

The Ship America, Captain Savain, arrived here last evening in 24 days from the Downs, and 18 from the Lark's End; she furnishes London Papers to October, 6.—they contain the following

IMPORTANT Foreign Intelligence.

From the Courier of Oct. 6 PARIS, October 3,

A Convention of Amity and Commerce, between the French Republic, and the United States of America, was signed the day before yesterday, (October 1st.) by the French Plenipotentiaries, Joseph Buonaparte, C. P. Claret, Fleuriot, and Riedorer, and the American Commissioners, Oliver Ellsworth, W. R. Davy, and W. V. Murray.

Official.

It was less necessary to revert to the past than to revive between the two nations useful and honorable relations; the treaty has fulfilled this object. The French Ministers convinced that the prosperity of America, could not but add to the prosperity of France, have been led particularly to consecrate maxims most favorable to the rights of neutrality, and most conformable to the regulations of 1778. The first Consul in restoring force to that regulation four months ago, fulfilled the wish of justice and of Europe; and undoubtedly it will be delightful to him to evince to himself anew, faithful to his principles, by ratifying the treaty concluded by the Minister of the Republic, at a moment in which Europe refoinds with the violation of neutral flags. The American Ministers on their side appreciated the advantage of being allied to a nation governed at length with wisdom and firmness. Every thing announces that a strict and durable friendship is about to reanimate the neutral commerce of the two nations.

The Convention signed by the Emperor, produces a great sensation in Germany. The malcontents and partizans of England, accuse him of having abandoned the interests of the Emperor, which is not true.

PARIS Sept. 29.

It was remarked that at the dinner which the 1st Consul gave on the 15th vendemiaire, a toast was given to the 16 United Departments.

It is said that Gen. Clarke was to set out last night for Luneville.

The accounts from Italy state, that the French Government have demanded and obtained from the Pope, the removal of the Neapolitan troops from Rome—it appears also that General Myllins has surrendered the command of Ansona to General Know-rich.

It is said that Joseph Buonaparte, Councillor of State, is to go to the Congress at Luneville as negotiator on the part of the French Republic.

September 30,

General Clark did not set off for Luneville till last night. It is said that the French Government were determined to consent to an armistice, by the declaration made by Prussia, that the Northern Powers will not see with a favourable eye the ulterior progress of the French, and that if they continued to drive back the Austrian Army, Prussia would reinforce the Cordon which occupies the line of demarcation of 6,000 men, and that another army of the same force would have orders to hold itself ready to march.

On the 22d of September, the Emperor returned to Vienna with Count Lehbach. The five Councillors of State, who were directed to present another mode of erasure from the emigrant list, have presented their report to the Councils.

LONDON, October 6.

Government received this morning dispatches of importance from Paris. They are supposed to contain the final answer of the Chief Consul. The ship which brought them brought us Paris papers to the 4th instant. The contents of which are of considerable importance.

Malta has at length surrendered to the English. On the 2d September a council of war was held; at which, an account of the total want of provisions, it was agreed to send a flag of truce to Major General Pigot, with a proposal to surrender the Island. On the 5th articles of capitulation was agreed upon and signed. The garrison are considered as prisoners of war and are not to serve against his Britannic Majesty until they have been regularly exchanged.

This event is of considerable importance. It removes one of the obstacles to the arrangement of a naval armistice, and will enable Great Britain to negotiate with more effect at the Congress of Luneville.

The negotiation between America and France has been brought to a conclusion and a convention of Amity and Commerce was signed on the 1st instant at Paris, by French and American Plenipotentiaries.

The Emperor is gone back to Vienna. The Count de Lehbach is daily expected at Strasburgh on his way to Luneville, where very active preparations for the Congress are making. The Chief Consul's brother, Joseph Buonaparte is to be the negotiator on the part of France.

The affair of the capture of the two Spanish Frigates in the harbour of Barcelona, by two English frigates has been taken up by the Court of Spain in the most serious manner.

