

## Foreign Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the ship Benjamin Franklin, captain Wicks, 43 days from London.—Previous to capt. Wicks' sailing, he very obligingly procured us a file of the London Daily Advertiser, from the 12th of August to the 2d of September, from which we select, for this day's Philadelphia Gazette, a variety of interesting matter.

### ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 30.

SOME further dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty from admiral Cornwallis, dated the 25th instant. At that time, the enemy had not made any fresh movements, nor had the gallant admiral received any advice of the combined fleets. We understand, however, that the dispatches state the arrival of admiral Sir Robert Calder off Ferrol; and this circumstance gave rise to a report, which was industriously circulated in the course of the afternoon, that the combined fleet had again returned to Ferrol, where they were blockaded by the British squadron. The master of the Trimmer cartel, arrived at Portsmouth, from Corunna, states, that when he left that port on the 20th, there was not a single ship of the line there. The day after he sailed, he fell in with the Defiance, one of Sir Robert Calder's squadron, about seven leagues from Corunna. The former statement of our squadron having been off Ferrol on the 20th, appears, therefore, to have been correct. The cartel neither saw nor heard any thing of the combined squadrons. It is the opinion of lord Nelson, that they may have got into Rochefort; but no certain information received. Had they steered direct for Brest, they would, in all probability, have fallen in with admiral Calder, and must have reached the port long before the date of admiral Cornwallis's last dispatch. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that they must either have got into Rochefort or Ferrol, or proceeded to the southward, on their way to the Mediterranean.

Two Hamburg mails remain due. The intelligence which they may be expected to bring has however been already anticipated; and we repeat that a grand plan of continental co-operation is about to be adopted, the object of which is to restrain and correct the present system of French perfidy and aggressions, inconsistent as it is with the tranquillity and safety of Europe. A spirited manifesto upon this subject is expected on the part of the confederate states, to precede the actual commencement of hostilities against the common disturber of mankind.

September 1.

It was mentioned yesterday at the East-India house, that admiral Calder had instructions to meet the homeward-bound East-India fleet, in a given latitude, which he had reached by this time, to convoy it safe into port with the squadron of admiral Ranier. In such case, hopes might still be entertained that he will fall in with the combined squadron, as the general opinion is, that it is gone to intercept our homeward-bound East-India trade. If its object was to raise the blockade of Brest, intelligence to that effect must have been received long before the present period. The demonstration made by the Texel and Brest fleets to put to sea, was merely to divert our attention from the combined squadrons, and had no relation to the invasion.

The affair of the 22d, between admiral Cornwallis and the Brest fleet, was more serious than the bulletin published by government, led us to suppose. The gallant admiral himself, in the Ville de Paris, led the van, and had nearly cut off the French rear-admiral. He was nobly supported by Sir Richard Strachan, in the Cæsar, who requested permission, by signal, to range next to him in the line. The other ships principally engaged were, the Namur, Captain and Montague. The Captain had recently joined the fleet, and distinguished herself very much. Her fire was the most tremendous ever witnessed; she appeared one entire blaze. Part of a shell struck admiral Cornwallis upon the breast, but fortunately it did him no injury. The Cæsar had three men killed, and seven wounded. The Ville de Paris and Namur had several wounded, but none killed. They received several shot in their hulls and sails. The French fleet only advanced just outside their batteries when the action commenced; yet, had they not tacked and ran back so soon, a general engagement must have ensued, or several of them must have been taken. The enemy no doubt suffered severely, as our fleet were enabled to rake them. The Montague, captain Otway, followed them close in under their batteries, constantly exchanging shot with them. Had the least accident happened to any, even of the top-masts of the three rear ships of the enemy's fleet, it is thought that they must have fallen into our hands.

It has been reported, that a neutral vessel had arrived from Holland, with the intelligence that Austria had already declared war against France; and that a number of French troops who had been embarked in the Dutch ports, had, in consequence of the hostile aspect on the continent, been relanded, and marched to reinforce the army in Hanover. Though hostilities may be immediately expected, we are not inclined to believe, that any certain account of their having commenced, or of war having been declared, has yet been received. Hostilities will, most likely, take place without any formal declaration of war.

