

Late Foreign News.

VIENNA, June 8.

The garrison of this city has just received orders to march for the army of Italy, and for that of the Rhine.

The levy en masse by the Hungarian nobility is estimated at 106,000 men.

July 12.

The French Gen. Gentili, who has arrived at Venetian Island of Cortu, has issued proclamation in which he encourages the inhabitants to attempt a revolution, and to establish a republic. He urges them to remember the excellent republics of Greece, which so many heroes and great men have applauded. This proclamation has had great effect, and it is thought that the whole Turkish government will sink, and the spirit of revolution will pervade the Morea, Macedonia, and the whole Archipelago.

July 5. Gen. Mack has returned from the army. The court has since been deeply engaged by his communications. The Marquis de Gallo, who was lately with Buonaparte at Udine, has constant communications with the minister of state, Baron Thuguet, by his secretary who is passing at all hours.

From Trieste 5000 Austrian troops have gone by water into Venetian Dalmatia, for supplies, with which that country abounds, 6000 French troops also went from Venice. The whole force of the House of Austria, in its own states, exclusive of the Hungarian cavalry, which is not in their pay, is reckoned at 438,000 men.

HAMBURG, June 17.

The emperor of Russia has forbid all the priests of the Catholic religion to take any steps to convert his new subjects who are attached to the Greek Church.

At Rome, in the Printing office of the Propagan Society, a rich variety of letters and characters have been found, especially of Greek and Oriental characters. These are all demanded for the use of the French republic, and will render its collection of types the most numerous, and beautiful, as well as most rich in its variety, of any in all Europe.

LISBON, June 18.

The heat of this climate has been fatal to many of the English troops. And the Portuguese are disposed, at every opportunity, to insult the English officers. For three weeks, the city was in great consternation. The dispute began between the papal and the French emigrants. On the second day, 3000 were collected to attack the emigrants. The appearance of a armed force has at length made the danger subside; but two detachments of cavalry guard the city every night.

MADRID, June 20.

There have been some disturbances between the English sailors and the people of Lisbon. The people were much alarmed, and several were killed: but nothing further is heard of the matter.

KONINGSBERG, June 23.

By the treaty of Commerce between England and Russia, it is agreed, that if the two powers should declare war, there shall be no detention of persons, vessels or property; but at least a year shall be granted to dispose of all effects or remove them. This treaty is for three years, and was concluded on the 21st Feb. and ratified on the 7th May following.

MILAN, June 24.

The name of Venice is going to be realy effaced from the list of the states of Europe. It is not certain that the new republics will admit her into consideration. Of all the revolutions to which the French revolution has given birth, that of Venice I believe is the most complete. The provinces of Terra Firma, exercising their sovereignty under the orders of their Generalis Chief, have divided themselves into departments upon the plan which has been prescribed to them. It is true, that all that has the name of being provisory, till the completion of the democratic constitution, which will probably be digested by a military committee, and accepted freely but without amendment.

The French Generals would like to have

often the opportunity to punish treason as they have done that of Venice, which brings them treasures, without the expense of blood. All the riches which they have found, in money, plate, pictures, and other articles belonging to the perfidious Venetian oligarchy, it would be difficult to estimate, and have been judged prize. I only wish, for the interest of the French republic, that half of the booty had been employed in aid of the national treasury; but that will revolve in time. The kind of riches which individual avidity has not been able to rob the public of is a small marine, with materials and provisions of every kind. The ships are equipped with more than a year's provisions, and more than a year's France will have 10 or 12 ships in the Adriatic sea.

It is said, the Emperor has taken a great part in producing the disaster of the republic of Venice. It is certain that he will take a fine share in the success of the republican ally, which is destroyed for having been willing to serve him.

The occupying the Venetian territories in Istria, Dalmatia and Albania, is the subject of much conjecture. Some would have it, that it has been done without the agreement of Buonaparte, and might be the cause of a renewal of hostilities. Others (and of which I am persuaded) that the whole is a matter of convention, and that they are seriously progressive towards a definitive peace, which is of the first necessity to all the parties.

The Court of Vienna will have a fine indemnification by her acquisitions in Istria and Dalmatia, where she will find good sailors, with wood, iron excellent ports and every thing which is necessary to make Istria a maritime power. It is difficult to calculate all the changes in the political balance, which these changes in dominion will produce.

