

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

Yesterday arrived the Brig Betsy, Capt. Bolter in 42 days from Bristol.

By this arrival we have been favoured with London papers, (the Courier) of June 9, 12, 15, and 16, from which the following articles are taken:— LONDON, June 9.

Three mails from Corunna, and one from Lisbon arrived this morning. The Corunna Mails have brought us the Madrid Gazettes from the 17th of April to the 19th ult. They contain accounts of several actions, none of them of importance that have taken place in the provinces of Guisulcoa and Catalonia. There is no mention in these Gazettes of any negotiations for peace having been entered into by the Spanish government; and indeed each gazette contains lists of the subscriptions of the Spanish nobles, clergy, placemen and pensioners, for continuing this just and necessary war; a mode of conduct, which, inasmuch as it tends to alleviate the burthens of the people, will, we are aware, be deemed by the pensioners and placemen of this country, extremely absurd.

The first payment of the Austrian loan is expected to take place on the 19th inst.

A letter from Scarborough, dated the 6th inst. says "We learn from Cloughdon, four miles to the Northward of us, that a constant firing has been heard there since five this morning, supposed to proceed from some engagement at Sea to the North East.

This account is corroborated by the fishermen. M. Garninus, late secretary of legation to the Prussian Embassy at Basle, is gone to Paris on a secret mission.

From the Hague, we learn, that a proclamation has been issued by the representatives for establishing a national loan bank, which is to advance cash upon the effects of the citizens, that they may comply with the requisitions levied upon them; they are to have security from the Amsterdam bank.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 12th ult. state that exclusive of the four ships of the line fitted out there, orders are given by the Danish Admiralty to fit out four more, which are, the Kroner, 74 guns, the Seeland, 74, the Nordstjern, 74, the Insoford 64.

The Danish Admiral Raas is to have the command of this fleet; and six more ships of the line have orders to be kept in readiness for service.

June 12. Captain Savage of the Albion man of war who conveyed the outward bound trade to Hamburg, on his return captured seventeen vessels, chiefly American, laden with provisions and stores for France and has brought them to the Nore.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been actually signed at Basle between France, the Margrave of Baden, and the Langrave of Hesse Cassel.

The loss of Luxembourg will probably induce the Emperor to relinquish every idea of attempting the passage of the Rhine, and may perhaps convince him of the propriety of opening an immediate negotiation for peace, the only mode of conduct by which he can regain his influence in the affairs of the Empire, and disappoint the projects of Prussia.

The Toulon fleet, we understand, has put to sea with twenty sail of the line, and as many frigates.

Admiral Hotham has also put to sea with fifteen sail of the line to meet the French, and ten frigates, and four Neapolitan ships of the line.

The channel fleet passed Plymouth, with a fair wind, the day before yesterday.

June 16. A report has for some days been industriously propagated at Paris, that another insurrection would break out on the 25th of Prairial (the 13th of June).

The report decides neither upon the authors nor the object of the insurrection. It wavers between the party of the Terrorists and the partizans of the Chouans; and, alternately attaching itself to each, leaves the public in doubt whether the revival of the system of Robespierre is the object, or the restoration of Royalty.—From the present tranquility, however, that exists at Paris, we should be inclined to infer, that there is as little foundation for this report as there was for the rumour circulated some months ago with such pomp and circumstance of alarm, of an insurrection that was to take place in London. Yet the report has been noticed by the Committee of General Safety, who have given a solemn assurance that they have taken the proper measures to quell any insurrection that may occur.

MADRID, April 14. The corvettes La Scorpeta, L'Audace, and Laboteile Goleta, that sailed from Cadiz about the end of July, 1789, have returned from a voyage of discovery on the Coast of South America and the adjacent islands, from Cape Horn to the extremity of that coast.—The navigators in this voyage are convinced that there is no passage from thence into the Atlantic Ocean, between the latitudes of 59 and 61.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Doulcet: "Your committee has engaged me to propose to you the following decree:

I. The National Convention approve of the conduct of the Representatives of the people in the department of the Var, of the Mouths of the Rhone, in the fleet, and in the army of Italy; and of all the measures adopted by them for the reduction of the rebels of Toulon.

