

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, February 3.

Yesterday Rear Admiral Campbell sailed from St. Helen's for the West-Indies, with seven sail of the line, a frigate and a sloop.

Yesterday we received the Paris Journals to the 30th instant inclusive.

The First Consul arrived at Paris on the night of the 21st ultimo.

Deputations from the Parisian army, from the Tribunals, the Tribunals of Revision and Appeal, and from many other public bodies, have presented themselves before the First Consul, to congratulate him on his return to the metropolis.

In other respects, as far as relates to France, the intelligence which these papers bring is wholly uninteresting. Every thing is tranquil at Paris: the First Consul's return has totally dissipated the deep-laid plans of impostors, which, we believe, existed only in the dream of British Journalists.

There is one article from Calais, dated the 26th ult. in the Clef du Cabinet, (a very respectable paper) which runs as follows: "Ten horses belonging to Lord Cornwallis, have just arrived here from Amiens with some of his servants, and they have, sailed for England. This seems as if his excellency is making preparations for his return to London."

Another article worthy of observation, we have extracted from the official paper (The Monitor), which animates, with considerable warmth and spirit, on the suspicious credulity of many of our dilly papers, respecting the French expedition to St. Domingo.

The accounts from Constantinople (ever interesting during the precipitation of public opinion, and the vicissitudes of political affairs in Europe) state, that the Captain Pacha has been appointed commander in chief of the army destined to straggle against Pashwan Oglou, and to quell the revolts which has recently broken out at Belgade.

The Grand Vizier is to remain at Cairo till the new organization of Egypt shall have been completed.

The Hamburg mail which became due yesterday arrived this morning. Its content have been anticipated by the French papers. Accounts from Constantinople, by the way of Italy, repeat the intelligence of the Porte having refused to ratify the treaty with France.

February 14.

Rear Admiral Campbell's squadron has put into Torbay, in consequence of the wind having on Monday come round to the westward.

HAMBURG, January 30.

Accounts from Constantinople, by way of Italy, which may be depended upon, contain the intelligence, that the Porte has justified itself in refusing to ratify the preliminaries signed at Paris on the 9th of October, by asserting that Effend Ali Effendi was not empowered to sign these preliminaries.

PARIS, February 3.

It is with increasing astonishment that we daily see the long articles which fill the English Journals, and the speeches of the members of Parliament, on the departure of the Squadron from Brest. It is difficult to conceive how, while we are at peace, an expedition sent out to St. Domingo, to re-establish peace there, should give any uneasiness to Jamaica. These discourses are more suitable to the jealousies of the Tartars of Thibet, than the sentiments of civilized Europeans.

VIENNA, January 17. It appears, after the most accurate investigations, that the Pacha of Belgrade had occasioned his own death by attempting to form a party to oppose the Janissaries, and by endeavoring to shut them up in the citadel on a particular festival day, when they were usually allowed, by their customs, to go out. He placed an inconsiderate reliance on the assistance of his son, who was to have come with 3000 men to his succour. But that succour never arrived; the project of the Pacha was discovered, and his house invested by the Aga of the Janissaries.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

We are informed from a respectable source, that Mr. Dupont (the son) who returned on Wednesday from the city of Washington, set out again on Thursday from this city for the same place, for the purpose of obtaining the loan of SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the use of the First Consul of the French Republic. He intends, if possible, three millions in specie, & to take the residue in stores for the use of the fleet in the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, received this morning.

"This day the French Consul informs us that a FRENCH FLEET of twenty-five sail of the line, may be expected in the Chesapeake in all next week. Their object is provisions for their army in the W. Indies; but they have no money to purchase with."

Extract of a letter from the Southward by this day's mail.

"From correct intelligence, I am informed, that a large French fleet of men of war and transports, are momentarily expected in the Chesapeake. The French government has applied to ours, to guaranty its contracts with our merchants, for the supplying provisions for the West-India fleet and army. It being understood that our administration have the power to place such contracts in whatever hands they please."

March 24.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Augusta has favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with the following notification:

"NOTICE.