## American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, October 14.

WE learn from Port-au-Prince, that the British have actually got possession of Cape Nichola Mole, where they have landed 1500 troops, and had lying off the harbour two frigates and a smaller vessel. And we also learn, that great jealousies subsist between the blacks and mulattoes of the new empire, and that an insurrection is considered at no distant period. There was a well grounded opinion that Christophe would, ere long, become emperor, as Dessalines' popularity was daily declining, and that of Christophe increasing. That some important change is about to take place in this quarter, is very evident—how, or in what manner permanent tranquillity is to be established, is difficult to foresee. The probability is, that the whole island will soon be again under the government of some European power.

The report of the death of Dessalines, emperor of Hayti, proves to be untrue.

October 16.

Captain Thompson, who arrived here yesterday in 43 days from Amsterdam, states, that the Dutch troops were all embarked, and ready to sail. An embargo was hourly expected. Dutch papers received at this office are to the 19th August, but contain nothing new.

When the Hercules left Matanzas, it was currently reported that the Spanish government had ceded one half the island of Cuba to France.

October 17.

Captain Clark, of the ship Romulus, from Russia, informs, that there was no doubt of Russia going to war with France. Six sail of the line, and three or four frigates, were at Cronstadt; and a number of vessels had been taken up to be employed as transports, to convey the troops to the scene of action.

The frigate Adams came to anchor on Tuesday night within the hook.

Entrance of a letter from Hamburg, dated Aug. 19.

"I am enabled to state, on the authority of an officer of high rank, that all the Danish troops in the territories of Holstein and Schleswig, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. A Russian courier having brought very important dispatches to Copenhagen, an express was immediately sent off by the prime minister to the Prince Royal, who was with the prince's in the German part of the Danish dominions, requesting his immediate return to Copenhagen. Great movements have been of late observed among the French troops in Hanover; and it is strongly suspected to be the Corsican's intention to march an army into Holstein, and occupy Gluckstadt, Hufum and Tonningen, so as to shut up every communication with Great-Britain, and even to blockade the found from the land side. This plan of operations, which is said to have been offered to Buonaparte by general Schauenburg, has received his full approbation; but the court of St. Petersburg having been informed of it, the most positive orders were sent to the Danes to defend the neutrality and independence of their territory. The politics of the court of Berlin are still undecided; but a categorical answer has been demanded of Frederick William by Alexander I."

### MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

NATCHEZ, August 16.

On Sunday last, the citizens of this place were alarmed by the parting and falling into the Mississippi of a great part of the bank under the bluff, which carried with it a number of houses. So little notice was had of its moving, that several lives were nearly involved in the ruins—provisionally, however, no person received injury, except in the loss of considerable property. The scene lasted at intervals for several hours, and was truly awful. Had the circumstance occurred in the night, it is highly probable that a number of lives would have been lost. The chasm in the bank appears to be about 300 feet wide, and betwixt 40 and 50 feet deep—a large stream of clear cold water precipitates itself over a gravelly bottom impregnated with ore, through the chasm in the Mississippi.

Among the principal sufferers, as to property, we learn, are Mr. Lee, an industrious young man, from Boston, the widow Chisholm, the estate of Daniel Barney, and Mr. John Callender.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

We understand that the board of health contemplate closing the city hospital, and discharging the camp at Rose Mount, the end of this week.

Notwithstanding the accounts we have recently received of a relaxation in the orders of the British councils, relative to American vessels trading with enemies colonies, it will be perceived by the following particulars of the detention of the ship Dispatch, that our commerce is still subjected to most unwarrantable and injurious deprivations.

“DORR, August 27.

“Eleven o'clock, A. M. The Furieuse gun-brig, and another brig of the same description, from a cruise to the westward, have just put into these roads with an American ship, which they detained, on suspicion of her having enemy's property on board.

