Ministers of said Church shall be roasted sixteen times; or that had he sixteen tongues, and were to write as many pamphlets, they would be as unavailing to convince some of his hearers, as the striking of a Clock to awake those in a deep sleep.

But I rather believe that the interpretation which I have given, will be thought the most natural and just.

Prognosticator.

Extract of a letter from the Capt. of the brig Apollo to a respectable house in this city, dated,

Halifax, Sept. 16.

"This day was decided in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, the case of the brig Apollo. The Court have decreed to us our vessel and freight—cargo condemned, unless we can bring more satisfactory proof of its being American property; the time allowed us is one month."

Journeyman Pressmen.

WANTED Immediately three or four Journeyman PRESSMEN; those who can bring indisputable recommendations of their being good workmen, steady and honest, may find constant employment at the Printing office of

Haiah Thomas, jr.

Worcester, September 17, 1800 (23)