"By order of the Intendant of this Province (New-Orleans)—Notice is hereby given, That from the day of the publication of the general peace in this town, or before, if the king should order it, the commerce which at present exists with neutral powers, and was granted the 11th June, 1798 shall entirely cease. American vessels will still be admitted, and may deposit and carry away their property as they have done hitherto, according to the treaty of October 27th, 1795."

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Extract of a letter from Havana, to a respectable merchant of this city, dated March 8.

"Before the sailing of your vessel, I shall inform you of the closure of this port to Americans. A ship from Charleston loaded with flour and rice, was ordered out, and sailed the 7th inst. Several vessels came up to the mouth of the harbour, to come in, but in vain—they were not allowed to come to an anchor—therefore I believe it is certain our trade with this place is over."

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from Washington, stating, that the Floridas, with Louisiana, have been ceded to the French.

Arrived in this port on Tuesday last, the French frigate Necessity, commanded by capt. Kergaron, in 16 days from Cape-Francois. We are unable to state upon what object this vessel has been dispatched to the United States. The general impression is, she is destined to procure supplies of provisions for the forces at St. Domingo.

The Necessity brings the latest accounts from the Cape. No important military occurrences had taken place. An amnesty of a few days duration had been declared; on the termination of which, should the blacks not submit, it was the intention of Le Clerc to make a general and vigorous attack. Toussaint's two sons, it is said, had returned to the French camp, without effecting a pacification. It was supposed they would again visit their father.

We further learn, that the report of the capture of Christophe & Deslaines, is untrue.

Ganteaume with the fleet from Tou-

lon, arrived at St. Domingo, when he landed his troops and having staid there only 8 days, sailed again, supposed for France.

Arrived at this port, the ship Orion, Bayne, 20 days from Cape-Francois.— Captain B. informs, that all vessels that have provisions, &c. on board are sealed and guarded by the French, who oblige the consignees to sell (at a price fixed by themselves) to government, and pay them two thirds in bills on France, & the other third in cash, out of which cash the duties are to be paid.

General Le Clerc, with a division of the French army, has penetrated from the Cape through the mountains, as far as Port Republican, where his headquarters are now reported to be established.

Rigaud has sailed for Aux-Cayes, where he hopes to raise a considerable number of his old friends, and attack the rebels in the fourth.

The black general Maurepas, who commanded at Port-de-Paix, had surrendered himself to the French, together with all his army, amounting to nearly five thousand men.

About twenty negroes have been shot at the Cape, who were taken in the act of setting fire to some sugar plantations a small distance from the town.

March 26.

It is a fact no longer in doubt, that the French government has applied to ours to guarantee the payment of their contracts with our merchants. This shews the extent of their credit, and the reliance on their good faith, entertained on the mercantile interest in this country. It is said publicly that it would ruin the credit of the first merchant among us, were he to supply the French army and navy in the West-Indies, with any considerable quantity of provisions, on the credit of the French government alone. So often and so fatally have our merchants been deceived, when they have reposed confidence in French promises, that no man, whose affairs were not desperate, would venture on a sea of speculation, on which he scattered in every direction, wrecks of American fortunes—beacons, that warn the adventurous trader to beware of confiding in the delusive engagements of a nation, that for supplies to her citizens in the hour of necessity, or for spoiliations on the commerce of a neutral and friendly people, at this instant stands indebted to the merchants of America, for more than 20 millions of dollars!—And is it possible, that after having with one dash of the pen cancelled this enormous debt, the government of France can ask the government of America to guarantee her engagements? If the proposition is acceded to we deserve not only to lose ten times the amount assured, but to be kicked and cuffed in the bargain.

[N. York Com. Adv.]

In addition to the information given yesterday, by the French vessel of war, we learn, that previous to their departure from Cape-Francois, a squadron from Cadix, under Admiral Lenois, arrived there. The number of troops are not known—Several of the ships of war have left the Cape, on their return to France.

A letter from an officer of the frigate Boston, to his friend in Boston, dated at Malaga, Dec. 27, states, that the Philadelphia had captured a Tripolitan brig; that the Swedes are at war with the same power; and that their Naval Commanders in the Mediterranean, are directed to consult the American Commanders respecting their operations.

NORFOLK, April 3.

A gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Mary, Johnson, from Port Republican, has favoured us with the following particulars: That on the 10th of March, a general action was fought at Petit Reviere, in which the Blacks were routed, but not without considerable loss on the part of the French, in which two general officers, Dessaix and Devaux, were badly wounded; on the next day a great number of Blacks were brought in prisoners, and the Chiefs sent on board the Admiral's ship; the others sent to the forts in labor. Dessalines's army had been routed in the neighborhood of St. Marc's, and himself wounded by a ball through the body. The commandant of Leogane (who murdered all the whites at that place) had been taken prisoner and brought in to Port-Republican.

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An American-sloop which escaped from St. Marc's was taken on her passage to Philadelphia, by a French frigate, Frenchmen put on board her, and ordered for Port-Republican; in going up they ran her ashore, lost the sloop, but saved part of the cargo.

The mode of payment for property sold to the French, at that port, is one fifth in specie two fifths in produce at 30 days, and the remainder in produce at 60 days, or if preferred, bills on France or Holland, at 80 days sight.

By the schooner Good Intent, arrived yesterday, we learn, that Generals Boudet and Leclerc, have been also wounded, the former in the leg and the latter in the body.

RALEIGH, April 6.

It is reported, that through the instrumentality of our newly appointed Ministers to France and Spain, Messrs. Levington and Pinekey, the Island of New-Orleans, and about forty miles between that Island and our boundary line, has been ceded to the United States. Should this prove true, the magnitude of the advantages from such an acquisition to our mercantile interests and political security, every man of discernment must perceive.

In the dead of night on Tuesday last, a fire broke out in a stable at Fayetteville, belonging to Mr. John Eccles, which entirely consumed the same, together with six oxen and two horses which were in the stable; and had it not been from a fortunate change in the wind during the conflagration, which bore away the flames from the adjacent buildings, the most dreadful effects might have been experienced—even the entire destruction of the town, as the ware-house of Mr. Eccles situated near the stable, contained a large quantity of gunpowder. Mr. Kelly's house was several times on fire, but by the great exertions of the Fire Company, lately established in that town, and the expert use of the Fire Engine, it was extinguished and the conflagration prevented from spreading further than the building in which it originated. The same night Mr. Kelly's store was broken into, and robbed of several hundred dollars. A free negro man employed by Mr. Kelly is suspected to be the incendiary, and that he originated the fire to draw off the clerk who slept in the store, that he might effect the robbery undiscovered. The man has been committed on suspicion.

WILMINGTON, April 15.

Early in the present session of congress a committee was appointed to investigate the state of the Treasury; the committee applied to Mr. Gallatin for information, who, as it respected Mr. Pickens, reported as follows:

"Those of Mr. Pickens have been rendered, and his general account has been filed by the auditor. By this it appears, that with the exception of two items suspended for the want of vouchers, [which items we understand are of small value] he has accounted for all the public money received by him, so far as to shew that the whole has been applied for public services."

From the AURORA.

It is pleasing to observe, that since the late change of things in our country, there is not only a change of measures, but that some of the staunch anti-republicans disavow the old school principles which they maintained for so many years, and even disown their former measures. A memorable instance of this appears in some late anti-republican papers. John Adam's treaty with France, which he was so long in bringing about, on which he employed to many X. Y. Z. envoys, and triple embassies, at the expence of several millions of dollars to the United States, and for which Alexander Hamilton published a libel against him, is now called, Jefferson's treaty. Do they suppose it is forgotten, that when John Jay made his treaty with England, a part of the plan was to begin a system of war measures with France? This plan was begun by the recall of James Munroe, as influential and popular a minister as ever was in any country, who was uniformly successful in removing the palpable impressions of the measures of the period, and in obtaining relief to our affairs where they suffered from the difficulty of distinguishing between the Americans and the English, with whom they were at war, and all possible relaxation to their measures, which, from that cause, bore hard on the interests of this country. From the time of his recall the active anti-republican career may be dated, and contains such an astonishing succession of events as are worthy of being recorded in a volume by themselves, and which shall be recorded. It was no longer necessary to disturb the bench of the supreme court, and rob it of the chief justice for the purpose of obtaining the conciliatory Mr. Jay, whose name and known pat-