

Late foreign news, so important as the contents of our supplement, cannot fail affording the readers of the American an interesting treat, particularly, after a dearth, for so long a period.

The editor fondly hopes, that the solicitude he evinces to please his numerous patrons, by encountering at all times the expense of extra sheets, when any thing like news can be obtained, will be considered as a sufficient atonement for the imprints which our advertising favors usually make on our columns.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Captain Daggett, of the ship Passenger, in 47 days from Cherburgh, informs that when he sailed it was reported, that Lord Lauderdale had left Paris. He informs that 5 sail of the line and 5 frigates were laying at Aix ready for sea. There had been a very violent gale of wind off the coast, in which several vessels were lost, and one of the French frigates was obliged to cut away her masts. During the storm, the British fleet of twelve sail of the line made a harbour at the Isle of Rhea. Some of the disabled merchant ships had been towed into Charente.

The news of the arrival of the ship New Galen at Boston, said in this paper of yesterday to have been received here in a private letter, is we have now reason to believe, without foundation. It came to us, however, in such a shape, and from such a quarter, as to leave no room to suspect that it was merely a piece of mauvaise plaisanterie, and that it was not intended for the public eye.

POSTSCRIPT.

At a late hour last evening the ship Hardware, captain Law, arrived at this port from Liverpool. He left Liverpool on the 4th of September, and the Rock on the 6th. On the day he sailed it was reported that Mr. Fox was dead, that the negotiations for Peace were broken off, and that Lord Lauderdale was on his way home.

With respect to Mr. Fox, our Liverpool papers, (which are to the 4th Sept. inclusive) informs us that he was tapped a second time on the 30th August, and had 14 quarts of fetid water taken from him; the report of his death therefore, is not probably, without foundation. The negotiations, we know, from Paris papers, were progressing on the 30th of August, and on the 5th of September no messenger had arrived in London from Paris; the rumour of Lord Lauderdale's return is, at best, exceedingly problematical.

The fears of invasion, which were lately so prevalent at Lisbon that many British merchants were selling off their property, had very much abated. At Madrid the opinion of Peace was so prevalent that the discount upon the Vales had fallen from 57 to 50 per cent.

Lord St. Vincent, with a number of ships, was in the Tagus, and a considerable addition to his force was under orders for sailing.

LONDON, September 3.

Contrary to all expectation and probability, no messenger has yet arrived from France.

It is reported, upon the authority of a private letter from Gibraltar, that the army of Massena has been defeated in Calabria, by the British forces and the Calabrian loyalists, who fought with great courage.

The homeward bound East India fleet of 13 sail, have arrived at Portsmouth.

The letters brought by the Lisbon mail state, that the Portuguese are much alarmed at the squadron of Earl St. Vincent, now lying in the Tagus, particularly as transports with troops were expected to arrive from England. None of the Royal family of Portugal, nor the Secretary of State, have been seen since the arrival of this force.

The last Hamburg mail brought accounts that Prussia has assumed a warlike attitude, and her armies are every where in motion. All absent generals have been ordered to Berlin, to receive their several commands. The repugnancy of France in the cause assigned for those preparations. Bonaparte, it is said, has demanded the cession of East Friesland, Zuyden, and some other little corners of Prussia, to give them to the new king of Holland, and has sent his army to carry his views into effect.

It was confidently asserted, that the Russian negotiator, M. D'Oubril, has been completely duped by Talleyrand. He was made to believe that the treaty with England was ready to be signed, and that any delay on his part, in signing a preliminary treaty for Russia, would be sacrificing the interests of his master. Within a few hours after he had signed the treaty, he discovered that he had been imposed upon, which was the cause of his setting off so precipitately from Paris for St. Petersburg.

The Emperor Alexander is said to be all favourable to Great Britain. He has an army of 500,000 men; and there appeared to be some foundation for the report of a Northern Confederacy.

