

Late Foreign News.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.

By the Isabella, capt. Greene, we have been favoured with London papers to the 29th September...

A London paper of the 27th of September says—"It is with much concern we announce to our readers something approaching to a probability of war with Spain; and that ministers had determined to bring the questions in dispute between the two countries to an immediate issue."

A London paper of September 28, says—"The two Hamburg Mails due on Sunday and Wednesday last, came to hand yesterday; their contents are of less importance than might have been expected at the present crisis. Of the further proceedings of the courts of Stockholm and Petersburg, no mention whatever is made. Letters from Italy say that the Danish, Dutch, and Swedish Consuls have, with six other persons, been thrown into prison at Genoa; but for this violent measure no cause or pretext is assigned. The French in that country are spreading their forces with cancerous rapidity. They are about to take possession of the Papal ports of Civita, Vecchia and Ancona, and the next accounts will probably inform us, that a French division has entered Naples. So imminent was the peril deemed in that city, that an English ship of war was in waiting to bring off our Ambassador and the English Merchants, whenever occasion should require. The Petersburg Gazette contradicts the rumour of the King of Sardinia having quit Rome in consequence of dispatches from Russia. He is said to have repaired to Gaeta, for the benefit of his health. Buonaparte was at Mentz on the 14th issuing his conscriptions as usual to the Elector of Hesse, and the other German Princes who did not attend his Levees with sufficient promptitude. The Pope has formally announced at Rome his intended journey to Paris. The wretched inhabitants of Malaga have had the visitation of an Earthquake. Every man of feeling will, on such an occasion, breathe a sigh for suffering humanity. Plague, famine, war, and earthquake! the vial of desolation can scarcely contain one drop of additional bitterness!"

The diplomatic intercourse between France and Sweden, it is said, has ceased.

LONDON, September 29.

STATE PAPER.

Note transmitted by order of his Swedish Majesty to M. Göttilard, the French Charge d'Affaires, at Stockholm, Sept. 7, 1804.

His Majesty the King of Sweden has received a report of the improper, the insolent and ridiculous observations which Monsieur Napoleon Bonaparte has allowed to be inserted in his Moniteur of the 14th of August, under the article Ratisbon.

The tone, the style, and even the subject of this article, are all of so extraordinary a nature, that his Majesty had been yet hardly able to comprehend the object of such an act of political extravagance. If it has been done in the hope of misleading the public as to the conduct of his Majesty, as it appears from the uncommon pains that are taken to draw a line of separation between his Majesty and his subjects, let the world understand, that any instigation to that effect never could have been less likely to succeed than at this moment, or than it always will, with a people whose interests are bound up with those, and who never feels happy as when he contributes to the glory and to the happiness of his subjects.

As his Majesty cannot, consistent with his own dignity or the honor of his crown, permit any official intercourse, after such an insult, he has ordered me, Sir, to communicate to you, that, from this day, all diplomatic intercourse of every kind, both private and public, is immediately to cease between the French Legation at Stockholm, and his Majesty's Government.

As a sentence in the article above mentioned seems to imply that the French government is disposed to admit that the continuance of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and France, would be attended with some advantages, His Majesty, on his part, is willing to permit the same, from those sentiments of esteem which he has always entertained for the French people; sentiments which he has inherited from his ancestors, and which owe their origin to far happier times.

(Signed)

T. D. EHRENHEIM."

The following number of troops are now said to be encamped upon the Continent: In France 300,000 men; in Italy, 88,000 men; in Holland, 35,000 men; in Hanover, 38,000 men; in Switzerland, 12,000 men; in Austria and Bohemia, 118,000 men; in Prussia and Silesia, 216,000 men; in Bavaria, 40,000 men; in Denmark and Holstein, 16,000 men; in Sweden, 18,000 men; in Russia, 100,000 men; in Servia, 30,000 men; in Turkey, 60,000 men; and what is most surprising, thanks to the moderation and firmness of Napoleon the first, the Continent continues in perfect peace.

Yesterday morning, dispatches were received from Admiral Cochrane, off Ferrol, dated the 1st instant; they state, that of late

great activity had prevailed in fitting out the several Spanish men of war at that port.—The French ships remained in the same state they did at the date of the former dispatches.

SPAIN.

