

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 4.

A final arrangement has at length taken place with respect to the Batavian Rescriptions. It will be recollected that they were, by a late law, in direct contradiction to the original contract to be converted into national debt, not payable immediately after the peace.

This resolution is rescinded by a decree of the Batavian legislature, which offers to the holders of these rescriptions, who wish to invest them in the voluntary loan, the same terms which are offered to the holders of India Stock, comprising the following advantages, viz. for one thousand florins in the rescriptions or India Stock, and 800 florins in cash, 3000 florins in the national obligations, producing 3 per cent. perpetual interest.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 12th of February, mentions that there was then in the hospital of that city, a woman who had slept eleven weeks without interruption. Some attempts have been made to awake her from this trance, by violently shaking her; while the intention fails, it seems to revive her; but as soon as it is discontinued, she immediately relapses into a profound and death-like sleep. During this period she has not received any food, notwithstanding which there is not the least alteration in her appearance. She is only twenty-eight years of age, but remarkably corpulent.

PARIS, February 26.

Last Sunday, Citizens d'Ally, Glutz, Jauch, Monnet, Reinhart, Serecher, Drapper, Uttery, Wha teville, and Von Flue, comprising the two Committees of five Members, formed by the fifty-six Swiss Deputies, in order to take cognizance of the Act of Mediation made by the First Consul between the Parties which divide Switzerland, were admitted to the Audience of the First Consul.

The Consuls, the Senators, the Ministers, the Counsellors of State, and the Inspectors General of the army were present, and also Bartholemew, Roderer, Fouché, and Demontier, Senators, Member of the Committee charged to confer with the Swiss Deputies assembled at Paris.

Citizen Bartholemew, President of the Commission, having received from the hands of the First Consul the Act of Mediation, signed, countersigned, and sealed with the Great Seal of State, delivered the Act to Citizen Louis d'Ally appointed Landman of Switzerland.

The First Consul conferred some time with each of the Members of the two committees of Swiss Deputies, when the Audience terminated.

On Monday the same persons assisted at the Audience. Citizen Bartholemew President of the Committee of Senators, presented to the First Consul the forty-seven Swiss Deputies, whose names follow. The remainder of the fifty-six, who formed the whole Deputation had previously set off for Paris.

[Then follow the names.]

Citizen Louis d'Ally, Landman of Switzerland delivered the following Address:

"Citizen First Consul, "Called by the mediation, which you have pronounced, to the important, but difficult situation of Landman of Switzerland, it is flattering to me in becoming the organ of the Deputation which my Country has sent to you, to have for my first function the duty of testifying to you the gratitude with which it is penetrated for the benevolent a sentiment which you have deigned to give to that work which confirms the independence of Switzerland.

"Your first benefit is to have reformed to the different People of Switzerland the Federative Government which was a long congenial to them.

"The result of your mediation will re-create those ties of policy which have united two Nations accustomed to confer reciprocal advantages, and formed to mutual esteem. The troubles which have agitated my Country will cease—the Powers which are friendly to Switzerland will applaud the means employed by the First Consul to arrest the sad effects of a party spirit, howe it to my Country to second your benevolent views, and I owe it to myself to be perfectly impartial in the exercise of the functions which are conferred upon me.

"I pray the First Consul to receive and to accept with goodness the homage of one profound respect.

The first Consul having answered Citizen Louis d'Ally, and converted with the different Swiss Deputies, the Audience terminated.

Citizen Louis d'Ally Landman of Switzerland, set out the same day for Bern.—(Moniteur.)

We learn from Munich, that on the 12th of February in the afternoon, Gen.

Strauch, the Austrian Commandant at Passau, received definitive orders from the Court of Vienna, to evacuate that fortress and deliver it up to the Bavarian troops.

A Deputation of twenty-four Members of the Legislative Body, proceeded on Wednesday to the Palace of Government, where they were received in the Cabinet of the Consuls. The First Consul was accompanied by the Second and Third Consuls, and surrounded by the senators, ministers, Counsellors of State, &c. Citizen Rabaud, jun. delivered the address of the Legislative Body, to which the First Consul returned an answer.

