

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Capt. Higgins of the ship *Isabella*, arrived yesterday in 40 days from Bordeaux, has favored the editors of the *New-York Gazette*, with Bordeaux papers to the 30th April, and Paris Gazettes to the 26th. From these we have extracted every article which appears to possess any interest. The 70th Bulletin, though it announces nothing of importance, is given at length, in this day's Gazette.

The Paris Argus of April 23, in announcing the news of the rejection of the British treaty by the President of the U. S. makes the following remarks:

"The Americans show themselves more jealous than ever to maintain their maritime independence. The French Imperial decree which ordered the confiscation of all English merchandize found in the ports occupied by the French armies had excited apprehensions that some American property might be involved in it; but the explanation since given, have fully satisfied the merchants of the United States. All news coming from the Continent of Europe is greedily caught up there. From this eagerness it may be seen that the nations apparently the greatest strangers to this war, have a real interest in the success of the cause of the French, and the Americans above all have already congratulated themselves that the greatness of the efforts which the English government is obliged to make against France, obliges it to relax from the tyranny which it exercised over their trade.

GRAND ARMY. SEVENTIETH BULLETIN.

Finckenstein, 9th April.

A party of 400 Prussians, who had embarked at Königsberg, has debarked on the Peninsula opposite Pillau, and advanced towards the village of Carlsberg. M. Mainzer, and de-camp to Marshal Lelebyre, proceeded for that point with some men. He has so ably maneuvered as to carry off the 400 Prussians, amongst whom were 120 cavalry.

Several Russian regiments have entered the city of Dantzic by water. The garrison has made several sorties. The Polish legion of the North and Prince Michael Radzivil, who commands it, have distinguished themselves. They have made about 40 of the Russians prisoners. The siege is continued with vigor. The artillery for it has begun to arrive.

There is nothing new at the different points of the army.

The Emperor is returned from an excursion he has made to Marienwerder, and to the *tete-de-pont* on the Vistula. He has reviewed the 12th regiment of light infantry and the *gendarmes d'ordonnance*.

The ground, the lakes, of which the country is full, and the rivers have begun to thaw. There is not, however, the smallest appearance of vegetation.

Malmö, (Sweden) April 8.

The mouth of the Oder is to be declared in a state of blockade.

Frankfort, April 17.

The greatest tranquillity now prevails around us. The band of freebooters which had laid waste several districts on the right bank of the Rhine, appears to be dispersed. Its chief Ponselle or Boel, has disappeared; and notwithstanding all the police has been able to do in concert with the different neighboring princes, its discovery has yet been made either of his retreat or that of several of his accomplices.

A corps of French Hussars which had been mounted and equipped in the town of Erfurt, have just set off for the grand army. German troops have also been organized in that town, for the French service, and have set out on their march for Prussia. A detachment of troops of the Prince Primate are the only remaining ones at Erfurt.

Augsburgh, April 14.

Letters which have reached us together from Austria, Bohemia, Saxony and other parts of Germany, all assert that the Emperor of Russia has at length determined to accept the mediation of Austria, already accepted by France and Prussia, for the re-establishment of the continental peace. It is added that the journey of the prince of Ishtenstein into Poland, and that of gen. Clarke to the French head quarters, are relative to this object. The letters from Munich in particular, say that peace is looked upon there as highly probable; it appears however, difficult for it to be concluded before the opening of the campaign.

April 19.

The letters from Vienna all give assurance of peace. "We have read with a great deal of surprise in some public papers," says among other things one of the letters, "that an Austrian army was going to assemble in Upper-Austria. There is as much falsity in this news, as in that of the approaching departure of the French garrison of Brannau and the delivery of that fortress to our troops. The fate of Brannau is irrevocably joined to that of Caterio. The most perfect agreement subsists upon the subject between the house of Austria and the court of France."

Hague, April 16.

According to the latest intelligence from the North, it seems to be generally believed

that Sweden is endeavouring to come to an accommodation with France; the inaction of the respective troops in Swedish Pomerania, and the discontents which have broken out between the Swedish cabinets and the courts of London and Petersburg, seem to give some consistency to these rumours.

Berlin, April 14.

In order to be nearer the fortresses of Graudentz and Dantzick, the siege of which is about to be carried on with new vigor, and for the purpose of protecting the corps who invest those places, the grand army has taken the following positions:

The Prince of Ponte Corvo occupies Braunaberg, Elbing and Holland; his line of operations extends along the passage, to the mouth of that river. Marshal Soult is posted at Leibstadt and its vicinity; he guards also the Passage. Marshal Ney occupies Gustadt and environs: his line of operations is the Alle; he has behind him the upper part of the passage.

Marshal Davoust's head-quarters are at Deiterswald, a large village situated on the Passage: one of his divisions occupies the upper part of the Alle and the little town of Allenstein, which has been put in a state of defence—another division is posted at Hohenstein and its vicinity. Marshal Massena is at Paltusk; his division has received considerable reinforcements, and is one of the most numerous.