We have authority to state, that the Spanish minister, his Excellency Le Chevalier d'Anduaga, will grant passports to vessels loaded with grain, for the ports of Spain, if the merchants should conceive such protections necessary for the security of their property at present; and we are desired to contradict the reports, which have appeared in the newspapers, contrary to this statement. We should, however, greatly doubt, whether it be good policy to supply Spain, at this moment, with grain out of stores which might be well reserved for our own subsistence.

In the remonstrance lately sent to the Court of Madrid, on the subject of the Armaments now carried on in the ports of Spain, ministers have declared, in the most explicit manner, that, unless these Armaments be instantly discontinued, or most satisfactorily accounted for, this country will be under the necessity of immediately adopting hostile measures against his Catholic Majesty. In this state the points at issue now stand; and we must of course wait the return of a messenger from Madrid, before any final decision can be taken. The great probability is, that Spain, being under the controul of France, will be unable to comply with our reasonable demand, and that hostilities will immediately follow. Indeed the activity evinced in several warlike departments under government, sufficiently indicates, that war with Spain is inevitable. This event we have foreseen and constantly predicted for months past.

In the present distressed state of Spain with respect to grain, his Majesty's Ministers have humanely assured the merchants that vessels laden with grain for that country would be respected by our cruisers, even in time of war;—The ambassador replied in a cautious and guarded manner. He avoided saying anything upon the points in dispute between the two countries. (Of course the merchants did not expect him.)—But he said that to start a doubt on the subject, would be to suppose, that the Spanish government were about to act on a system diametrically opposite to that principle which had hitherto governed their intercourse with Great-Britain. The merchants then urged the propriety of assurances from the Chevalier Anduaga, in his ambassadorial capacity, that no sequestration of property would take place, so far as regarded vessels laden with grain for the supply of Spain, and that such vessels would experience the same protection as those now experienced that brought wool from Spain to this country. His excellency still waved any direct answer or assurance; but when the merchants said, that such instructions respecting the wool ships had been issued and sanctioned by the British government, and that they could produce such a paper for the satisfaction of his excellency, if he pleased; the Chevalier Anduaga at last observed, that if they would favor him with a copy of the documents now described, he would take the particular case which they represented into consideration.

On the subject of the armaments, it is reported, that upon a question from our minister at Madrid, requesting an explanation of their object and destination, the Spanish government insolently answered by asking, in return, "What was the destination of the Russian armaments in the Mediterranean?" It is also said, that our government have received certain information of another treaty concluded between France and Spain, by which the former stipulates for the active assistance of the Spanish navy in the prosecution of the war against England; and undertakes, in consideration thereof, to acknowledge his Catholic Majesty Emperor of Spain, and to extend his revolutionary empire by the annexation of Portugal. If these reports be founded in fact, we may pity the fate of Spain; but we must take care of ourselves. The Spanish Ambassador has had an audience of Lord Harrowby upon the subject of the present negotiations, at which his excellency demanded a pass for a courier, who set out early this morning with dispatches for the court of Madrid.

October 1.

"That a war with Spain is inevitable, every circumstance which has lately transpired fully proves. The very fact that Lord Harrowby sent for the Spanish merchants on Tuesday last, to intimate to them his serious apprehensions of danger, and his advising them to be cautious in their future shipments to Spain, are indications nearly as strong as proofs of holy writ. His lordship would not have sent for them had he thought there was a tolerable probability of this country avoiding a rupture with the court of Madrid. Had the interview arisen from the solicitation of the Spanish merchants, who might have wished for that degree of information respecting the good understanding between our government and that of Spain, as would direct them in their mercantile conduct, there might have been less appearance of war; but when the secretary of our foreign department finds it a duty incumbent upon him to

summons a meeting of the merchants trading or connected with Spain, to state to them the great naval preparations had been lately carrying on in the ports of Spain, of which our government had not, as yet, been able to receive any satisfactory explanation; that therefore caution ought to be adopted in their future shipments thither; and that vessels laden with grain for that country would alone be respected by our cruisers, it is very evident that the immediate impression on the mind of Lord Harrowby was the unavoidable necessity of a war with Spain."

ORACLE.

From Lloyd's Evening Post, October 1.

