

TURIN, August 1.

TRANQUILITY is now completely restored in Piedmont. The marquis of Frimo, with the assistance of some armed citizens, retook, without opposition, the rebellious town of Asti, which had declared itself independent and a republic. At Novara, the houses from which the insurgents had fired upon the soldiers were given up to plunder, and orders were given to put to death all who were found with arms in their hands as enemies to their country.

VENICE, August 1.

The citizens of the national guard here are very jealous, and dissatisfied with the corps of 1000 men from the Cisalpine republic, who were sent here to maintain tranquillity. They have declared to the municipality, that if these troops are not removed, they will disband. Orders on this subject are expected from general Buonaparte. A part of the French garrison here is slowly withdrawing. The contributions for the maintenance of the French troops, and the administration of public affairs, amount to 14,000 ducats daily. The zealous democrat Dandolo has requested his dismissal from the municipality, because some of his propositions have not been immediately decreed. In the neighbourhood of Vicenza several of the communes have rejected the new constitution, and required the old Venetian constitution to be restored, under which, they say, they enjoyed more peace and happiness. Three thousand French have, in consequence, marched into that vicinity from Vicenza, and 4000 from Bassano. The inhabitants at first took arms, and some severe skirmishes took place, in which many were killed on both sides; but at length they were obliged to submit to superior force.

ITALY, August 8.

General Buonaparte has offered the pope to restore him the diamonds and other precious stones, which were valued at eleven millions of livres, for nine millions:—the offer has been accepted by the pope; and the jeweller Sartori, and the banker Turlonia, have been sent from Rome to Milan to transact this business. It is believed that Buonaparte would be willing to sell those diamonds for six millions, rather than not receive the money.

Buonaparte has erected a new administration for the vicinity of Mantua.

The municipality of Ancona has taken possession of all the convents in that city and their revenues.

The report is received that Buonaparte will make himself the head of the Cisalpine republic. He was on the 5th inst. preparing to set out from Milan for Udina.

FRANCFORT, August 15.

It is said that the courier who lately passed through Munich and Augsborg, on his way from Vienna to Paris, carries the emperor's determination relative to the last disputed points in the negotiation at Udina, so that we expect those negotiations must soon be brought to a conclusion, either by a definitive peace or a rupture.

BOSTON, October 23.

The launch: A magnificent spectacle!

On Saturday last, at fifteen minutes past M. the frigate CONSTITUTION was launched into the adjacent element, on which she now rides an elegant and superb specimen of American naval architecture, combining the unity of wisdom, strength, and beauty. The tide being amply full, she descended into the ocean with an ease and dignity, which, while it afforded the most exalted and heart-felt pleasure and satisfaction to the many thousand spectators, was the guarantee of her safety, and the pledge, that no occurrence should mar the joyous sensations that every one experienced—and which burst forth in reiterated shouts, which "rent the welkin." On a signal being given from on board, her ordnance, on shore, announced to the neighbouring country, that the CONSTITUTION WAS SECURE.

Too much praise cannot be given to col. Claghorn, for the coolness and regularity displayed in the whole business of the launch—and the universal congratulations he received, were evidences of the public testimony of his skill, intelligence and circumspection.

PARIS, (Kent.) October 4.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman lately from the Illinois, has been so obliging as to favour us with the following very important intelligence:

That Mr. Ellicott and general Gayoso, have come upon amicable terms. The fort at Natchez is given up, and that the commissioners have set about extending the boundary line. He mentions also, that the Spaniards have now ten thousand regular troops in Lower and Upper Louisiana.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

The city is once more itself. The greatest part of the inhabitants are returned, the markets are full, and the usual intercourse has generally taken place.

November 2.

A letter from London states that the French and Spanish privateers continue to take our vessels; but many of them have not been condemned in tribunals of last resort; and from the delay in those courts, it is conjectured that a wish prevails in them to wait for the arrival of our commissioners, in hopes of an amicable adjustment of existing differences, which may put an end to the predatory warfare on our trade.

BALLIMORE, November 4.

Last evening arrived, brig Betsy, captain Van Beurin, from Belfast, which place she left on the 6th September. By this arrival we are favoured with Dublin and Belfast papers to the 4th of September, and London papers to the 31st of August, one day later than any heretofore received on this continent:—the following appears to be the most material.