A letter from Rome, dated the 24th Jan. states as follows:

"The Dutch Admiral De Winter having arrived with his Squadron in the Port of Cagliari demanded of the Governor to land his troops on account of the sickness prevailing among them, and their want of refreshment; but the Governor after having conferred with the English Commandant, refused to accede to the demand."

WILMINGTON,

THURSDAY, April 28, 1803.

New-York, April 15.

SYMPTOMS OF WAR IN EUROPE.

Capt. Sterling of the ship Mercury who arrived yesterday in 31 days from Liverpool, informs, that on the 10th of March, the day of his sailing, an Express had arrived from London, with orders for an immediate impressment, of every Seaman in the port of Liverpool, in consequence of which every outward bound merchantman was stripped of all their hands. A press boat came alongside the Mercury, but did not molest her—Capt. S. saw a boat with a press gang on board, in chase of the Dublin packet, outward bound, but did not overtake it. Impending war was the general rumour of the day, in consequence, as was assigned, of some difference between England & France, with respect to the surrender of Malta. A London paper of the 8th of March, mentions the depression of the price of Stocks, and speaks confidently of an approaching change of the ministry.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Gascoigne, Member of Parliament from Liverpool, to the Mayor of that city, dated London, March 3, 6 P. M.

"Dear Sir, "War is expected—a message this day from the King, to the House of that tendency—Militia expected to be called to guard against invasion—Stocks down 4 per cent.—Mr. Pitt, it is supposed, will soon return to power. I have time to add no more, it being 6 o'clock."

J. GASCOIGNE.

Capt. Dolly, from Cadiz, informs that the quarantine regulations at that port on American vessels, had been reduced from 60 to 40 days, provided the vessel had a certificate of health, which was indispensibly necessary to obtain entrance.

The French brig Virginia, with passengers from Bourdeaux, was taken on the 16th of March within gun shot of the harbour of Port-Republican, by the Brigand boats, and it is feared all on board were massacred.

From the London OBSERVER.

We this day present to the BRITISH PUBLIC a very important paper, published by the French government, and entitled "STATE OF THE REPUBLIC." We have now neither time nor room to enter into a minute investigation of the principles which this article avows. Its general feature is hostility to this country, containing in as direct terms as possible the language of defiance. Such an official document, and at such a time—signed by Buonaparte himself—will no doubt awaken the attention of our ministers to a sense of duty. To make a solemn impression on the reader, it begins with a panegyric on the CONCORDAT, "the principles of an enlightened religion," and "the happy change in the public morals!" What happy change either in religion or morals can have been produced by the men now in power, a reference to their past lives can best determine.—The spirit of commerce is stimulated to new enterprises; a rapid sketch is taken of the colonial acquisitions of France and Batavia by the peace, whence the most flattering returns to industry are held out to the merchant and trader. Antwerp, by works which are now conducted with vigor and effect, is promised a restoration of its ancient celebrity in the commercial world. The observation on the disposition of Holland is too remarkable to pass unnoticed. The words as translated are—

"Batavia resumes, of course, those colonies which the peace has restored to her. She will always remember that France can stand in no other relation to her than either the most useful

friend, or the most fatal enemy."

This evidently betrays doubt and fear with regard to the cordiality of the Dutch people to the new order of things, as enforced by the French republic. Buonaparte then—for we may view the whole as the speech or declaration of the first consul—bestows some oblique encomiums on the court of Petersburg, stating that "by the happy concurrence of France and Russia, all permanent interests are reconciled!" The paper concludes with complaining against the continuance of British troops in Alexandria and Malta—notices the contending political parties in England—announces that the French government have not only adopted prudent measures in support of the republic, but that "FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN ARE AND SHALL BE READY TO DEFEND AND TO AVENGE IT!" The French government also "declares, with a just pride that ENGLAND ALONE CANNOT NOW CONTEND AGAINST FRANCE!" From the contents of this very extraordinary paper it requires very little penetration to ascertain the real designs of the French government.