Our readers will recollect that the frigates were captured by means of a Swedish Ship, on board of which a party of English officers and sailors was put, who got the ship alongside one of the frigates, boarded, took her, and turned her guns against the other frigate, which was also obliged to strike. The circumstance of converting a neutral vessel into an instrument of hostility, has been considered by Spain as a violation of the rights of neutrals. A circular letter has been addressed to all the Foreign Ministers at Madrid, enclosing a letter to the Swedish Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The Court of Stockholm is required to demand reparation, and the restitution of the Spanish Frigates, and is informed, that if its representations to the Court of London are not attended with the desired effect before the end of the year, his Catholic Majesty will adopt measures of precaution towards the Swedish flag.

On the 30th and 31st of August, Lord Keith sailed from Minorca with 15,000 troops. He proceeds to the eastward, and is supposed to be gone either to Naples or Egypt.

Two of the frigates which did so much damage on the coast of Africa, have been taken.

LUNEVILLE, Sept. 28.

Yesterday the Sub Perfect and Secretary arrived here and proceeded to the Castle to agree upon the repairs to be made on that superb edifice in which the interests of so many nations are to be discussed. A theatre is to be established here.

MODENA, Sept. 15.

Lucca has been entirely evacuated by the French. The Austrians have also evacuated Ferrara, and repassed the Po. Before they left it they exacted a contribution of 20,000 crowns.

HANAU, Sept. 22.

The French were yesterday in the environs of Fulde. It is said there was a slight attack of advanced posts near Nubhoff.

AUGSBURGH, Sept. 23.

The emperor set off yesterday morning for Vienna with Count Lehbach. The greater part of the French army is retiring from Bavia into Sclavia, where it is to resume its cantonnements.

STRASBURGH, Sept. 29.

We expect here Moreau and Count de Lehbach, who have not passed through our city as reported.

STUTTGARD, Sept. 23.

We have received the news that Ulm is already open.

AUGSBURGH, Sept. 24.

It has been this day announced as certain that the Emperor has signed the preliminaries of Peace, but that they are to be kept secret. It is added, that they differ in their tenor from those signed at Paris.

We learn that the courier who was the bearer of the armistice reached Gen. Angereau too late; for hostilities had already begun on the right bank of the Mein. A column of our army had penetrated to Foulta, after having beaten the enemy near Neuhoff.

Ratibon is again occupied by General Bennet.

ARMY OF BATAVIA.

Order of the day, 1st Vendemiaire.

THE ARMY

is informed that there is a prolongation of the armistice for 45 days, on condition of the surrender of the three places of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philipburg, which has been consented to by the Emperor.

(Signed)

ANDREOSSI.

ULM, September 27.

General Colaud, who blockaded our city, came here the 24th to concert with General Petrachi, upon the surrender of the fortresses on the next day:—he ordered the gate of the Danube to be occupied by French troops. In three days the fort raised round the city will be surrendered to Gen. Richapsau.

BARCELONA, September 26.

A Flag of Truce with prisoners on board, arrived here from Mahon in 6 days. The prisoners declare, that on the 27th August, there entered Mahon an English brig, and that immediately after they saw troops embark on board the ships of war, which sailed on the 30th and 31st with 18 or 20 transports, and 15,000 troops under Admiral Keith, on board the Foudroyant of 84 guns, having on board the Consul for Algiers, and 30 French Officers prisoners. The Squadron sailed eastward.

BAMBERG, September 13.

The day before yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Field Marshal Lieutenant Baron Simbschen received intelligence, by a courier of the armistice having been prolonged for an unlimited period, and that therefore the troops should remain where they were at present. That general having, in the evening of the 10th, and the night of the 11th, after the expiration of the armistice, advanced to the left Banks of the Maine, with a considerable part of his troops, will be of very considerable advantage for a great part of the territory of Wurtemberg. General Simbschen arrived here on the 9th instant, with his staff. The English Minister, Mr. Drake, is here, in the Imperial head-quarters.

PARIS, September 25.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Line of Strasburgh.