PEACE CONTRADICTED!!

LONDON, August 30.

We yesterday translated literally the articles relative to a pretended peace between France and England, contained in the Paris Gazettes, which we received by express. The late hour, however, at which these papers came to our hands prevented us then from making any observations on the probability of the intelligence that they announced; but we are sorry to be now under the necessity of stating, that it is totally void of foundation. We have, indeed, every reason to believe, that these accounts have been fabricated at Paris for the same purpose that the L'Eclair was last year forged in London, namely, that of having an effect on the funds. The scheme, however, of the unprincipled stock jobbers who were the authors of this falsehood, appears to have completely failed; the desired impression did not take place; for the stocks, which opened at 53 for time, rose only to 53½, and soon fell back to 53.

It appears that the fabricators of these accounts sent the papers that contained them by express to Calais. Had they been conveyed by the regular mail, they could not have reached that place before 10 or 11 o'clock yesterday morning—whereas the different agents for news-papers at Dover, received them there at six o'clock, and conveyed them by express to London, where they arrived a little before one in the afternoon. As soon as they were received, the same trick was played off that was resorted to when the L'Eclair was forged last year; for they were immediately sent to a respectable broker at the stock exchange, evidently for the purpose of making an impression on the market.

In addition to the list which has been given in the morning papers of the French Gazettes which contained this false intelligence, we add the Miroir—a journal which, on account of its violent opposition to a free government, is always copied by the ministerial prints in England. We shall dismiss this subject, by expressing our wishes that the names of the authors of this scandalous fraud may ere long be made public.

At Paris, political disputes and dissensions appear to have in some degree subsided. Placards and pamphlets, however, continue to be circulated in great profusion. The three following have lately appeared: the first entitled, "The means of finishing without a battle," lays it down for a principle, that the emigrants are the bitter enemies of the republic; that they have a great number of friends in power, and that an infallible way to put an end to the present disaster would be to execute the laws against them. The second, having this title, "Approach, read, and consider," presents a frightful picture of the evils which France in general, and Paris in particular, must suffer in case of a counter-revolution, from the revenue of the king, nobles, priests, emigrants, &c.—The third is addressed to the young men of Paris, and relates to the black capes which have lately given occasion to so many disputes, assuring them that several jacobins had appeared with such capes, for the purpose of quarrelling with the military and breeding disturbance, exhorting them to lay aside a badge which is now dishonoured by having been worn by terrorists, and advising them to enrol themselves as speedily as possible in their respective companies, and appear in no other dress than the regimentals of the national guard, the only means of intimidating their enemies.

The Council of Ancients has sanctioned the resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, which repeals the decree of banishment against the non juring clergy of France.

A new journal is about to appear, under the title of the "Cours vateur, Journal Politique, Philosophique et Litteraire," by Gabat, Daunce, et Cherier. Their prospectus terminates with the following words: "The title of this Journal sufficiently announces the object for which it is undertaken. The names of the writers are a sufficient declaration of the spirit with which it will be conducted. Perhaps it wanted no other prospectus."

A message has been sent by the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, in answer to their's of the 11th August, relative to the English merchandise smuggled into the republic.

Two mails from Hamburg arrived this morning. A letter from Vienna, of the 12th instant, states that the marquis di Gallo and baron Degelmann are gone to Udina, for the purpose of resuming the negotiations between France and Austria.

VIENNA, August 9.

The negotiations for peace continue still so involved in obscurity, that it is extremely difficult to arrive at the knowledge of any certain facts, or form any satisfactory judgment concerning them.

According to the latest and most authentic accounts from Italy, the French have not yet made any preparations to give up Mantua to the Austrians; reinforcements are, in consequence, continually marching to our army in Italy. Palma Nuova and Peschiera have been put in a formidable state of defence by the French; and more artillery has been sent by them to Verona, Ferrara, &c.

Not only troops are continually marching to Italy, but considerable quantities of heavy artillery are daily

sending thither. A number of drivers, guides, &c. have this day been engaged for the waggons that are to convey provisions and ammunition. The emperor has sent his rescript to all the counties of Hungary requiring that besides the levies of cavalry for what is called the insurrection army, a proportionable infantry may be in readiness by next September. A new recruiting is likewise to take place throughout all Austria from which, however, foreigners are to be exempt.