Poor Human Nature is likely soon to be in a perplexing dilemma, suspended, like the tomb of Mahomet, between Heaven and Earth. If the Galvanic, Oxygen, and Vaccine systems go on, it will be impossible to die; if provisions keep up their price, it will be no less impossible to live! London paper.

A private account from France, (published in a London paper of the 2d of March) mentions another plot to assassinate the Chief Consul. A letter from Rouen, of the 23d of February, states, that on the 21st, a Frenchman, by the name of Bourgeois, just returned from England, was with a number of his accomplices, arrested by the government, in consequence of information that they had entered into a plot to assassinate the Chief Consul, and afterwards to seize on the reins of government. A number of papers were found upon him, which are said to develop the diabolical scheme, and to implicate a number of persons in England, emigrants from France. M. Bourgeois went over to England in the month of July last, with recommendations to several respectable families to procure him a situation as a tutor. He did not succeed in this, and the account is, that he was drawn into the conspiracy by some of those emigrants resident in England, who still cherish the thoughts of a counter-revolution by the means of tumult and anarchy.

Extract of a private letter from Paris February 21.

"It is scarcely possible to furnish you with news or entertainment in the present state of this capital. The mortality by which it is desolated may be said also to exceed the bounds of credibility. Within the last ten days I have been assured from an official quarter, the number of interments has amounted to 400 per diem on the average, or 4000 in the whole of that term. Several persons distinguished for their birth or their characters are upon this funeral list. St. Lambert who was distinguished by the title of Thomson of France; Casé, the poet, the author of Gli Animali Parlanti; Laharp, who here stood high in the political world, and who formerly read lectures in London on the Belles Lettres; Lalande the celebrated astronomer; and the Abbe Delisle, a poet of resplendent merit, have already dropt into the tomb, or are given over by their physicians within that short period. Every family is in mourning and there is scarcely one individual in ten who has not been in some degree attacked. What is extremely singular is that the strangers in Paris have almost wholly escaped this desperate contagion!"

"In the midst of this calamitous scene, the characteristic gaiety or rather the insensibility of the lower order of the Parisians, has not failed to develop itself as usual. They have given to the disorder the title of La Grippe; it has under this title been made 'the sadburthen of a merry song!' The ballad singers have their audience in every street, and it is no uncommon thing to see, whilst frequent hearses blacken all the way, the mob divide itself, in order to suffer the melancholy procession to pass, and again to form themselves en groupe to hear the mousquetaires plaisantiers of their favourite ballads! Even those of a higher order partake in some degree of this spirit and temper. I was speaking but yesterday to a Parisian of some distinction on this subject, and remarked with some surprise, that foreigners had singularly escaped from the distemper. His answer was curious—'La Revolution, disoit-il nous a rendus Egoistes que nous gardons pour nous, inquit a La Grippe.'—The Revolution Sir, has rendered us so selfish that we keep every thing to ourselves, even La Grippe."

Fraud on Underwriters.

The Swedish ship Louisa, captain Torngren, was in 1802, wilfully sunk in the Baltic, for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters, and a young man who was concerned in the conspiracy, but who had quarrelled with and been beaten by the captain, was left in his birth and perished. The following is the sentence pronounced by the Swedish Tribunal on the persons concerned in this most atrocious transaction.

"Capt. Torngren to be beheaded and his body exposed on a wheel; his property to defray the expences of the prosecution; Lustig, the mate, and another sailor, most active in the crime, to be beheaded, the merchant to pay a fine of four times the value of the lading fraudently taken off, or to receive forty pair of stripes, three to the pair, and to do penance on a Sunday at the church door, after which he is to work three years at the hulks in Carlscrona, and his property to answer all judicial expences. The broker, J. Lovell, with his brother T. Lovell, the District Crown Executor, for complicity, to be deprived of their offices, to be confined for one month on bread and water, and to do three years hard labour at the hulks; the Postchiffer, and the two Lightermen who conveyed the goods off in the night to be imprisoned twenty-eight days on bread and water; the Stand Surveyor, for neglect of duty, sixteen days of the same penance; and the Pilot twelve days, besides a number of pecuniary fines on all such as were proved to have brought any of the goods composing the cargo."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated Philadelphia, Saturday April 9, 12 o'clock.