Between the Marshal Massena and Davoust, is a corps of Poland cavalry, who have already proved, on different occasions, that they have not degenerated from their ancestors. The besieging corps, around whom the grand army forms a semi circle, is in a great measure composed of Polish, Badense, Hessians, and other confederated troops. The grand depot of the army is at Thorn: the principal hospitals are at Gillebourg, Malwa, &c. The Russians are at Ostelsbourg, Pastenheim, Mahlsack, Königsburg, &c.

Munich, April 17.

Considerable advantages are reported to have been obtained by the Turks and Persians over the Russians. Gen. Michelson, it is said, has been driven from Wallachia by Mustapha Bayraktar, who has taken from him 12 pieces of cannon, and has made 800 prisoners. On another side, the Turks have entered the Crimea; and the Persians are seizing the most important passage of the Caucasus.

Nantz, April 21.

We wait with impatience for the news of peace, or of a great battle—Every thing is ready—A single look of the Emperor will determine. We are informed that the Russians have divided their army into three grand divisions: one will be commanded by the King of Prussia, the centre by Prince Constantine, and the right wing of Benning-

Naples, 11th April.

The King has been informed officially, it is said, that the Sublime Porte has acknowledged him as King of Naples, and has enjoined the Barbary powers to respect the Neapolitan subjects, and to return all the slaves of that nation.

Vienna, 11th April.

This day's Court Gazette contains some intelligence from Turkey. The Russian General Mayendorff has received some reinforcements both of men and cannon, and has drawn near Ismail in order to form the siege of it but without having the more intimidated the Turkish garrison. General Michelson asks for reinforcements; the garrisons of Crimea are drawing off to be sent to him.

Other intelligence direct from Constantinople, mention that the courts of Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis have issued orders to their corsairs to capture all Russians and English vessels.

April 12.

The rumors that were afloat that the English squadron had again passed the straits of the Dardanelles, and was in the sea of the Marmora, appear entirely void of foundation. The last letters arrived from that capital make no mention of it; they speak only of the vigorous preparations which the Porte is making to assume the offensive against the army of Michelson. Troops arrive in great numbers from Asia, and are sent forward towards the army of which the Grand Vizer must by this time have taken the command. Every thing announces that the campaign will shortly open.

The garrison of Ismail is numerous, well provided and determined to defend itself to the last extremity. The Russians, to whom the possession of that place would be of the greatest importance, appear to be desirous of hastening the siege of it, before the Turkish army can put itself in movement to succor it. They have relinquished all attacks against Giurgewo.

The impediments which the English throw in the way of our trade and the navigation of our ships in the Adriatic, have excited the attention of Government, it is asserted that very serious representations have been made upon this subject to the British Cabinet, and that several conferences have been held upon it between count Stadion and Mr. Adair, the English ambassador.

(Gazette de France.

Zurich, Feb. 10.

The slowness of the Helvetic government to furnish its quota of men required to complete the Swiss regiment in the service of

France; the officers of which the Emperor had already begun to appoint, has produced some disagreeable communications, in which his Majesty expressed his displeasure to the Chief Magistrate and the Administration of the Cantons. The following circular letter, addressed by general Vial, his Majesty's Envoy, to the constituted authorities, exhibits the complaints of his Imperial Majesty. It is dated Jan. 15.

"I have received from his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, a positive order to declare to the Landammann, and to the Cantonal Administrations, that his majesty in naming three months ago to the officers of the Swiss regiments N. . . . flatter himself that the Swiss like their ancestors sought the new service with zeal and eagerness; but his Majesty's hope have been disappointed; it must be owing to unsuitable arrangements, or intrigues, or unwillingness, that the formation of these regiments have not been executed. His Majesty knows the Swiss, and knows that five sixths wish to enter the French service; but that difficulties, and perhaps premeditated delay, fetter the success of the formation of those regiments, by which his Majesty intended to draw still closer the relation between Switzerland and France, to the advantage of the former. In this state of things the undersigned Envoy is ordered to declare, that, if the 16,000 men which, according to the contract, should compose the regiments, are not completed the first of May, the Swiss will be considered as having renounced the advantages of the convention, and that France will regard, tho' with regret, the alliance as broken.

"The Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, near the Swiss cantons.

(Signed) "VIAL."