Another letter, same date.—Count Cobenzl, who is appointed to go to the congress to be held for the negotiating the peace of the empire, is arrived here from Petersburg.

The report that the definitive peace between France and Austria is already signed, is entirely unfounded. The negotiations at Udina, between general Clarke and count Meerfeldt, proceeded very slowly; and, on account of several difficulties that had arisen, are nearly at a stand. To remove these application has been made to the Directory at Paris.

The marquis di Gallo still continues here. On the 6th inst. an extraordinary courier brought him dispatches from the Neapolitan envoy at Paris. These related to the adjustment of the boundaries in Italy. Our court, we are assured, makes no difficulty to acknowledge the Cisalpine republic within the limits at first intended to be assigned it, but insists that its boundaries shall be distinctly and satisfactorily defined.

August 12.

General Buonaparte has invited the marquis di Gallo to continue and conclude the negotiations for peace, in consequence of which he yesterday set out for Udina.—The emperor has, however, thought proper to join with him baron Degelmann, who was envoy at Basle, M. Von Hoppe, secretary of baron Tauger, who have both set out for Udina with the marquis. We now entertain hopes that the definitive peace will soon be signed. General Buonaparte was likewise expected at Udina from Milan.

Count Cobenzl, who lately arrived here from Petersburg, is to go to Lille, and is expected to set out for that place next Monday. This may be considered as an additional proof of the intimate connexion there is between the negotiations carrying on at Lille and those in Italy. Until now it was believed that count Cobenzl was going to the congress for the peace of the empire, or else to Udina.

The director citizen Barthelemi has sent citizen Louis, formerly adjutant to La Fayette, with a letter to the emperor, interceding for the release of La Fayette and the other French prisoners of state confined at Olmutz. Our court has returned no decisive answer, but it is expected they will be set at liberty.

The same courier likewise brought dispatches relative to the negotiation in Italy. Had it not been for the moderation and prudent conduct of our plenipotentiaries, it is probable that the negotiations would have been abruptly broken off, as Buonaparte had positively insisted on the concession of certain points. The Directory has, however, now declared that such modifications shall be adopted as will remove all difficulties.

This day four thousand recruits began their march for the Italian army, as also eleven thousand men to reinforce our army in Dalmatia.

The French courier, citizen Louis, has returned with dispatches immediately to Paris.

August 31.

Letters from Dover state, that a person concerned in the fabrication of the false intelligence inserted in the Paris Gazette, relative to peace between this country and France, for the purpose of its being copied into English papers, is now in custody at Calais.

STAR OFFICE, August 31.

When our paper had been some time at press, we received information that the honourable Mr. Wesley had arrived at the secretary of state's office with dispatches from lord Malmesbury at Lisse. Mr. Wesley came to Dover in the king's packet, captain Osborne, by which conveyance we received two Paris papers, viz. L'Europe Politique et Litteraire, of the 27th and 28th of August. The paper of the 27th has the paragraph relative to the signing of preliminaries, precisely as we have given from the Eclair and other papers. That of the 28th which we have received, has the following paragraph:

"The joy occasioned by the news of the signing of preliminaries of peace with England, was only the joy of the moment. The very persons who had been so eager to confirm the intelligence, almost at the same moment announced that the proposals made by lord Malmesbury, and acceded to by the French commissioners, were not agreed to by the Directory. The majority of its members persists in refusing the Cape of Good-Hope to the English, and are determined to retain the port of Osend, such as it was given up to us by the emperor.

"From the commencement of the negotiation the French plenipotentiaries were instructed to insist upon the pure and simple restitution of the Cape of Good Hope to our allies; and it was only lately that they were authorized to agree to its being made a free port. They doubtless imagined that in going a step further they would not be disavowed by French generosity, but could they be ignorant, that the Directory, in receding from its pretensions, was not actuated by a sentiment of moderation, but wished to inflict a just correction upon the Batavian republic, the eldest daughter of the French republic, which respects her mother so little as to reject a constitution which she caused to be formed for her, and wished to be more free than those to whom she owed her liberty."

From the late hour at which the French papers arrived, we have no opportunity of ascertaining the truth of this intelligence; we therefore translate the