General Moreau, Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine, to General Buonaparte, First Consul of the Republic.

"I have concluded a new armistice. The three places of Ingolstadt, Ulm, and Philipburg will be given up in five days, and evacuated in ten."

(True Copy) "CHAPPE."

September 27.

We have received, from a correspondent at Calais, a letter, dated the 23d, containing the following particulars:—"Yesterday at twelve o'clock in the morning, an English flag of truce bro't over two dispatches, the one directed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the other to the Minister of Marine. They were instantly forwarded to Paris by a courier extraordinary, who will reach that city this evening. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the subject of the dispatches."

The English cruisers have again appeared in great numbers off the coasts of Holland.

September 28.

We know not whether the British Cabinet will accept the conditions which the French government has wisely proposed to it, and we doubt whether it be proper to direct that Envoys from England should assist at the Congress. But after the formidable position of our army, and the deplorable state in which the Emperor sees his own army, we should be much disappointed, if the result of the Congress was not a speedy pacification between the French Republic and his Imperial Majesty.

VIENNA, September 10.

On the news that the armistice was prolonged, our state paper rose 2 per cent.

What must greatly contribute to promote peace, or should it not be concluded, must have a great influence on the consequent events, is the armed intervention of two great Courts, which in certain circumstances will take place. We have now received certain information, that two numerous Russian armies, which will amount together to no less than 130,000 men, are assembling on the Russian frontiers of Volhynia and Lithuania. We are also assured that another powerful court will not see with indifference the French carry the war into Bohemia.

L O N D O N,

September 19.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 26th instant. The intelligence they present is of the very first importance, as having the strongest appearance of peace.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last arrived yesterday, and brought a confirmation of the prolongation of the armistice between France and Austria, the intelligence of which reached us on Wednesday in the Paris papers. The Emperor, according to the Vienna article, has sent to Paris a modification of the terms proposed by Buonaparte; and this circumstance has considerably revived the hopes of peace at Vienna. While an expectation of a favourable issue of the negotiation prevails, the means of defence are not however neglected: and his Imperial Majesty is making great and important changes in his army, which he now commands in person. Nor is it, in the event of the renewal of hostilities, on the strength of the Austrians alone, that the politicians of the continent calculate for the defence of Germany. Two large Russian armies, it is officially announced in the Petersburg gazette, amounting together to no less than 120,000 men, were collecting on the Russian frontiers of Volhynia and Lithuania; and the co-operation of Prussia was also expected. A few days must develop important events.

The following intelligence was brought by the Hamburg mail which arrived yesterday:

"RIGA, September 10. 1800.

N. S. Publication.

"The Emperor of Russia having learned that the English have made a violent attack upon Denmark, and have impeded the passage of the Sound, by sending a Squadron of men of war to Ellisuer, whereby the commerce of the Baltic Sea appears to have sustained an interruption, is hereby pleased to order that English property or capital in his Imperial Majesty's dominions be sequestered or detained, and that no part of it be suffered to be remitted or sent out until his Imperial Majesty shall have ascertained what the real views of England are, or that his Imperial Majesty shall have given his special permission to the contrary."

"None of the property of the English shall, however, be taken from the possessors nor shall any interruption be given to the private concerns of the merchants possessing British property."

Extraordinary as this measure may appear to be, yet, as the motives which are alleged as having given rise to it have now ceased, it is to be presumed, that the directing it would be revoked almost immediately after it had been issued."

The mail of Friday brought us letters from the combined British and Turkish fleet off Alexandria, dated the 9th of July, stating that Sir Sidney Smith had sent lieutenant Wright, of Le Tigre, to Ciaro, charged with dispatches to Gen. Menou.—The Grand Vizier was encamped with about 80,000 men at

Jaffa, and was engaged in preparations to advance against the enemy, should the mission of Mr. Wright fail to induce them to evacuate Egypt.

Sir Sidney Smith had only two English ships, but two others were hourly expected to join him.

