

PARIS, JULY 7.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a dinner to Cardinal Consalvi, previous to his setting out to Bourbon to drink the waters. It is thought he will be absent about a fortnight or three weeks. During the absence of Citizen Talleyrand, Citizen Caillaud, formerly French Minister at Petersburg, the Hague, and Berlin, and at present Keeper of the Archives to the Administration of Foreign Affairs, will be charged with the portfolio of this department.

A Danish vessel, laden with sugar, arrived the 16th of June at Copenhagen from Santa Cruz. The English have permitted the inhabitants of that island, under a bond for three millions ofrix dollars, to export all the produce of that island.

The Danes still continue, with the greatest activity, to establish new batteries upon the Isle of Amack, and 1,400 men of the garrison of Copenhagen are employed there daily.

The opening of the Concile took place yesterday at the Cathedral of Paris in the most solemn manner. The Clergy consisted of about forty Bishops, and as many Priests, each in the costume of his Order, most of them hoary with age, and the persecutions which they have suffered. An immense crowd filled the church, and yet preserved a religious silence. Citizen Lecon, the Metropolitan Bishop of Rennes, presided, and Citizen Gregoire pronounced the sermon, upon the occasion, in which he took a view of the religious events of the eighteenth century, particularly of those since the Revolution.

The Count and Countess of Leghorn sat out from Paris the 29th of June.

The Consuls of the Republic decreed, on the 25th of June, that there should be commercial exchanges in the cities of Douay, Valenciennes, Lille, Nantes, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Carcassone, and Dunkirk. At Douay there will be two Agents of Exchange, and three Brokers; at Valenciennes, four Agents of Exchange, and fifteen Brokers; at Lille, sixteen Agents and ten Brokers; at Nantes, twenty Agents and twenty Brokers; at Toulouse, eight Agents and fifteen Brokers; at Bordeaux, twenty Agents and seventy Brokers; at Carcassone, two Agents, who shall also exercise at the same time the office of Brokers.

DECREES OF THE 28TH JUNE.

Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, decrees, that during his absence of Citizen Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Citizen Caillaud, Keeper of the Archives of the Ministry, shall be charged with the Portfolio of this department.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul.

The Secretary of State (Signed) H. B. MARET.

Chevalier, Master of the Revels of the Court of Russia, now at Paris, "has cited before a Justice of Peace the Editor of *The Journal du Commerce*, to justify, or retract an article in which he is seriously interested." We shall not enter into the detail of this business, which would tire our readers, without affording any instruction.

The *ci-devant* Prince of Condé passed, on the 13th of June, by Prague, on his way from Vienna to London.

Letters from Vienna, of the 17th of June, state, that a greater number of troops have arrived in Bohemia and Moravia than the first orders required; and that it was this circumstance that probably gave rise to the belief that two armies were going to be formed there.

Tierr Consalvi, June 30—47 fr. 63 c.

GUADALOUPE.

Substance of a private letter, written from Port Liberty, 9th of April:—

"We have been very tranquil here hitherto. The Negroes labour with assiduity, and the colony is in the most flourishing state. The peace with the Americans augments our resources very much. Baco, one of the agents sent by the late Directory, being dead about four months, Jeannet, who remained alone, has joined to himself a proprietor, named Brascu. The Commissary Rigaud is arrived here with a very numerous suite of Mulattoes from St. Domingo, from which place General Toussaint Louverture forced him away. He is waiting for the arrival of a corvette to carry him to France. Victor Hugues conducts himself well at Cayenne. He maintains the colony in a respectable state of defence, and makes himself feared by the English, to whom he does as much mischief as he can. It were to be wished that he had a greater force at his disposal. Augustin Monneron is here employed at the house of the Agent for liquidating the national domains. A great many young men, who sought refuge in the colony to withdraw themselves from the requisition of France, have been compelled here to enter into service in the troops of the line. The accounts which we have received of the capture of the Danish and Swedish possessions by the English, have determined the agents of the Consuls to make, with all possible expedition, considerable defensive preparations, although we are certain that the enemy has not a sufficient force to attack us. The coast has been furnished with batteries. We have 4,000 troops of the line, perfectly disciplined, and a levy of 6,000 colonists besides, which will be soon completed. We are supplied with provisions for two months, and we expect from day to day a new convoy of provisions, escorted by two American frigates, by order of the President Jefferson."

