

## Foreign Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived ship Betsey, Captain Logan, from Liverpool, by whom we have received London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26th of June, from which we have the following:—

ROME, May 18.

AN English squadron of four ships of the line, which lies in the road of Naples, was a witness of the rejoicings which took place at Naples on the entry of King Joseph; the English on the same day made an attack on the island of Capri.

VIENNA, June 2.

We now know for certain, that 2000 of our troops have entered Cattaro, which had been previously evacuated by the Russians. The place was afterwards surrendered to the French agreeable to the treaty of Presburgh. Every thing that has been said in the foreign journals of new engagements forming by Austria, is entirely destitute of foundation. All the measures and dispositions of our court tend to peace. The only difficulty which remained, is now removed by the evacuation of Cattaro.

FROM THE MAIN, June 10.—According to letters from the coast of Italy, the French are extremely active at Toulon and Genoa in fitting out a flotilla for the purpose of covering the army in its passage from Naples to Sicily. Most of the English in this island are encamped in the neighbourhood of Messina; and an English squadron, consisting of several frigates and gun-boats, continue cruising off the coast of Naples. Since marshal Marmont has been before Gaeta in person, the besieging army has been considerably increased.

AUGSBURG, June 5.

If we may judge from the exchange of couriers, some negotiations of importance are carrying on between Austria and France.

BERLIN, June 7.

Meanwhile the communications between Prussia and England continue to exist. M. De Jacobi is still at London. Prussia does not wish war, and England makes it; a situation extraordinary enough. The Baltic still remains free. Prussia has not shut her ports there against the English, and the latter commit no hostilities in that sea.

[Moniteur, June 19.]

HAMBURG, June 13.

The Prussian court continues its negotiations with Sweden and England, but without affording either more or less hope of the restoration of peace between any of the powers at war. The last news we received from Bavaria leaves us still in uncertainty with respect to the evacuation of Germany by the French troops.

LONDON, June 17—21.

A mail from Hamburg arrived on Thursday. It is evident that the emperor of Russia is exerting all his influence to effect a reconciliation between the courts of Stockholm and Berlin; and there is every probability that his great influence will not be effectually interposed. Certain it is, that the dispute between those powers has hitherto been productive of no other hostile operation than the blockade of the Prussian ports in the Baltic; and his Prussian majesty has, on a variety of occasions, manifested a disposition to compromise the quarrel. It is reported in the German journals, that the Prussian troops are about to evacuate Hanover, which territory is to be re-occupied by the French. It seems by no means improbable, that his Prussian majesty may wish to retire, for a time, to the electorate, to obtain the suspension of those energetic measures adopted by our government against the commerce of his country; but it must be evident, even to the most superficial observer, that so far from this temporary evacuation by Prussia being likely to restore the independence of the electorate to its legitimate sovereign, the moment the Prussians retire, the whole of that country will be again inundated by French troops; and in this opinion we conceive ourselves perfectly warranted from the circumstance of the corps of Angereau and Bernadotte having received orders to break up and proceed thither. Rumours of a fresh alliance against France have lately prevailed at Vienna; but these are stated in an article from that city to be unworthy of credit; and we have reason to believe they originated in an ineffectual effort made by our government to induce the Austrian cabinet to enter once more the hostile field against the common enemy. A letter from Ratisbon says that a communication is shortly expected to be made to the Diet, on the subject of the projected changes in the constitution of the German empire. It is reported at Hamburg, that prince Joachim Murat will cede his new dominions to the now king of Holland, and is to be crowned king of Switzerland.

In the city the opinion gains ground that a pacification is at no great distance. The funds still keep improving. At one o'clock the prices were as follows: Consols for opening 63-1-4 a 3-8; Reduced 62-1-3 a 1-4; Omnium, for money prices 6-1-4 and for July 6-1-4 a 1-2; Exchequer Bills per a 2 discount.

June 23.