Letters from Lubeck of the 15th, mention the arrival of an English vessel there from Riga: so that the embargo stated to have been imposed on our vessels in the Russian ports must have been but of short duration.

Before the Emperor of Germany quitted Vienna to take the command of the army, prayers were said for his success, at which he was present, together with the Queen of Naples, the Empress, and all the females of his family.

In Bohemia, the militia destined to defend the country under the Archduke Charles, will amount to 50,000 men. That of Hungary consisting of 80,000 men, is to be headed by Prince Esterhazy, and to ferre out of the country; while the Archduke Palatine will command in the interior.

October 4.

We are still without any certain information respecting the nature of the dispatches lately received by Government from France. It is thought, however, that those which arrived on Wednesday evening contained nothing absolutely decisive of the question of the proposed armistice; and the explanatory communications on the subject, we believe, have not yet entirely ceased. The difficulties which present themselves on this occasion, must be, indeed, both numerous and serious. It should seem that we are called upon to make no less a sacrifice than the total relinquishment, for a given time, of the proud superiority which, as a maritime power, we now so eminently possess; and to this disconcerting consideration we may venture to add our fears, that the jealousies and suspicions which the respective governments entertain of each others views, are at the present time of too marked and forcible a description to induce a reasonable hope of the existing differences being brought to a speedy or cordial accommodation.

A Council of the Cabinet Ministers was held yesterday afternoon at Lord Grenville's office—a circumstance which gave rise to a report of some further dispatches having been received from France, but which we could not trace to any authentic source.

The Hamburg mail which became due on Wednesday, had not arrived when the paper was put to press.

General Angereau's troops have now all marched up the Main towards Lohas. In the environs of the Lahn and the Nidda, not a single French soldier remains.

General Clark, the officer appointed to repair to the seat of negotiation at Luneville, is an Irishman, and a very confidential friend of the First Consul.

Prince Adolphus is arrived at Hamburg from Hanover, on his way to England.

The new Bavarian Minister, the Chevalier De Bray, is expected to arrive in this country.

Lord Whitworth is now on his return to England, by the route of Hamburg.

A Council of the Cabinet Ministers was yesterday held at Lord Grenville's office.

The Flag of Truce which arrived at Dover on Wednesday morning, brought dispatches in answer to those sent from London on Friday last. They reached town on Wednesday evening, and contained the answer of the French Government. To the dispatches sent off on Saturday no answer has yet been received, but it is hourly looked for. Till something definitive is agreed on, or the matter entirely abandoned, no information on the subject can be expected to be published officially.

The Preliminary Convention has been signed between the Courts of England and Denmark:—The question of the right of searching ships it to be deferred to a future discussion. The Danish frigate la Freya, and the vessels which were under her convoy, to be instantly released, and the frigate shall find, in our port, every thing necessary for her repair, according to the usage allowed among friendly and allied powers.

To prevent similar rencounters from breeding disputes of a similar nature, his Danish Majesty shall suspend his convoys till the ulterior explanation upon this point shall have given rise to a definitive treaty. If it should come to pass, however, that any rencontre of the same kind should take place before the instructions to prevent them shall have had their effect, they shall not be productive of any serious consequences; and the arrangements of whatever may result from them shall be considered as comprehended in the object of the present Convention.

October 1.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday had not arrived when this paper went to press.

Nothing had transpired since our last with respect to the negotiations which are now upon the tapis for a maritime armistice between this country and France. The answer of the consulate to the last dispatches of our government on this subject is expected to arrive in the course of to-morrow.

The negotiation between the courts of Peterburgh and Berlin for an armed mediation to settle the affairs of the continent, have been carried on for some time past with great activity. It is reported from a very confidential source, that the strenuous exertions of the Emperor Paul to draw the King of Prussia into this

league, have not been effectual, the latter having very recently transmitted his refusal to the application. It is thought the king of Prussia has been promised a boon by the Chief Consul at the general peace.

The latest and most confidential letters from Spain mention, that troops are marching from all quarters of that kingdom towards Portugal. Since the peace between the Emperor and the French republic, the situation of Portugal is evidently become much more critical than before.