MADRID, JUNE 16.

The Court Gazette of this day informs us, that Ouguella, the sole remaining fortress that opposed the operations of the right division, has surrendered to the Spanish arms. The Prince of Peace has transmitted the capitulation to His Majesty; as also a letter, which he addressed to the Portuguese Commander in Chief the 7th of June, in which he announces that peace has been signed between the two Powers. The following is a translation:—

"MONSIEUR GENERAL,

"His Catholic Majesty yesterday signed a treaty of peace with Portugal. I apprise you, in consequence, that every hostile movement on the part of the Belligerent Powers ought to cease in the interval of the ratification. The Chief of the Staff informs me that the firing will be conducted with order, in such a manner, as to cause the least possible injury. In a word, it is my intention, that the troops shall observe the strictest discipline, and that

they shall not molest the inhabitants, under the severest penalties. I have the most positive orders to renew my attacks, should I observe that the Portuguese posts reinforce themselves, or approach nearer to ours. I should hope that your Excellency, being the chief of the army of a loyal nation, will be a security that no violation shall be committed. Should I perceive any thing of that nature in the conduct of the subalterns, I shall immediately communicate it to you, relying upon your justice to punish them. Be persuaded that I entertain the same sentiments which I acknowledge in you. Our patrols and marksmen shall fall back upon the villages which we occupy. I hope that you will recommend it to your troops, should they meet ours, to consider them as friends, as troops ought to be who cease to combat."

ROME, JUNE 7.

Cardinal Doria will fill, *pro interim*, the functions of Cardinal Consalvi, Secretary of State, who is gone to Paris. The negotiations now carried on between the Pope and France relate to affairs of religion.

VIENNA, JUNE 17.

All the relations which England maintained with the Continental Powers, upon the subject of the war, have now ceased, although she does not yet renounce, it is said, the hope of arming them anew against France. Mr. Wickham, who has been a long time charged with the payment of the army of Condé, and the Swiss Emigrants, is returned to his own country, after having distributed immense sums; the sacrifice of which has not attained the end of the Power that lavished them.

MUNICH, JUNE 21.

All the dispositions made by the Army of Observation for the evacuation of the city of Bremen and of its territory, as also for that of the Electorate of Hanover, have entirely ceased, in consequence of instructions brought from Berlin to General Kleist. This sudden change seems to announce new incidents, which time only can bring to light.

MUNICH, JUNE 22.

It is now certain that the Prussian troops, which compose the garrison of the Margravates of Anspach and Bareuth, had received orders to put themselves in motion, to occupy the Bishops of Wurzburg and Bamberg; but at the moment when these troops were preparing to march, they received a countermand from Berlin; from which, it is presumed, that a change is to take place in that operation. However it may be, all the Regiments of Franconia are still ready to march at twenty-four hours notice. With respect to the army of General Kleist, which occupies the Electorate of Hanover, it is to maintain its positions upon the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, until contrary orders from the Prussian Government. Since the French troops have evacuated anew the possessions which they occupied on the right bank of the Rhine, the alarms and fears have entirely ceased in Lower Germany. It is generally thought that the Palatine troops will not occupy Dusseldorf and Dentz. The German troops will not return to Ehrenbreitstein, nor the Mentz troops to Cassel, at least so soon.

RATISBON, JUNE 19.