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

A young lady newly married, being obliged to show to her husband all the letters she wrote, sent the following to an intimate friend:

"I cannot be satisfied, my dearest friend! blest as I am in the matrimonial state unless I pour into your friendly bosom, which has ever been in unison with mine, the various sensations which swell with the liveliest emotions of pleasure, my almost bursting heart. I tell you my dear husband is the most amiable of men—I have now been married seven weeks, and have never found the least reason to repent the day that joined us. My husband is both in person and manners far from resembling ugly, cross, old, disagreeable, and jealous monsters, who think by confining to secure; a wife it is his maxim to treat as a bosom friend and confidant, and not as a play-thing, or menial slave, the woman chosen to be his companion. Neither party, he says, should always obey implicitly; but each yield to the other by turns—An ancient maiden aunt, near seventy, a cheerful, venerable and pleasant old lady, lives in the house with us—she is the delight of both young and old; she is civil to all the neighbourhood round, generous and charitable to the poor—I am convince'd my husband loves nothing more than he does me; he flatters me more than the glass; and his intoxication, (for so I must call the excess of his love) often makes me blush for the unworthiness of its object, & wish I could be more deserving of the man whose name I bear.—To say all in one word my dear Mary, and to crown the whole, my former gallant lover is now my indulgent husband; my fondness is returned, and I might have had a Prince, without the felicity I find in him. Adieu! may you be as blest as I am unable to wish that I could be more happy."

N. B. The key to the above letter, is to read the first and every alternate line only.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS an attempt was made on the evening of Saturday the 19th inst. to set fire to this town by some evil minded person or persons. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the incendiary to any one who will lodge such information as may tend to the discovery of the offender or offenders, and develop an attempt so truly diabolical.

By Order of the Commissioners,
TH. CALLENDER, T. C.

June 30.

James Usher

HAS just received and opened a small consignment of fresh Summer Goods from Philadelphia, consisting of handsome Calicoes, tanned Mullins, Cambricks, &c which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash, produce, or notes at sixty days, negociable at the Cape Fear Bank.

June 30.

WANTED

TWENTY-FIVE or thirty Cords of Pine Fire-Wood, to be delivered immediately, for which cash will be given; the subscriber will also contract for the same quantity to be delivered monthly.

June 30.

New Goods.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has for the present taken Mr. J. G. Wright's store in market-street, below Mr. Scott's, where he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a very general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c. viz. Calicoes, Silk and Cotton Chambrays, figured and plain Cambricks, and Lenaus, Book and Jacquenet Muslins, figured and plain Gingham, Cambric Dimity, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Bandannah Handkerchiefs, Velvet Ribbons, Cotton Pic Nic Mitts and Sleeves, Patent Suspenders, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Men's Silk and Chip Hats, fashionable Bonnets, Linen, Long Lawn, Grandarills, Cotton Cassimere, Silk for Gentlemen's Coats, Superfine Black Cloths, Drab Cassimere, Thread, Tapes, &c. &c.

Old French Brandy, Lisbon, Sherry, Claret, Madeira Wines and London Porter.

Fresh Tea, Almonds, Raisons, Prunes, Figs, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Fish Sauce, Spanish and American Segars, Tobacco in papers for chewing and smoking, Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

As the subscriber has taken great care in the selection of the above articles and intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash only, he flatters himself that many who have heretofore bought on a credit will find it advantageous to purchase of him.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

June 30.

For Boston,



The schooner *Three Pollies*, D. Elliot master. For freight or passage, please apply to N. W. RUGGLES, No. 2, R. Bradley's Wharf.

June 30.

THOSE persons who have any accounts against the subscriber, will please to render the same to Mr. John Barclay, and all those who are indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment.

May 26.

Wm. G. BERRY.

For Plymouth.



The American Brig *Minerva*, James Cleveland master. For Cabin freight or passage, apply to the master on board or to

GILES & BURGWIN.

June 23.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 18. April last, a negro man named

EPHRAIM,

about five feet five inches high, stout made and flutters somewhat in his speech; branded on his breast with the letter K. Had on when he went away a blue jacket and homespun trousers—supposed to be harboured up the N. E. or N. W. Rivers. Whoever will deliver the said Ephraim to the subscriber or in the Wilmington jail, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences by

June 2.

W. KEDDIE.

To be Let or Sold

On liberal and accommodating terms. THE house and plantation belonging to William Grave Berry, Esq. formerly the property of Mr. Langdon, situated on the sound, and about eight or nine miles from Wilmington—the handsome situation of it is a desirable retreat at this season of the year for the residence of a gentleman's family. The plantation contains about 400 acres of land, part of which has been planted and produced excellent corn.

The finest fish and oysters on the coast, with several other necessaries and luxuries of life are produced in abundance.

The house consisting of a Hall 18 by 20 feet—one adjoining chamber and small closets, a pantry and dairy on the first floor, and two apartments on the second; is in good order, and the house quite fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family.

For further particulars apply to John Barclay.

May 19.

TAXES

For the year 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is ready to receive the Taxes for the year 1806, and calls upon all concerned to make payment as soon as possible—he will attend regularly at his office to receive the same—and at the ensuing election will be prepared with the list for the purpose of receiving taxes.

June 23.

Wm. NUTT, Shff.