The London Gazette of the 27th of August, mentions the appointment of Lords Holland and Auckland, joint commissioners and plenipotentiaries for arranging and finally settling the several matters in

difficulties between his Majesty's government and the government of the United States, with James Monroe and William Pinckney, Esquires, the commissioners appointed for similar purposes on the part of the United States; and the Hon. William Frederick Elliot Esq. to be secretary, and John Allen, Esq. assistant secretary to the commission.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

By our French papers, it appears that Jerome Bonaparte arrived at Concarneau, and entered the Bay of the Forest on the 26th August in the Veteran. On the 15th August he fell in with the Quebec Fleet, consisting of 16 sail, conveyed by two frigates, took 9 of them, valued at 5 millions, burnt them, and put the hands on board of American vessels. During a cruise of nine months the Fleet destroyed upwards of 200 English merchantmen.

A Paris paper mentions that on the 14th of August, an English fleet, under the command of Lord St. Vincent, had entered the harbor of Lisbon and that the Spanish Ambassador and the French Charge des Affaires had demanded of the cabinet of Lisbon, an explanation of this unexpected event, and it was expected they would leave the city, if they did not receive a satisfactory answer.

Yesterday arrived the ship Ocean, captain Girdon, in 23 days from Bordeaux, by the politeness and attention of whom, we are furnished with Paris papers to the 6th and Bordeaux to the 11th, inclusive, which furnishes the following translations, and no doubt, will enable us to give more in our next.

PARIS, September 5.

The Negotiation with Russia.

The Peace of Presburg, the treaty of alliance between Russia and France, and above all the consequences of the battle of Austerlitz, have entirely put it out of the power of Russia to disturb the repose of the Continent.

We were waiting with as much uncertainty as patience, to know what part the court of Russia would take, when M. D'Oubril arrived at Vienna. This minister presented himself to M. de La Rochefoucauld and demanded his passports for Paris.

M. De La Rochefoucauld immediately informed his court of the request of the Russian minister, and received orders to grant the passports immediately to M. D'Oubril; for although the emperor has always been of opinion not to suffer Russia imperiously to interfere in concerns which are placed beyond the sphere of her power and in discussions with which she had no immediate business, yet he was not the less willing to enter into an union that might be useful to the two countries.

M. D'Oubril arrived at Paris the 9th July, he presented himself to the minister of foreign relations, and after some conversation, produced his powers which in the most full and complete manner authorised him to negotiate, conclude and sign a peace between the two governments.

Upon the report of this being made to the emperor, his majesty nominated general Clarke, counsellor of state, his minister plenipotentiary, with powers as large as those of M. D'Oubril, to negotiate, conclude and sign a peace with the emperor of Russia.

The plenipotentiaries commenced their deliberations with zeal and activity, and continued them with unremitting attention until at length after very many conferences, a treaty of peace was signed the 29th July; when the treaty shall be known all Europe will judge whether it is not equally honorable to both governments.

Hostilities were to cease immediately, and on the part of France they did cease. The ratifications were to have been exchanged on the 15th August, and no doubt existed but that the exchange of ratification would take place, for the negotiators were well known to have enjoyed for a long time the confidence of their sovereigns; they had acted in conformity with the most precise instructions; in short, they acted in virtue of ample and positive powers, and not as if they had had any doubts of their authority upon any point.

M. Ruffin chancellor of the French consulate in Russia, arrived yesterday from Petersburg, and brings intelligence, that in consequence of a change of ministers, the effect of the new principles and adopted by the Russian government, and the extraordinary influence which the English party has obtained over the new cabinet, the treaty of the 20th of July has not been ratified.

Thus hostilities between France and Russia, are about to recommence. The conquerors at Ulm and Austerlitz, are again assembled under their standards, and approach the field of their triumphs. More powerful in numbers, more formidable than ever; by that organization, which has never been equalled, they wait with impatience the impulse of the great soul which animates them.

However, nothing can induce us to presume, that a general continental war will be renewed.

In every event, the emperor, as well as the French people, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his majesty will be found wherever it shall be necessary to combat for a durable and glorious peace.

[Here follows a copy of M. D'Oubril's powers which will be given in our next.]