"We have three arrivals from Liverpool, and the Jane from London; but they bring nothing later than you have. Captain Brown of the Margaret from Liverpool, on the 24th of March, fell in with a sloop of about 50 tons, full of water, covered with barnacles; could make no discovery. On the 31st, in lat. 36. 59; long. 66. 3, he fell in with another sloop lying on her beam ends and full of water. She appeared to be a new vessel, about 60 tons, called the Three Brothers, but the place she belonged to was washed off. He supposes she was upset in a gale of wind. Capt. B. saved her foresail and jib, which appeared entirely new. The sail makers name on the foresail Stephen Allen, New-York. By the goodness of the sails he thinks she could not have been long in that situation."

PRICES CURRENT,

LIVERPOOL, March 7.

Ashes, Pearl, cwt. 40s a 43s; Pot 42s a 45s—sale very steady. Cotton, sea-land, fine lb. 2s 10 a 3s; middling 2s 6d a 2s 8d; ordinary 1s 8d a 2d; bowed 1s 8d a 2d; upland bags and bales 12d a 13 1-2; Natchez good, 14d a 15d; ordinary, 10d a 11d—Fine Cotton in brisk demand, and appears likely to maintain the present prices. Stock of bales and bags on hand very large, but the sale tolerably brisk. Good Natchez sell readily; inferior very dull and heavy. Flour, fine, bl. 35s; superfine 37s; wheat 70lb. 8s—no demand, dull sale. Pig iron, ton, 6l.—very dull. Carolina indigo, lb. 2s 6 a 4s. Linsced, bush, 8s a 10s 6. Rice, 3s a 3s—no demand. Rosin, 16s a 17s; Turpentine 16s; Tar, bl. 18s—a large quantity of naval stores have arrived, and prices may be expected lower. Deer skins in hair, lb. 2s a 2s 10. Staves, w. o. pipe, pr 1200, 26l; Hhd. 16l a 18l; Bbl. 6l; r. o. Hhd. 6l; Bbl. 4l—a large quantity of staves at market, sale heavy. Oak timber, N. York, ft. 3s a 3s 6; New-England, 2s 10 a 3s 4; pine, 2s a 2s 3; maple, beach, birch, ash, 3s; oak plank, 2 inches, 6d 1-2; oak boards 3d 1-4 a 4d; pine boards, 2d 3-4; plank 6d—Lumber in brisk demand, & likely to maintain its present price. Mastings, 3s a 2s 6. Tobacco, Jas. riv. lb. 5d 1-2 a 7d; Rappahan. and Potomac, 2d 3-4 a 4d; stemmed, 4d a 8d; Maryland, brown, 3d a 4d; coloury, 4d a 5d; Carolina and Georgia, 2d 3-4 a 5d—our market is rather bare of good tobacco, and prices keep up. Bees wax, 4l. a 12l; Shumac 16s a 21s. Quercitron bark, 16s a 18s—a large quantity in market. W. I. Produce from the U. States. Sugar, cwt. musco. brown, 30s a 35s; middling, 35s a 40s; good 40s a 45s; fine 45s a 50s; clayed tees and terres, 55s a 60s; ditto powders, 65s a 60s; Havan. brown, 36s a 40s; white 36s a 62s. Coffee, cwt. ordinary, 80s a 94s; middling, 96s a 103s; good, 110s a 115s; fine 120s a 125s; triage, 30s a 50s. Cocoa, cwt. W. India, 70s; Carreca, 83s.

Pimento, lb. 6d a 7d; Ginger, white 50s, black 35s.

Logwood, ton, Camp. chipped, 24l; Hond. 21l; Jam. 19l a 20l—in brisk demand.

Mahogany ft. 1s 4 a 2s 2—good meets ready sale.