II. The National guards and troops of the line, who, at the desire of the deputies, marched against Toulon, and assisted in defeating and quelling the insurgents, have deserved well of their country.

III. The 80th article in the law of 14th Germinal, upon the mode of military promotion, says, that when a Representative of the people shall have been witness of any brilliant action, he shall, on the request of the commander in chief, possess the power of conferring the superior rank, merited by the officer who shall have distinguished himself.

The National Convention therefore confirms the appointment, made by the Representatives of the people, of citizens Pafod and Charton, to the rank of Generals of brigade.

Letourneur de la Manche: "The assembly is acquainted with the perfidious correspondence which Escudier kept up with the Rebels and Terrorists of Toulon. It calls to mind his being one of the instigators of the conspiracy which broke out in that place. I propose a decree of accusation against him."

Mariette: "I move for the same decree against Salicetti, whom I consider as one of the chief directors of the disturbances in the south. It is he, who on the 20th of last Ventose, caused the introduction of 6000 Corsicans into Toulon, where their revolted."

Letourneur de la Manche: "I propose that the conduct of Salicetti be examined by the committee of legislation. I have been with him at Toulon, and it behoves me to say, that when acting with me, he always required the strictest obedience to the laws."

The Convention pronounced the decree of accusation against Escudier, and the sending to the committee of legislation the motion made against Salicetti.

19 Prairial—June 7. Recall of deputies on mission. In consequence of a motion by the committee of General Safety, the Convention considered, that at the period at which the organic laws of the constitution are to be presented, it is of importance that all the Representatives of the people should be at their posts, recall those who have been on mission three months in the departments, those who have been on mission six months with the armies, and those who have been a month absent on leave. No leave of absence shall be granted unless previously verified by the committee of inspectors of the hall.

20 Prairial—June 8. On the motion of Doulcet, the Convention decreed, that Talot, the deputy with the armies of the Samore and Meuse, should be recalled.

The Emigrants. The committee of legislation proposed, and the Convention decreed the repeal of the laws of the 6th Floreal, relative to the exiles from the list of emigrants. In future the committee of legislation is not to propose any exiles under the motives of the claim, and the names, age and quality of the claimants shall have been communicated to the members of the Convention, and stuck up in the Convention for five days.

It was decreed, that the laws concerning the fathers and mothers of emigrants should not apply to the parents of children not born in wedlock.

21 Prairial—June 9. The Sections of Poissonniere, Fontain de Grenelle, Homme Arme, Republique, and Gardes Francaise, informed the Convention, that they had given up their cannon, and that they wished for the suppression of canonniers of the Section. Honourable mention.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of Public Safety: "Your committee have received most important dispatches, dated the 9th Prairial, from headquarters before Luxembourg.—Luxembourg has surrendered, and the fortrefs, the most formidable in Europe, is in the possession of the republic.

[The plaudits with which this intelligence was received lasted for several minutes. The members rose with repeated acclamations of Vive la Republique, indivisible et invincible.

Our colleague, Talot, writes to us as follows: 19 Prairial—June 7. "Luxembourg belongs to the republic. This day, at three o'clock, the republicans are to be put in possession of Fort Charles. I shall send you, in a few days, the colours of the garrison, which is composed of 10,000 men, together with an account of the ammunition, stores, and cannon found in the place.

"The garrison, in consequence of the capitulation with Marshal Bender, the governor, is to march out with the honours of war, on the 22d; to lay down their arms on the Glacis; to surrender their horses and artillery; and to take an oath not to serve against the republic, or her allies, until they have been regularly exchanged. They are to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine, and are to cross the river at Coblenz."

Cambaceres then read the articles of capitulation, proposed by marshal Bender.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war.—Answer. Granted.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out on the sixth day, with arms, baggage, drums beating and two field pieces each battalion.—Answer. The garrison shall march out the third day, with arms, baggage, &c. but when they shall have arrived at the Glacis, they shall lay down their arms and take an oath, not to serve against the republic, or our allies, unless regularly exchanged.