The hopes of the Ecclesiastical Party have entirely vanished. It begins to consider the secularisations as inevitable. Important changes are also expected in the constitution of the empire: they will be the necessary result of the aggrandisement of the powerful houses, and of the diminution of the number of the petty princes. Some pretend to say, that in the new plan the Roman months will be suppressed; and that each petty state will be bound to furnish, in case of war, its contingent to the army of the more potent neighbouring prince; that is to say, Austria, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse, Wirtemberg, and Hanover. Several other changes are spoken of, the object of which is to diminish the wheel-work of the political machine, and to augment the strength of our republic of princes. The basis of this new constitution is to be an armed neutrality, pacific in its essence, but sufficiently strong to prevent the ambition of neighbouring powers from disturbing the repose of Europe. It is with this view, it is said, that Hanover will be separated from the Crown of England, either in favour of the King of Prussia, or of a pious Prince of the house of Brunswick.

MUNICH, JUNE 21.

One of our Gazettes cites a letter from Berlin, stating, that the Elector of Bavaria will be richly indemnified, in consequence of the turn which the negotiations have taken. This news is the more credible, as we know the interest which the courts of Berlin and Petersburg have taken in the fortune of the Elector. Besides, it is of importance to France to establish between its frontiers, and those of Austria, a power sufficiently strong to maintain its independence against the influence of the Court of Vienna, and to serve for a barrier between the two states.

KIEL IN HOLSTEIN, JUNE 15.

It is very remarkable, observes the Professor Olivarius, in the last number of the *Nord*, &c. that the notes which the English Minister, Lord Grenville, has addressed to the Swedish Minister, Baron Ehrenswärd, at London, relative to the Northern Convention, as likewise those of Lord Hawkesbury, are written in English. Baron Ehrenswärd has constantly answered in French; the idiom generally adopted for a very long time in all diplomatic affairs and discussions; but he has done it without setting up this species of innovation in the customary law of nations; an innovation of which it is easy to perceive the result and the motives. Will Europe lend itself to substitute the language most difficult to pronounce, the most harsh, the most destitute of harmony, to a language sweet and harmonious, and which is so particularly distinguished by its clearness and justness, qualities which have consecrated its usage in all courts. We know not, however, whether the notes addressed from London to the Russian Minister are written in French; but we should think it disrespectful to His Imperial Majesty to suppose, that, if so, his Ministers have answered in any other language than the Russian. Must we then at length be obliged to treat with the English through the medium of interpreters, as is the practice with the Turks and the Barbary powers upon the coast of Africa?

THE HAMBURG MAIL.

VIENNA, JUNE 17.

The Queen of Naples received a courier, with intelligence, that various representations have been made, on the part of the French, to the Pope, relative to the religious constitution; as, for instance, that the priests shall be permitted to marry; that the new clergy in France shall receive absolution, &c. But the Pope, we are assured, has positively refused his consent to these propositions.

Accounts have been received here, by the way of Constantinople, that the army of the Grand Vizier has engaged the French, and that the corps of General Regnier, which was posted before Cairo, has been obliged to retire into that capital, with the loss of some artillery. The communications between Cairo and Alexandria, in which latter town General Menou is, are cut off by the English.

There is talk here of alliance between some Northern Powers, who will exert themselves in behalf of the German empire.

We have again a report here, that the English Admiral Warren has met with the squadron of Admiral Gantheleme, and after an obstinate engagement taken seven ships.

The First Consul at length given an answer to the representations of the Minister of His Russian Majesty in behalf of the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, but such as we wished to have been more satisfactory.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 20.

Cassel is now likewise evacuated by the French troops. On the 12th instant the courier who had been dispatched to Paris, in consequence of the occupying of the fort of Cassel, and the day before yesterday, Counsellor Ridom, deputy by the Electoral Government, also arrived. The General of Division, Chambrélay, then sent an officer to Colonel Zwyer; and a writing was drawn up, containing a technical and exact account of the state of the demolitions. When this was finished, the French Commandant declared that he had orders to withdraw his troops to the right banks of the Rhine, which was accordingly done on the 15th, after the French garrison had remained there three weeks. At their departure, the Mentz troops were under arms, and the whole was conducted in perfect order, and without the least disturbance. The Mentz hussars, who could never agree with the French chassours, are now again in Cassel.