Eustic, ton, 14l. Nicaragua wood, 20l a 40l.

Lignumvitae, 6l a 8l.

Spanish hides, lb. 8d—steady.

Cotton lb. Bourbon, 3s a 3s 6; New-Orleans, 9d a 1s 2; Demarara, 23d a 2s; Surinam, 2s a 2s 1; St. Domingo, 16d a 19d; Bahama, 17d a 23d; com. W. India, 16d a 19d; Carthage-na, 16; Surat, 11d a 12d; Caracca, 14d a 15d—supplies not abundant, and these prices readily obtained.

Cochineal, lb. 16s a 28s—in good demand.

Indigo, lb. Spanish, 6s a 9s; French 5s a 8s—in good demand.

West-India produce, in general, is in good demand, and prices are at least likely to be maintained tho' we do not look for any material alteration.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent Merchant in Liverpool, to a house in Philadelphia, dated March 4.

"The fine qualities of Tobacco are much demanded, and the inferior also go off well.

Sugars and coffee are much enquired for of late, and the stocks being greatly reduced, the prices are advancing.

Dye woods are scarce, but the present prices are above the peace level. Tallow, Deer skins, cane reeds, and horns, are steady and likely to remain so.

Naval stores are above their level, and must fall. The same may be observed of Rice.

Ashes have lately advanced, but will probably be lower. Dry hydes are much wanted, and the stocks are small. Flour and grain very dull sale, and rather declining. Staves of good quality are wanted, but large quantities of inferior on hand.

Sea Island, W. India and good New Orleans cottons are much wanted. Several large arrivals of Carolina and Georgia upland cotton of the new crop has taken place, but the staple is not so good, nor is it so well cleaned as last year. These defects together with the heavy importations, have greatly depressed it. As the quantity of W. India cotton on hand and expected, is very limited, there will be ample room for good Mississippi, which is the only substitute for West-India. The manufactures are uncommonly brisk, and were never in a more flourishing state than at present.

PRICES CURRENT.

Bourdeaux, March 1.

Coffee, lb. St. Domin. 1st qu. 22 a 23 cents; 2d qu. 21 a 22; 3d qu. 20 a 21. Cotton, Georgia, long, none; short cwt. 29 dols. 25 cents to 30 75, scarce; Louisiana, 28 25 to 29 15 scarce. Potash cwt. 6 60 to 7; pearlash, 7 57 to 7 90. Rice, cwt. new 7; old 6 60. Tobacco, cwt. Virg. new, 14 66 to 14 83; Carolina, 13 to 13 1-2; Maryland, 11 90 to 12. Nankeens, piece, yellow, 1 to 1 5. Teas, lb. hyson skin, 64 cents to 67 1-2; hyson none. Sugar, in staple, cwt. St. Domingo, 9 dls. 50 cents to 9 62 1-2; St. Louis, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Louisiana, 8 80 to 8 90; Brazil and E. India, 36 to 54 cents, lower than the last mentioned.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Aux-Cayes, dated March 14th, received via Philadelphia.

"On the 7th inst. we were attacked by the negroes, who, after a close engagement of three quarters of an hour, were repulsed, with the loss of 500 men killed. On their retreat they left 300 muskets on the field. Our loss was only one Polish captain killed, and three men wounded. Nearly all the mulattoes in Aux-Cayes had revolted, and joined the negroes. The latter had burnt the greater part of La Plaine, & assassinated several white inhabitants. Our troops made a sortie on the 9th, and found many black women amongst the killed; a great number of the men wounded in the engagement of the 7th had since died. Upon one plantation five black women were found dead, with 18 demijohns of rum in their possession. Orders from the Cape were received on the 13th, to prepare 900 additional rations for troops who might be hourly expected. A frigate, it is said, has landed between 3 and 400 at Aquin. The inhabitants are much alarmed, & constantly on duty; & the commander in chief, fearful that he should be surprized in the night has ordered alarm guns to be frequently fired, that the inhabitants and the troops may be vigilant at their posts."