September 5. The treaty of Peace between France and Russia has not been ratified by the emperor Alexander. It would be difficult to find out an excuse or a plausible reason in the laws of public or private morality, for this strange refusal. We see no pretext nor even any subterfuge for ill-faith. It cannot be alleged that the Russian plenipotentiary stepped beyond his authority. Never were powers more unlimited given, nor was there ever a promise to ratify a treaty more formal or more positive. A constant intelligence was remarked in the course of the negotiations between the courts of St. Petersburg and London, to advance, delay or break them off. The moment the treaty was signed, Mr. D'Oubril sent a courier publicly to London, to inform the Russian Ambassador of what had just taken place. But this might be considered as the premature notification of a treaty which the Imperial word naturally held out as ratified. In these circumstances, Russia made extraordinary levies; England, it was well known, was preparing expeditions; but still upon the Imperial word, it was natural to believe the treaty would be ratified; and the emperor Napoleon gave so far this testimony confidence in the good faith of the emperor of Russia, that he directly issued orders for the cessation of all hostilities.—This generous precipitancy reminds us of the sending back of the Russian prisoners to Paul I. and to those sent back to his son last campaign this continuation of generosity forms a singular contrast with prescience of hostile sentiments which the emperors of Russia observe towards the emperor of the French, and would alone suffice to make the difference of their causes.

The Emperor Alexander may openly set forth the new grievances he has against France. Faithful to the principles of the treaty of Presburg, she has completed its execution. The organization of the Germanic confederation was its inevitable consequence; it constituted the independence of the States which compose it, irrevocably regulated their regulations and put them in harmony with their interests. This association had been long foreseen and called for as essential to the future repose of Europe.—The communications made in this respect between the Members of the Germanic Body had commenced several months prior to Mr. D'Oubril's mission to Paris. The pact was made and known previous to the signature of the Treaty of Peace, and France was in the same attitude; she alone had a right to complain that a Russian division persisted in the occupation of a neutral territory.

For want of plausible reasons, we may seek for the secret motive of this rupture—we shall find it however, to be no more, dictated by the interest of Russia, than it is by the laws of honor and justice.

For these fifteen years past a war has been carried on against France, which has indeed often changed its name or its pretext; but the constant aim of which has been to lower or destroy the French power. However, the obstacles set against her have only served as steps to her elevation; the fate of arms has left no other bounds to her preponderance than her own moderation; and such has been her fortune, that the most obstinate of her enemies saw peace as the only means of stopping the flight she had taken.—At the time of the organization of the new confederation, there appeared under their auspices at London, a work in which this opinion was laid down in a spirit, which announced perhaps less the desire than the necessity of making peace. Whilst the author reproached the former ministers with their inconsistency, their precipitancy, their coalitions ill formed and ill conducted, he considered peace as the best means of one day attacking France with success, of extinguishing by degrees her military spirit, of ruining the alliances and repairing the loss of her allies, of conceiving more feasible designs and of waiting for more favourable occasions. The Morning Chronicle of the 21st, and 22d, following the same principles, does not fear to affirm that no power is now able to attack the prosperity of France, and advises her enemies to adjourn their resentment. Thus, according to the most moderate writers, the English government would never see any thing in peace but a means of more advantageously making war. The negotiations they open would be snares, the olive branch they hold out a poison.—Under such circumstances, with such enemies, France owes thanks to him, who penetrating their designs, has found means to secure himself against them. But from the fatality ever attached to their plots after revealing their secrets they have again betrayed their cause. Their position is not more favorable than at the end of last war.

They have neither more skillful generals, better exercised soldiers, nor better concerted designs. If they again find allies on the continent they devote them to certain ruin. The Emperor Napoleon has read their thoughts; he has known how to avail himself of the advantage of his victory; he has been obliged to keep his military attitude; and happily for the future tranquility of Europe, those who wish only for truces, those who waited for his sleep, and can keep neither their word nor their treaties, will find him still more formidable than in the plains of Austerlitz.

VIENNA, 22d August.

A courier lately arrived from Petersburg, in ten days; a dispatch without an example; and one since reports, that Cataro is to be delivered up immediately to general Bellgrade.

By letters from Buchasert, we learn that general Sebastiani, ambassador of the French government to the Ottoman Porte, had embarked at Wurna, from whence he meant to proceed direct to Constantinople.

COPENHAGEN, August 25.

We understand that his majesty the prince royal, is expected here to spend some days.

It was rumoured for some time past that our troops assembled at Holstein, were ordered to return to their old garrison, but to day, it is said, that they are to pass the Autumn there.

From the 18th to 22d August, 210 vessels passed the Sound.

BERLIN, August 25.