By accounts from Paris received through a respectable channel, we learn, that the government of France has caused an idea generally to prevail in that country, that England has refused to negotiate on any terms, unless an order for the immediate evacuation of Hanover by the Prussian troops, and a guarantee of the possession of Malta by the English, and of the sovereignty of the Seven Islands by Russia, were made the preliminaries.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. Wilbraham, an English gentleman, who, we believe, has been detained in France since the commencement of the war, arrived at Dover. He sailed from Boulogne on Friday evening in a flag of truce, and was picked up by the Vestal frigate, which was cruising at some distance from that port. He was conveyed to Dover in the galley belonging to the Vestal, and arrived in London on Saturday afternoon about six o'clock. It is said that he was the bearer of some dispatches from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Fox.

The rumours of peace begin to wear a more decisive aspect, and though we shall not pretend to have much information on the subject, and never shall sport with the feelings and expectations of the public, we confess we are strongly inclined to look forward to such an event with more confidence than we have hitherto entertained. We lay no stress upon the reports grounded upon the return of Lord Yarmouth; but the late unexpected arrival of another English Nobleman, who has been in a diplomatic situation, and whose abilities, as well as experience, render him a proper medium for negotiation, leads us to think that the French government are more anxious on the subject than we supposed. If this be the case, it is probable that France may be disposed to make greater concessions than might be expected after her late extraordinary success. It must be remembered that Prussia, although she in the first instance took possession of Hanover, and proclaimed her right to it unconditionally, has since publicly announced that her occupation of that Electorate was only provisional. It will also be recollected, that the late accounts from Germany state that gen. Angereau's division of the French army had received orders to march towards Hanover, for the purpose of re-occupying that electorate. Our opinion on this important subject is in some degree strengthened by the arrival of the above mentioned gentleman. He reached Dover, we understand, within eight and forty hours from his departure from Paris, and such expedition can hardly be supposed to relate merely to exchange of prisoners.

Letters from Berlin state, that his Prussian Majesty has at length formed a determination of bringing his differences with this country to a decisive point, for which purpose, it is added, that he means to transmit his ultimatum to London. It is probable that his Prussian Majesty has been urged by Buonaparte to come to some final resolution on this subject, for the Moniteur contains an article commenting upon the extraordinary situation in which England and Prussia stand, the former being actually at war, and the latter anxious to avoid it.

Mr. Pinkney, who has been selected by the President of the United States to enter into a discussion with the British government respecting the mutual causes of complaint subsisting between the two countries, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday. We have no doubt that there is every disposition on the part of his majesty's ministers to redress any real grievances of which the American government may have to complain; but they will not, on the other hand, we are convinced, compromise the dignity or sacrifice the interests of this country, to the clamour of party in America, whose object evidently is to obtain from this country the most degrading concessions, or to provoke a war.

June 24.

General Lauriston on taking possession of Ragusa, has published a Proclamation, in which he states, that the enemies of France had too much influence in the Ragusan Republic, and that Buonaparte, feeling his dignity thereby hurt, ordered him to take possession of it; and adds, that he will keep possession of it until the Russians shall have evacuated not only Cattaro, but Corfu, and the whole republic of the Seven Islands, and until the Russian Squadron shall have quitted the Adriatic. The intelligence brought by the Mail is more than usually uninteresting. No part of the French troops have yet evacuated Germany, nor do they shew any disposition to give up Brannau to the Austrians. A letter has been circulated on the Continent, said to have been written by Buonaparte to the King of Bavaria, requesting to abdicate his throne in favour of his son. We are, of course, unable to vouch for the authenticity of this letter; but if it be not genuine, the style of Buonaparte is very well imitated.

We last night received Dutch papers to the 22d inst. and this morning the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday arrived. The former are filled with accounts of the arrival of their majesties the new king and queen of Holland at the Hague. They arrived there on the evening of the 17th.

PENZANCE, June 18.