Art. III. There shall be granted eight covered waggon, which shall not be searched.—Answer. Refused.

Art. IV. The inhabitants of Luxembourg shall enjoy a free exercise of their religion.—Answer. The liberty of faith is insured to them, they conforming to the laws of the republic.

Art. V. Their properties shall be sacred.—Answer. Inhabitants ought to trust to the loyalty of the French nation. They shall be treated as the other inhabitants of the conquered countries.

By another article it is expressly stipulated that the emigrants, of every description, shall be delivered over to the French troops.

A letter from the Representative Talot, confirmed these details. The garrison of Luxembourg consisted of 10,000 men.

Talot moved for some marks of national gratitude for the Adjutant General, Alis, who by his talents, had greatly contributed to the conquest of the place.

This officer, who was at the bar, was received with repeated acclamation; and the fraternal kiss was given to him by the President.

Cambaceres then proposed the following decree.

Art. I. The troops who have made the conquest of Luxembourg, and the army of the Moselle, which had paved the way for the conquest, have not ceased to deserve well of their country.

Art. II. The committee of Public Welfare is charged to provide for the advancement of the Adjutant-General Alis.

Art. III. The Representative of the people, Jeobart, immediately repaired to Luxembourg.

PLYMOUTH, June 14. Last evening and this morning the following ships sailed from hence, viz.

Standard, 64, Capt. J. Ellison
Concorde, 36, Capt. A. Hunt
Carysfort, 36, Capt. J. Murray
Orestes, 18, Capt. T. Orock

The two former are to join Sir John Borlase Warren's Squadron, off the Berry Head, and proceed on a secret expedition on the coast of France.

A French lugger, which arrived here some days ago, with dispatches for government, sailed with those ships.

The Carysfort and Orestes are to proceed direct for Jersey.

Thirty ships of war, of different rates, are certainly sitting out in the Dutch ports. Several privateers are already out from the Texel, but chiefly manned with Frenchmen.

The officers of Prince William's regiment have been insulted at York by the populace, for inflicting punishment upon some culprits of the army. One or two of the ringleaders of the mob were taken up, and, we trust, will be made an example of for the unpardonable outrage of which they were guilty.

On the 13th ult. the Elgin Fencibles, raised and commanded by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, were inspected at Perth, by Lieut. Gen. Sir Hector Munro, K. B. Not one man of the whole complement was rejected, and of an hundred supernumeraries, the general objected only to twelve. Next day they marched from Perth, on their rout to Ireland, 750 strong, leaving only three men behind them.

Yesterday the funds looked upwards, in consequence of the late accounts from the Continent. The fall of Luxembourg, so important to the fate of Germany, will probably accelerate the negotiations for peace.

LONDON, June 16. From the Sun.

We some time ago stated our doubts of the truth and extent of the capitulation of the Royalists and Chouans, as represented in the proceedings of the Convention.—We are now justified in those doubts by the intelligence from France. The Chouans are in great force in the departments of Finisterre, Côte du Nord, and Morbihan, and the Royalists are again forming themselves in La Vendée. The former are said to have received a severe check on the 2d instant, and their camp is stated to have been attacked and stormed near Orai, and 1100 of them killed; but these conventional accounts have been so often found to be fallacious, for the purpose of misleading the people, that they are not much to be depended upon.

An article from Rennes, of the 6th Prairial (May 27) states, that the war with the Chouans is again broken out. In the departments of Ile et Villaine, Morbihan and the Côtes du Nord, they have corps of cavalry. They disarm whole Communes, cut down the Trees of Liberty, and massacre the Republicain soldiers. They have formed several corps of cavalry, and are altogether in very formidable force. It is doubtless on certain information of this fact that the expedition to Brittany is immediately to be carried into execution.

On the 9th instant the Louis d'Or sold at Paris, for 570 and 580 livres in assignats.

The scarcity, and consequent enhanced price of every necessary article of life, increases very much at Paris; and though a temporary tranquillity prevailed there, the general dissatisfaction was augmenting every day.