Baron Haenlein, goes to Dresden as minister, to confer with the Electoral minister on the organization of a plan of a constitution for the north of Holland.

The college of provisional deputies has made a representation to our government, stating that it is impossible to comply with the extraordinary requisition of horses, at this time, on account of the peasants employing them to get in their harvest; but positive orders have been given, and the commissaries of war have published that that order will be executed in its utmost rigor.

CASSEL, 26th August.

His excellency the Prussian lieutenant-general, M. de Ruchel, arrived here yesterday, from Munden. He is charged by the cabinet of Berlin, to arrange the articles of the confederation of the North, that relate to or affect our court.

GENOA, August 27.

By reports from Naples, up to the 19th inst. we learn that Marshal Massena obtained a complete victory over a corps of English and insurgents, killed 6,000, and taken a great number of prisoners. We wait with impatience the confirmation and details of this glorious action.

HAMBURG, August 25.

The Prussians have quitted the mouth of the rivers Elbe and Weser; the province of Lauenburg is restored to the Swedes, by which cession the king of Sweden has obtained every thing he wished for. Time will explain this phenomena.

August 27.

The late accounts from Swedish Pomerania and Berlin, confirm the news of raising the blockade of the Prussian ports by the Swedes; and of the marching of six battalions of hussars, with the artillery for Lauenburgh.

For some time past, a number of French and Russian Couriers have passed through Berlin.

It is reported at Berlin, that General Knobelsdorf is to be sent to Paris, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. The exchanging of Couriers between Berlin and St. Petersburg is very active.

LEIPSICK, Aug. 23.

Letters from Dresden state, that the Duke of Saxe Weimar had suddenly arrived at Teplitz, in order to confer with the elector in several political objects.

The publication of the Ukase, which orders the extraordinary levies in the Russian empire, in order to carry the army to 500,000 men, has given rise to several new calculations on the military forces of the four great military powers of the European continent, such as they were considered before the treaty of Presburg. A justly esteemed writer has given the following statement of them—

Table with 3 columns: Country, Infantry, Cavalry, Total. France 516000, 88000, 604000. Russia 340000, 62000, 402000. Prussia 232000, 44000, 276000. Austria 170000, 40000, 210000.

The author observes, that with regard to France, he has only valued the troops purely French; for that in comprehending those of the Federative States, the forces of that Empire will amount to upwards of 820,000 men. With regard to Austria, her army, far from being recruited since the war, has even been diminished by dismissals. Before the campaigns of 1805, it was estimated at 385,000 fighting men.

With regret (says the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 14th inst.) we announce, that by letters received from Wauson, the report of the death of JOHN ISAIAH, Esq. late editor of the True Liberty, and Recorder of Deeds and Regis-

ter of Wills for the county of Washington, has been confirmed. These letters inform us, that owing to some accident, one of his fingers had received a small puncture by the point of the bayonet which, as frequently happens, being too much neglected, and no experienced physician called in, until a mortification had taken place, and his case became so desperate that even amputation could not avail, had occasioned this mournful event. He is said to have died on Tuesday last, and that on Wednesday his remains were interred with military and masonic honors. Thus has he been cut off in the bloom of life and vigour of manhood, leaving an amiable wife; and (we believe) an only child to feel and deplore the loss of an husband and father. How tender is the thread of human life!

New-York, October 22.

The ship Hardware, Law, in 47 days from Liverpool.

The ship Passenger, Daggett, of Boston, in 47 days from Charante. October 1, in lat. 43, 13, long. 41, 40, spoke ship Amelia, 43 days from Bristol for Philadelphia, 17th, lat. 39, 43, long. 66, spoke ship Commerce of Hallowel, from Philadelphia for Hamburg.

The barque Nixon, Living, 43 days from Cadiz.

Spoke September 27, in lat. 37, 13, long. 44, ship John Allen, Taylor, 16 days from Philadelphia for Cadiz. 29th, was loaded by the British armed brig Avon, 30 days from England bound to the Ches. peaks—having a few days before been chased by a French 74, and obliged to throw over part of her guns. October 14, lat. 32, 40, long. 69, 32, spoke ship Brutus, Toby, which sailed in a. from Cadiz. In coming out of Cadiz cap in Living was boarded by Ad. Col. Collingwood's squadron. American produce was low, and no prospect of peace.