“An American ship, the Dispatch, of Philadelphia, which has been lying in this harbour these three weeks

past, has weighed her anchor to proceed on her voyage. This ship put in here in distress, having injured her rudder in striking on the sands off Ostend; she had cleared out from Amsterdam, bound for the river Canton, as the property of American merchants at Philadelphia. While she was in the act of getting under weigh, an immense crowd covered the quay. The boatwain, who was a Swede, and the captain, had had some dispute about the former's leaving the vessel, which the latter refused; and upon the boatwain persisting in his purpose, the captain put him in confinement until the hour of sailing. The lieutenant of the Furieuse, at the moment, came alongside in his boat, and the boatwain entered himself into his majesty's service. The lieutenant went on board of the Dispatch, and after some altercation, brought him off; the captain, however, detained his chell, on the grounds of his being in debt for two months wages, and other sums, which he had advanced him previous to their voyage from Amsterdam. This vessel was laden with bale goods to a considerable amount, and had a vast quantity of dollars on board, which gave rise to the suspicion of her being Dutch property. Two American sailors, belonging to a vessel which lay along side of her in the harbour, offered to swear that they failed in her on her last voyage home from Canton, and asserted most positively, that to their knowledge, she was sold by her original owners, who were quaker merchants at Philadelphia, to Dutch merchants at Amsterdam. It is also supposed the boatwain gave a hint to the lieutenant of the Furieuse. The general conclusion is, that she must be enemy's property.

“Twelve o'clock, noon. The Dispatch had just cleared the harbour, and stands on her larboard tack in order to haul her wind. The boat with the lieutenant of the Furieuse, is lying to in the roads, and the latter vessel with the other gun-brig, and the American which they detained, are proceeding to the Downs.

“Half past Twelve. The lieutenant of the Furieuse has again-boarded the Dispatch, and having appeared to have examined her papers, he has taken a his boat, and is supposed to have suffered her to proceed on her voyage; she is now standing on her course.

“Two o'clock, P. M. The Fly cutter, capt. Partridge, who left this harbour a few moments before the Dispatch, has hailed the latter, who lay to for him; and the captain of the Fly has sent his boat on board. A gun-brig which hove in sight about an hour ago, is also come up with her. The three vessels lay to for a short time, and, upon the return of the cutter's boat, they all tacked and stood in for the Downs. So that it has been ascertained that there are good grounds for detaining the American, as well as the other.

“This is the third American ship which has been detained under similar circumstances in these Roads, within these last ten days. We understand that a very extensive trade has been carried on by the Dutch, in this way, for a great length of time.

“It is universally supposed here, that the ultimate destination of the Dispatch was the Cape of Good Hope, and not the river of Canton, and that the quantity of dollars on board, was for payment of the Dutch troops, stationed in that settlement.”

### MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, October 17.

We understand, that on the fifteenth of August Mr. Munroe, our minister at London, had an interview with lord Mulgrave, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the subject of the recent captures, when it appeared that no new order had been issued, but that they proceeded from the decisions recently made in the high court of appeals, subjecting the trade between European hostile countries and their colonies through a neutral state to a much narrower rule than had been contemplated. At the interview the subject was not discussed in detail between Mr. Munroe and the minister, but the latter assured him that there was nothing in the disposition of his government which would admit of an unfriendly measure against the United States.

Another conference having been requested by Mr. Munroe, for the purpose of entering more fully into the affair, it remains to be seen what will be the issue of this important business.

[Nat. Intell.]

A letter from Cadiz, dated August 19, states, that a new duty of one dollar per barrel has been imposed on all flour imported into the ports of Spain. Cadiz and St. Lucar were rigorously blockaded.

### INTERESTING.

A letter from an American gentleman, dated Bristol, (England,) August 29, 1805, to his correspondent in Boston, says—“Austria has declared war against France!”—“You may be at a loss what course to pursue with —, (a certificate vessel,) as respects her coming to this country. Yet from the correspondence between me, or rather on my part with the great men in office, you will be able to judge how she stands. I conceive that the seizure was made of her, as well as others at the same time, on the ground that no act had been passed by the congress of the United States, to meet that of Great-Britain, continuing the treaty in full force on her part for one year, ending on the first of June, 1806. From private conversation with our charge d'Affaires in London, there appears little inclination on the part of the American government for its renewal; and perhaps the seizures were made to induce our minister to represent such necessity.”