By letters received this morning from Jersey, of a recent date, we learn, that Sir Richard Strachan, with his Squadron, was there watching a convoy, ready to sail from Cherbourg, and probably bound to Brest.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. 18 Prairial—June 6. Victory over the Spaniards.

Blad in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read the following letter: Marbot, General of Division to the Committee of Public Safety.

"Citizen Representatives, I gave orders for forming a camp, which the enemy had erected between Clossia and Elgozar, which was executed with the greatest success.

"Persuaded that my fellow citizens will hear the details with pleasure, I subjoin the report of Gen. Marbot.

(This report to-morrow.)

The National Convention recalled the Representative, Caudon Roséan, with the array of the Western Pyrennes, and appointed the Representative of the People, Anguis, to succeed him.

TOULON. Doulcet, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety—"Representatives of the People, I am now enabled in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, to confirm the happy news I announced to you at the last sitting.

Toulon, like Paris, has had its 20th of May, but it has also had, like Paris, its 23d of May.

"Republicanism triumphs in the south, terrorism is destroyed; many rebels have bit the dust; three hundred of them have been made prisoners, others have taken refuge in the neighboring Communes. They will not have time to mislead them; they will be instantly pursued, and the law will strike them, there only remains to the Convention one pleasing duty to fulfill, that of paying a just tribute of applause to the citizens of the South, and to the troops of the line, who, at the instigation of the Representative of the People, have concurred with every means in their power to produce that brilliant victory which justice has now obtained.

"The Representatives of the People in mission in the South, have shown themselves worthy of the French Nation and the principles they possess.

"Niou, who remained on board the Squadron, has not displayed less energy than zeal. Before the arrival of his colleagues, he had, by a proper and just proclamation, worthy of the occasion, recalled to the standard of the Republic many citizens, composing the crews, whom, for a moment, the insurgents had succeeded in misleading.

"Subordination is established in the fleet; it burns with the most ardent desire to put to sea, in order to combat and conquer the English; thus will the marines, whom they had seduced, expiate the wrongs of which they had been guilty.

"You will find in the official dispatch, which I am now about to read to you, the assurance that the citizens of the South, full of indignation at the late plots, planned and executed in Paris, against the National Representation, were ready to unite their force to that of the Communes, for your protection and security, with which are connected so intimately the success of the Revolution, and the triumph of liberty.

Thus, then, Representatives of the People, you may rest assured that terrorism will no longer lay waste this unhappy country. The blood of enlightened, and that of good and honest Patriots, will not crimson the earth; the sword and scaffold will no longer be the lot of innocence; they are exclusively reserved for counter-revolutionists, and plunderers.

"One more Terrorism and Vandalism are destroyed, never to resume their reign. Liberty, Equality, Justice, and Humanity, shall henceforth be the rallying cry of all French Republicans."

The Death of Young Capet. Sevestre, in the name of the Committee of General Safety—"For some time the son of Capet was ill of a swelling in his right knee, and in his left hand. He lost his appetite, and a fever seized him. The celebrated Desfault, the surgeon, was appointed to see and attend him. His probity and his talents were a sufficient pledge for us that he would neglect none of those duties which humanity demands from us. Nevertheless the disorder increased, and began to assume a more serious aspect. On the 16th Prairial Desfault died. We immediately appointed the Citizen Pellatin, a physician of acknowledged ability, and the Citizen Demanger, head surgeon of the Hospital of Health, to attend the boy.

"The Bulletin of yesterday, at 11 o'clock, announced very dangerous symptoms, and at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, we received as a count of the death of the son of Capet. The committee of General Safety have directed me to communicate this event to you, and to move, that the Proc's Verbales, which I hold in my hand, shall be deposited in the National Archives." Decreed.

The executors of Mably presented a petition to the Convention, in which they requested that the remains of that great man might be deposited in the Pantheon. They also presented to the Convention a complete edition of his works, in 16 volumes, octavo.

Desfault, the contemporary of Mably made a very eloquent speech in support of the petition. He moved, that the Committee of Public Instruction should present a report upon the subject.—Decreed.

The Decree relative to the restoration of the effects of condemned persons was finally adopted.