The ship Charles Joughan, in 53 days from Amsterdam.

The brig William, Lockhart, of Boston, in 40 days from Mangilla, (Cuba.) September 16, lat. 20, 30, long. 82, spoke schooner Catharine, Forsyth, 5 days from Montego Bay for Baltimore. 19th lat. 20, 53, had two men pressed by the British schooner Pitt, in spite of protection. 21st, lat. 21, 45, spoke brig Dearborn, Higby, 10 days from Jamaica for Boston. 25th, lat. 21, 56, spoke brig Nancy, 10 days from Annotto Bay for New York. 29th, lat. 22, 31, was boarded by the Duke. October 12, lat. 34, 37, spoke brig Uranian, 35 days from Jamaica for Philadelphia.

The brig Paragon, from Marseilles, ashore on Shrewsbury beach, has bilged, part of the cargo saved.

We find advertised in the last Liverpool paper the following American vessels.

For freight or charter—Ships Vigilant, Bosworth; Lewi, Pratt; brig Peter, Williams.

For New-York—Ships Liberty, Chew; Halyon, East; Protection, Terry; Swift, Price; Dartmouth, Sawle; Indian Hunter, Johnson; New Guide, Hall; Ceres, Ricker; Speedwell, Sims; and Nancy, Morton.

For Savannah—Ships Dispatch, Holland; Alexander Hamilton, Callahan; Sally, Chase; and Dryade, Hillton.

For Philadelphia—Eliza, Blunt; Jupiter, Lybby; William Tell, Collier; and General Scott, Willson.

For Virginia—Intrepid, Steed; Caladonia, Dickson; Nancy, Murren; Jane, Colley; Mary and Allen, Dodge; Merchant, Johnson; and Ocean, Follansbee.

For Charleston—Charleston, White; Yorick, Lambert; Yorkshire, Lee; and Susan, Stephens.

For Bolton—Edward Preble, Porter; Vigilant, Bosworth; Savannah, Delano; Robert, Dyer; George, Towns; and Joana, Hopkins.

For New-Orleans—Baltic, Orr.

For Baltimore—Oruzimbo, Gardner; Ruthy, Bullock; and Commerce, Colburn.

For Wilmington, N. C.—Brig Batavia, an, Bradley.

For Wiscasset—Golden Rule, Dares.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship Ocean, captain Girdon, 35 days from Bordeaux. Sailed in company with the ship Ulysses, Simon, of N. York, for New Orleans, and the brig Trident, Sampson, for Boston. Left at Bordeaux, September 10, ships Titus, Cushing, of and for Philadelphia, to sail in 6 days; Fabius, Norris, do. do. discharging; Thomas, Sigers, of do. for New Orleans, do; Jenny, Ward, of New York, for do. uncertain; Eliza, Roberts, do. do; Mercury, Watson, of do. for do. discharging; Minerva, Lombard, of do. for do. do; Maria, Green, of do. for New York, do; Cinénnatus, Schackerly, do. do. do; Fame, Crowell, of do. for Hamburg, in 6 days; American Packet, Swain, of and for New York, in 20 days; Susan, Loring, of Boston, for New York, uncertain; Richmond, Wetmore, of and for Baltimore, uncertain; Catherine, Bullet, of New Orleans, for Tunningen do; Sarah, Sutton, do. do. discharging; B. B. Trieste, Hinker, do. do. in 15 days; Maria, Hutton, of Norfolk, for New Orleans, uncertain; Zulena, Alford, of Philadelphia, under quarantine at Paililiac; Pilgrim, do. do. do. do; Argo, Hunt, of Boston, from St. Sebastian, do; brig Phoenix, Treatmet, of and for New York, uncertain; Virginia, Davis, do. do. in 6 days; Resolution, Higgin, do. do. discharging; Slipway, Duak, of and for Boston, in 15 days; Bees, Waters, of and for Baltimore, uncertain; Vigilant, Travers, do. do. put back in distress; Callabers Experiment, Myers, of and for New York, discharging; Thomas, Earlsland, of Salem, for New Orleans, uncertain; spoke the brig Minerva, Barker, from Bordeaux to New York, lat. 44, N. long. 24. W. 24th day.