MILAN, JUNE 9.

According to accounts from Rome, couriers are continually arriving there. These couriers, but still more, the consistory which the Pope held on the 27th of last month, have greatly excited the curiosity and anxiety of the public. The consistory above-mentioned lasted fifteen hours, and in it the Pope offered to resign all his temporal dominions.

In the propriety of this proposal many of the Cardinals, and among others Cardinal Maury, concurred with him; but the greater number of them made very strong remonstrances against such an act. During the sitting of this consistory, the populace were in such a state of commotion, that the French Minister, Carauli, thought proper to make every thing ready for his departure. The Cardinal Secretary of State exerted himself all in his power to pacify him, and assure him that he had nothing to fear. As soon as the consistory broke up, the Cardinals Ruffini and Albini set off with all speed for Naples, and the Imperial Envoy for Civita Vecchia. The report that Rome has been again taken possession of by French troops, is, however, not yet confirmed.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 11.

A part of the gun-boats and armed flat-bottomed vessels have got out of Ostend and Nieuport, and arrived safely at Dunkirk, by keeping close to the shore. The English ships being out on the open sea, the divisions of these vessels at Havre, Bologna, and Calais, have not, however, yet been able to reach Dunkirk, being prevented by English cruisers. Two camps are now marking out by French engineers; one between Bruges and Ostend, the other between Gravelines and Dunkirk, which will be occupied by troops next month. Several emigrant Irishmen have arrived at Dunkirk and Havre, who will probably be employed in the expedition. Eighty thousand men are assembled on the French coasts for this expedition, which is intended against England and Ireland.

Morning Post and Gazetteer.

LONDON:

MONDAY, JULY 6.

By the Paris Journals to the 1st instant, which we received yesterday, we have the first official confirmation, from the Madrid Gazette, of the signing of a treaty of peace with Portugal; but the conditions still remain a secret. It appears, the PRINCE OF PEACE is a little afraid the Portuguese will not observe the treaty, as he says, a watchful eye will be kept that they do not reinforce their posts. It also seems, that he feels a distrust of the discipline of the Spanish army. Indeed he is altogether in a critical situation. Were it not that the French troops are at his heels, we are persuaded the Portuguese would compel him, and his Catholic forces, to seek safety in their own country.

The intelligence from Germany discloses what we think are the views of the great powers. The secularisations will certainly take place, and all the small states will be melted down into the greater powers. The Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg are to protect Bavaria against the House of Austria, and erect a barrier for that purpose! This does not look like a new coalition. There is now no appearance that the Prussian troops will leave Hanover or Bremen. Hanover, we believe, will be given to Prussia, or the Duke of Brunswick, by the consent of Russia, and no doubt of France. That Electorate will certainly be separated for ever

from the British Crown, and who will regret its loss?

The Paris Journals have published accounts from Constantinople of the defeat of the French at Rhamanie, but they affect to doubt them. The last London Gazette Extraordinary had not reached Paris. The Swiss troops in the pay of England are embarking at Trieste, apparently for Malta, but really for Egypt. Lord Keith, it appears, has sent 35 gun-boats up the Nile. He has also sent a squadron into the Adriatic to protect the Turkish shores. His Lordship displays much vigilance and activity.

The late bustle between Paris and Rome is said to relate merely to religious affairs, to the obtaining the promise of fidelity to the Constitution from the Catholic Clergy returning to France.

The capture of the Danish and Swedish islands, in the West Indies, seems to have excited alarm at Guadaloupe for the safety of that place. It was on Saturday reported that General MACAN had arrived in England with the news of its surrender; but this report is, we fear, premature.