To agree to the measure of a naval armistice, purely and simply, would be to give up all our superiority in this contest, without any equivalent. It is not a suspension of arms, in which things remain as they were, and after which the belligerents might renew the war with the same relative advantage. France unquestionably gains all that is to be gained. The principal is wholly in her favour, and as soon as we begin to modify it, the provisions accumulate upon us so rapidly that the whole measure becomes a mass of jealous restrictions.

The vessels which brought the Paris papers brought likewise two different sets of dispatches.—Their arrival naturally produced a good deal of enquiry; and of course a number of reports were circulated upon the subject.

It is said that the answer of the French Government (which arrived in the morning) was not decisive as to the points in discussion concerning the Naval Armistice. The second arrival may have brought further explanations. The funds were rather dull, however—a proof that the intelligence was not considered as satisfactory.

Yesterday a Cabinet Council was held at Lord Grenville's Office, at which were present all the Cabinet Ministers in town. The result has not transpired.

October 3.

On Wednesday Mr. Herlet, a King's Messenger, arrived from Copenhagen with the ratification of the convention signed in that City on the 29th of August, by their Excellencies Lord Whitworth and Count Bernstorff, on the part of their respective Courts.

The Hamburg Mail due on Sunday arrived yesterday morning. The intelligence it brings, being of a date prior to that before received by the Paris papers, cannot be very interesting. It does not come down to the 20th of September, the date of the convention by which the armistice was prolonged. We only find that the hope of this prolongation had caused a great sensation in Germany, and produced a rise of two per cent. in the State paper of Vienna. The Emperor, on his arrival at the army, did not take command of it himself, but appointed his brother, the Archduke John, General in Chief, until, say the letters from Vienna, the Archduke Charles shall be sufficiently recovered to take his place. The General Orders published at the head of the army, by which the Emperor appoints the Archduke John Commander in Chief, contains the same protestations as the proclamation published at Vienna at the time of the Emperor's departure, with respect to his wish for peace, and the obstacles opposed to it by the French. But it affords us no light relative to the causes of his refusal to satisfy the Preliminaries, so short a time before he consented to deliver up to the enemy the remaining defences of his kingdoms.

The mail brings a confirmation of the Emperor Paul's having taken off the sequestration of the effects of British subjects; it is to be regretted that it should have been so hastily imposed, and that a disposition should have been manifested for which no provocation had been given. The Emperor, after signing the last convention with the French, gave notice of his intention to set out for Italy, to review the Austrian army in that country. He was expected at Verona on the 16th of September. The flag of truce which arrived the night before last, brought to Lord Grenville the answer of Citizen Talleyrand to the dispatches sent on Friday last to Paris, relative to the proposed naval armistice.

Respecting the particular points of restriction or equivalent, which are the present subjects of delay in the negotiations of the naval armistice, nothing certain will transpire till that object shall be finally accomplished or refused. Ministers by admitting and attempting to modify a similar proposition, evince their desire of procuring a general peace at the Congress of Luneville. Much difficulty will attend the present discussions, which naturally embrace so many parts of the world, where France is in various modes coerced and confined by our maritime superiority. Many flags of truce therefore will pass, and no doubt repairs, before such an armistice can be finally concluded, and the public will do well to guard itself against a renewal of speculation and imposture, to which, during every species of negotiation, it is always exposed.

The last Paris papers mention that Gen. Berthier arrived at Madrid on the 3d ult. at ten in the evening. As he proceeded to the hotel prepared for his reception, he was followed by an immense concourse of people, all eager to see him, and martial music played as he alighted from his carriage. He left Madrid next day, to go to St. Ildephonso; as he passed through the city, shouts of applause resounded from every corner. On his arrival at St. Ildephonso, he was presented by the ambassador Alquier, to M. D'Urguio, Chief Secretary of State. Gen. Berthier then went to court, and was presented to the King and Queen, by both of whom he was received with the most distinguished marks of honour.