VENICE, June 25.

We hear from Stockholm, the king of Sweden has an intention in a short time to make a voyage to the frontiers of Russia.

July 1. The Bank of Venice, which was formerly one of the richest in Europe, has now stopped payment, by which a great number of foreign merchants and capitalists, who had placed their property there on life annuities, will be deprived of their income.

MARSEILLES, June 25.

There is an universal stagnation of business here. All which to wait till the event of the negotiation is known. The uncertainty of the time they will employ, and of the value of goods should the peace be partial, or general, hold us all in suspense.

WESEL, July 6.

The French army of the Sambre and Meuse is still in great force, and its lines are from Dusseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine, as far as Nidda. It is in four divisions, and includes 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, exclusive of the artillery.

PARIS, July 13.

The latest advices from Berlin bring very alarming accounts of the health of the King of Prussia, who is said to have been attacked by the dropsy of the breast, which leaves no hope of cure.

We have received from different parts of the republic, a great number of letters announcing to us the extreme embarrassment which prevailed relative to whatever concerns our intercourse and relations with the United States of North America. We are in a manner ignorant, whether we are at peace or war with these states: neither do we as yet know, what has hitherto been the conduct of the French government towards them; what will be the effect of the almost hostile speeches of Mr. Adams in Congress; and whether new negotiations are entered on; or whether on the other hand, a rupture is to break out?—From hence has risen a great stagnation in the commercial intercourses between the two countries. But what is still more distressing, is the uncertainty under which the Legislature has for some time laboured, relative to the captures made by our privateers, nearly the whole of which captures claim the rights of American neutrality.

We learn through a sure and authentic channel that the illustrious La Fayette, his family and companions, are at length liberated. This news is confirmed by letters from Gen. Clarke, the directory's agent in Italy, and by the Marquis de Gallo, the Emperor's plenipotentiary.

We not long since announced the departure of a squadron from Toulon. It is now believed that its destination is Cortu in the Adriatic—and that it will there be joined by 7 ships, and as many frigates, that are ready in that port.

July 16. The negotiations for peace in London are far advanced; the basis is laid upon; it is even said that they depend only upon the refusal of Trincomale, which England appeared at first to refuse; but there is every reason to hope that the difficulty will be as easy got over, as that which occurred respecting the disposition of Mantua, the destination of which is now fixed, and thus an end put to the difficulties which our treaty with the Emperor experienced.

The commercial interests of France and of the colonies, have long required a cessation of hostilities at St. Domingo—the directory have commissioned their negotiators at Lisle, to attend to the subject, and it is thought that the conditions of an armistice will soon be agreed on.

July 17. We have mentioned, without being able to confirm them, that hopes were entertained of an approaching peace with England. Nothing official has yet been published on this subject. We are ignorant whether the British cabinet be as much disposed, as we are assured it is, to restore every thing, not only to us, but also to Spain and Holland.

LONDON, July 5.

The court of directors of the East India company have appointed the right hon. Richard, Earl of Mornington to succeed Lord Hobart in the government of Madras, and eventually that of Bengal.

July 15.

Letters from Rome, of the 12th of June, state, that the King of Naples has again resigned himself to the councils of the Queen, and his minister Acton. It is said, the French minister Canclaux has not yet been able to obtain an audience of his majesty.

Letters from Hamburg mention, that the Emperor of Russia has forbidden all the Catholic priests in his Polish territories to take any measures for converting his new subjects who are attached to the Greek church, and has besides enjoined them to respect such of his subjects as shall, from conviction, embrace the Orthodox religion. This edict has occasioned much discontent among the Catholic clergy.

Proposals have been made to the merchants of Spain, to open a subscription for a loan to the King, in consideration of which they are to receive licences to ship goods to America, whenever commerce shall again be opened. The merchants of Cadiz, we understand, have already subscribed very largely to this loan.

July 17.

Various reports are in circulation respecting the opening of the negotiation between Lord Malmesbury and the French commissioners at Lisle. The contents of the dispatches brought yesterday morning by Mr. East, have not been officially made public, but the following are said to be their leading features:

Lord Malmesbury's projet has been laid before the commissioners, but it appears they have not come invested with sufficient powers to proceed upon certain points exhibited in that state paper, it was therefore necessary to send to Paris for further instructions, from whence the courier had not returned on Tuesday night.