There is no news from the interior of France, except that decrees have been issued, ordering the establishment of commercial banks at several of the principal towns. Can decrees create such establishments? We observe that the course of exchange on both London and Paris is inserted in the St. Petersburg Gazette.

At one o'clock this morning, we received the Hamburg Mail due on Wednesday last. Its contents, inserted in a preceding column, are of considerable interest. It is reported, the VIZIER has defeated RECONIER, and driven him into Cairo. The accounts of preparations for invading England are also formidable.

Yesterday morning Mr. Cox, the Messenger, arrived at Lord HAWKESBURY'S Office with dispatches from the Court of Vienna; and also Mr. OBERVIER, from Berlin.

We are happy to announce the arrival of the hitherto-bound Oporto fleet, consisting of 80 ships under convoy of the Constance frigate. The greater part of the fleet has passed Portsmouth.

Dispatches were on Saturday received at the Admiralty from Admiral CORNWALLIS, who continues off Brest with twenty-four sail of the line. The principal part of the combined squadron were ready for sea in the outer road of Brest when the Nimrod cutter, which brought the dispatches, left our fleet.

A flag of truce arrived on Thursday at Dover, from Calais, with dispatches for M. OTTO, but it brought no French newspapers.

By accounts from Ireland it appears some new expedition is in contemplation, or vast reinforcements are to be sent to some quarter. The second battalion of the 1st foot, the 16th regiment, the 65th or Pombador, the Princess Charlotte's of Wales's Fencibles, &c. whose services were limited to Europe, have, within a few days, volunteered to serve in any part of the world.

A French privateer followed the homeward-bound Lisbon fleet several days, in hopes of picking some of them up; but, finding the convoy very vigilant, she disappeared.

Mr. MERRY arrived at Dover on Thursday night on his way to Paris, where he is to succeed Captain COATES, and act there in the capacity of M. OTTO in London.

The account brought over by the mail, of the overtures made by General MENOU for the evacuation of Egypt, is confirmed by private letters.

Capt. James Stephenson, Commander of His Majesty's troop ship Europa, is appointed to the command of the African frigate, captured from the French by the Phoebe, Capt. Barlow, in the Mediterranean.

The Dutch frigates in His Majesty's service, and commanded by Dutch officers, are placed under the orders of Admiral Lord Gardner, Commander in Chief at Cork.

It is now understood that an agreement existed among the French, Spaniards, and Portuguese, to spare Portugal, in consequence of the sums of money paid to France; but that the violation of the Treaty of El-Asish gave the French a pretext for violating their agreement also, and from that moment Portugal has been threatened. She has fallen, probably, at the same time that MENOU capitulated.

Mr. PITT has lost all claim to his title of *Stiff-neck* since he has been disgraced at St. James's.—His neck is now as supple as his knee.

On Wednesday morning two privateers of the York Hussars were shot on Bincob-down, near Weymouth, pursuant to the sentence of a Court-Martial, for desertion, and cutting a boat out of the harbour, with intent to go to France, but by mistake they landed at Guernsey, and were secured. All the regiments, both in camp and barracks, were drawn up, viz. the Scotch Greys, the Rifle Corps, the Stafford, Berks, and North Devon Militia. They came on the ground in a mourning-coach, attended by two priests; after marching along the front of the line, they returned to the centre, where they spent about twenty minutes in prayer, and were shot at by a guard of twenty-four men; they dropped instantly, and expired without a groan. The men wheeled in sections, and marched by the bodies in slow time.

BOTANY.—There is now in full bloom, at Chart, the beautiful seat of Mrs. CORNWALLIS, near Dorking, Surrey, the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand Flax Plant; the only one, we believe, lately described in Professor Martyn's edition of Miller's Dictionary.

The price of wheat has advanced during the week about 15s. per quarter, oats 5s. and barley and malt 2s. or 3s.