Arrived from a cruise, La Constance sloop of war, and the Sarah private ship of war, of Liverpool, the latter bringing with her the Hamburg ship the Margareta Cornelia, L. Nicholson, from Bourdeaux, with wine, &c. for Hamburg, supposed to be French property, and the American brig Mount Vernon, J. Owen, from Virginia, with tobacco to Falmouth for orders, in consequence of not being provided with a register.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, August 21, 1806.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. OSBORN S. HARWOOD, will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

WE are authorized to say, that col. OSBORN WILLIAMS will serve as a representative for Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorized to say, that col. J. F. MERCER will, (if elected) serve as an elector of the senate for Anne-Arundel county.

WE are authorized to say, that *Horatio Ridout* will serve, if elected, as an Elector of the Senate for Anne-Arundel county, and that, if honoured by the suffrages of a majority of his fellow-citizens, he will not be influenced by party motives in the selection of proper characters to fill that important station at this critical period.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor *John Gasaway*, of Rhode river, is a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Mr. Pinkney, envoy extraordinary from the United States to the court of St. James, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th June.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered "The Secret History of St. Cloud" to be translated into the Russian and Polish languages.

Right and wrong differ not more than reason and law frequently do. In this case law stands as wrong reason as the right, yet those who are usually to be judged legally. [Zimmerman.]

Captain Forman, of the ship *Washington*, from New-Orleans, was boarded off Havana by the British brig *Port Mabon*, the lieutenant of which informed him he had received intelligence from the commander of a New-York brig from Leghorn, that Admiral Collingwood had recently captured and sent to Gibraltar 8 French ships of the line, and that he (the captain of the brig) saw them lying there in the Roads. The brig had arrived at English Turn in a very short passage. (N. Y. Paper.)

The French admiral Lefleignes, commander in chief in the late action off St. Domingo, we understand, has left that island in an American vessel bound to Baltimore. *ibid.*

The French papers received by the Boyne furnish nothing of a political nature. From one of the last, we have extracted the following agricultural article. [Charleston paper.]

"In every part of France the inhabitants are emulous in propagating such articles as tend to their amelioration and the increase of the territorial productions.

"A cultivator of the department of Vaucluse, M. Cataglini, has introduced in his parish, the culture of Indigo, and has completely succeeded."

Mr. Dupuy, an inhabitant of St. Domingo, now collector of the revenue at Dax, has introduced the cotton. He escaped from the cruelty of Desfallines, and went to New-Orleans on board of an American vessel; there, he thought, on observing the manner of cultivating cotton, that he might introduce it into his own country; he procured some seed, which he distributed on his arrival in France, among several members of the agricultural society; the success he met with has answered his expectation—the cotton was very fine, and the seed has acquired a maturity. The essays will be tried anew, and there is no doubt of its succeeding, and particularly in Provence and Languedoc.

From a Philadelphia paper of August 11.

### A CAUTION.

Last week, was purchased of a young man in Jersey Market, one half of a cheese, which appeared to have been cut before it was brought to the city—the family made use of a small portion of it; and in about three hours after, seven of them were much affected, each in proportion to the quantity eaten.

A physician being called, was of opinion, that the cheese was impregnated with poison. It is supposed that arsenic had been placed in the milk-house, in order to poison rats, and that by some accident it had been mixed with the milk of which the cheese was made.

8 mo. 11.

A CAPTIZEN.

BOSTON, August 8.

The Tunisian Ambassador—As many reports have been current respecting the Tunisian Ambassador's declining to return in the brig Franklin, now in this port, it may not be amiss to state the facts.

The brig Franklin is designed as a compliment to the Bey of Tunis, and has been principally freighted with presents for him. On her arrival here, the ambassador went on board, examined her accommodations, and expressed no dissatisfaction until he learnt from some quarter, that the same brig had once been a prize in Tunis. He immediately said in positive terms, that he should not go in her, as a present to his master, for he would not accept a vessel of her description as a gift.