Meanwhile the conferences were continued, and it is generally understood, that the basis on which the French plenipotentiaries were to act, was, the restitution on the part of Great-Britain of all the possessions taken from the French during the war, and the ships brought away by the English from Toulon; but that they were not to insist on the restoration of some of the possessions taken from their allies. This point is to be left to another discussion at a general congress.

To a negotiation instituted on such a loose basis as this, we see no reason at present to entertain any very sanguine hopes of a favorable termination. The disposition displayed by the French agents, to bring it to a happy issue, is natural enough, but

little at the moment can be argued from this. Till an answer shall have been received from Paris to Lord Malmesbury's first propositions, no judgment can be formed of the probable result of the negotiation.

An answer to the last dispatches, anticipating the objections likely to be started by the directory, has been sent off, which may enable the English commissioner to meet them with better address, so as that the proceedings shall suffer as little delay as possible.

The conferences are conducted on the most liberal principles, Lord Malmesbury having no secrecy attending as the French Plenipotentiaries have, they have offered him a copy of the minutes taken by Mons. Colatin, which his Lordship has read daily. We are inclined to believe, whatever may be the final issue of these preliminary overtures, strong symptoms of it will manifest themselves in a very short time.

What we predicted three years since has come to pass: the ultimate object of France appears to be precisely the same in the 18th that it was in the 17th century, Universal Empire! the only difference is, that Monarchical has given place to Republican cant—before the gaudy shrine inscribed the "Rights of Man," the rights of Princes, the most friendly to France of those who were the first to make peace and acknowledge the French Republic, are as little respected as those of the Princes who made war with the utmost inveteracy to the last moment, and signed the treaty with reluctance. The Duke of Tuscany and the Pope are alike sufferers; and every thing rapidly tends to the enlivenment of one grand Republic in Italy.

July 21.

Paris papers were yesterday received to the date of the 17th instant inclusive—we find nothing in them which warrants the supposition that has gone forth, that the terms of the French Directory are so high as to preclude all hopes of a favorable issue to the negotiation now pending at Lisle; on the contrary, much confidence is expressed that it will end in a peace satisfactory to all parties.

A mail from Lisbon, which arrived yesterday, speaks of the continuance of the blockade of Cadiz harbour.

In Portugal, much of the alarm of an invasion by the Spaniards had subsided; indeed from that people nothing is apprehended, should they not be assisted by an armed force from France.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Lisle, July 14, on the subject of the negotiation, received by a gentleman in the city.

"I arrived here only yesterday morning; and I believe I can already assure you that, whatever reports may be circulated in your city, in order to affect the price of stocks, we shall soon have a well cemented peace. This is the opinion of every man of understanding. Indeed, what power on earth can now prevent the conclusion of this grand work, since both nations sigh for peace. Some people take pains to persuade the public, that the directory will throw obstacles in the way of the negotiation. If the directory could have stop it in the beginning, they certainly would have done it, and of this we have a proof, since they disapproved the conduct of Buonaparte, in agreeing, in the preliminaries with the Emperor, to admit to a congress to be held by an English envoy; now it is too late, and you may reckon with certainty upon a speedy peace on tolerable terms."

July 22.

Lord Bridport's fleet has again left Torbay, and proceeded to its former station off Brest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

July 20.

At half past 3 o'clock his Majesty arrived in the usual state at the House of Peers. Being enrobed and seated on the throne, a message was sent to the Commons, commanding their immediate attendance in the House of Peers. The Speaker, accompanied by about 50 members of the lower house, appeared accordingly at the bar, and as is customary on this occasion, addressed his Majesty in a short and elegant speech, in the course of which he alluded to the principal topics that had occupied the attention of Parliament during the session, and adverted particularly to the large supplies that had been granted, and concluded by expressing a firm reliance, that his Majesty's wisdom and benevolence would prompt him to apply judiciously what the commons had furnished liberally.

The royal assent was then given to the East-India Judicature Bill, and the other Bills that had passed both Houses of Parlia-