BRUSSELS, May 13. The greatest activity prevails now in our arsenals throughout the Belgic provinces; upwards of 10000 gun carriages, and 12,300 ammunition and transport waggons are actually getting ready.

NAPLES, May 9. The English fleet at present at Leghorn is now preparing to sail, as the French fleet from Toulon will probably soon make its appearance at sea again, and as it is expected, will attempt to prevent the joining of the fleet expected from England with that of Admiral Hotham, but therein they will hardly succeed. The two captured French ships of the line the Ca Ira and the Centaur have both been condemned as unfit for further service. They have therefore been appraised and the prize money valued at 75,000l. sterling, which is now to be distributed among the officers and sailors of the English and Neapolitan ships.

A vessel from Alexandria, arrived at Leghorn, brings an account that the harvest in Egypt has turned out very plentiful, and that already 100 vessels laden with flour, have sailed from the several ports of Egypt, for different parts.

The Convents and other Ecclesiastical institutions in Milan are obliged to contribute one million of Quindlers to the expenses of the war for this year.

The English ship of war the Argus lately came to an anchor before the harbour of Genoa, but did not enter the same; the reasons for it were as follows: The crews of 3 French frigates lying in the harbour of Genoa had agreed to attack the English crew in order to avenge the French sailors which had been massacred by the British on the 6th October 1793, at Genoa. The officers of the French frigates attempted in vain to persuade their people to desert from their intention: the Governor of Genoa therefore thought proper to inform the English Captain of the danger which threatened his people?

The writers in the Aurora of this morning, speaking of "the Washingtons, the Adams, the Jays, the Ellsworths of America"—Ask "When have they all been abused as Traitors?" A Correspondent asks "Is there a distinguished Patriot now in the Administration of the Government, or any one who has been in the public service since the United States became a nation under the federal constitution who has not been abused as a Traitor in the Aurora, and other papers of the same stamp—Nay—not content with abusing the most illustrious Patriots individually—the scribblers in those papers, Robespierre like, have applied the guillotine of slander to the characters of Twenty of them en masse.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. AUGUST 5. The Aurora says the President has not signed the Treaty—An impression is designed to be made by this that may be easily obviated—As the Painters of the Aurora affect to be possessed of more information than their neighbours—a correspondent requests them to resolve this query.—Has the President returned the Treaty to England, with the conditional Ratification by the Senate.

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All Persons having any demands on the Minister of Great Britain, are desired to send their accounts for payment to his house No. 276 High Street, before Saturday next, the 5th of this month.

CAVERN OF DEATH—A Moral Tale. Just Published—Price 50 Cents, And for sale at WILLIAM W. WOODWARD'S Printing Office, No. 16, Green sign of Franklin's Head, Chestnut Street.

HAVING removed to the above-mentioned place from No. 36, Booksellers can be supplied with a number of New Publications on the most reasonable terms.

THOUGHTS ON DIVINE GOODNESS, Relative to the government of moral agents, particularly displayed in future rewards and punishments; translated from the French of Ferdinand Olivier Petitpierre, formerly minister of Chaux de Fond.

W. W. Woodward has on hand a new assortment of BOOKS & STATIONERY.

The Public are respectfully informed that the excellent work of BURKITT on the NEW TESTAMENT, 2d Number, will soon be published. Each number 1-4 dollars to be 25 numbers, one every 3 weeks.

A good font of second hand Small Pica, 1/8 per lb. for Sale.

LANDING, FROM on board the brig Eagle, Capt. Dewar, and Sloop George, Capt. Chapman, from Port au Prince, at Hamilton's wharf.

Mulcovada SUGAR, 28 hogheads, tierces, & barrels.

COFFEE, in hogheads, tierces, barrels, & bags.

COTTON, in bales, & packets.

For sale by George Sibbald, No. 172 South Front Street.

WHARTON & LEWIS, HAVE removed their INSURANCE OFFICE and STORE to No. 115 South Front Street, where they have for Sale.

Coffee, Old Bill Madeira Wine, Souchong Tea, Sail Canvas &c.

July 15