We have received the following letter from the Chairman of the deputation of Spanish Merchants:

SIR,

The substance and particulars of what passed at the interview which took place at Lord Harrowby's office, on Tuesday last, the 25th instant, between his Lordship and a committee of the Spanish Merchants, who, by his desire, waited on him, having been very erroneously stated in the public newspapers, I have been desired by the gentlemen of the committee, to request that you would insert in your paper, that the sole communication which his lordship made on that occasion, was in substance as follows:—

"That his lordship had desired to see us, in order to acquaint us, that his Majesty's Ministers had received intelligence, that considerable armaments were preparing in the ports of Spain, of which no explanation whatever had been received, nor did it appear likely that any satisfactory explanation could be given; and his Lordship added, that he had thought it proper to communicate this information to us, in order that the merchants concerned in the trade with Spain might then act in their commercial concerns as they might judge expedient."

Lord Harrowby gave no further information than the above for the subject in question either at the first meeting, or at the one of yesterday, which was confined to a particular application from the merchants, for the convenience of trade.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN TURNBULL.

Chairman of Merchants, trading to Spain and the Mediterranean.

Guilford-street, Sept. 28, 1804.

PARIS, September 12.

We learn by a letter from the Mauritius, of the 19th of May last, that the French frigates La Belle Poule and Atlante, had just brought in an English East-Indiaman, from Bengal to England, laden with 500,000 lbs. of indigo, 800,000 of sugar, 60,000 of sulphur, 800 bales of muslins, piece goods, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

Extract from a letter to a respectable merchant in this city, dated

LEICESTER, Sept. 25, 1804.

Dear Sir—"I wrote to you in July, by Mr. Donovan, of Philadelphia, and gave you a short account of our prospect relative to the war with Tripoli. Commodore Preble's conduct since has been extremely judicious. The annexed extract will inform you of the consequences which have already attended his exertions, and will tend to prove that the measures which I have so strenuously recommended to government, were founded upon a probability of success. In my next I hope to be enabled to inform you of an advantageous peace having taken place at the expense of the bashaw's pride.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Higgins, at Malta, to J. L. Cochrane, dated

MALTA, Sept. 5th, 1804.

Dear Sir—"I am in receipt of late letters from Commodore Preble, off Tripoli; he had then made two attacks upon the Barbarians, the first by day, he took three of their gunboats, the second by night, he sunk three more and a large polacre; he has I presume ere this made another assault, the result of which I am hourly expecting to learn. The reinforcement from America has not yet arrived—if they do arrive in time to form a junction with the force under the command of Commodore Preble, before the bad weather commences, I do think the Bashaw will accede to any terms that may be proposed to him, he has already come down very considerably in his demands, relinquishing entirely, I believe, his hopes of future tribute.

[Register.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, dated October 28.

"Since the date of my last, the convoy which intended to depart the next morning, has been detained until now, by an order from the Emperor. He having been informed that a number of Americans, contrary to the laws of this country, were endeavoring and had actually succeeded in getting off to the fleet, a great many persons, to whom the commander in chief here had often refused passports. For a number of days this clandestine affair was conducted with great activity, but with very little caution; for it was observed with much regret by General Christophe, to whom advice had been given daily of the persons thus embarking; yet he hoped, as the convoy would not be ready to sail for some days, that they would repent their temerity, and again return on shore, in which case nothing would happen to them.

"In fact, it was only two days ago that there was a general assembly of men, women and

children, belonging to the town, when the Emperor addressed himself more particularly to the people of colour, assuring them of his wish to make them all happy, and would protect them and their families from all kind of insult and violence. Notwithstanding they continued to remain, and others got on board the ship Pilgrim, whose consignee assured the Emperor he was ignorant of any one being on board but those possessed of passports.

"The vessels still met with detention, and were at a loss how to account for it. At length they were permitted to clear out, and yesterday was the period fixed on for their departure. The preceding night a counter order was given for a general embargo; and in the morning guards were appointed to go and search every vessel in the harbor, when, painful to relate, they found on board the Pilgrimage 15 or 16 persons of both sexes, whom, together with the first officers of said ship, were immediately sent as prisoners on shore; the first to answer for endeavoring to leave the island contrary to law, and Mr. Tate for resisting the guards sent to search the vessel. Three of these unfortunate people, in which number I am sorry to include poor Tate were hanged on the quay a short time after their landing; and so exasperated were the different officers and soldiers, that it was impossible to afford that unfortunate man the least assistance.

"It is deeply to be lamented, that an act so humane as was the intention of the Americans in this instance, should ill accord with the laws of the country; but as it was our duty, as well as safety, strictly to adhere to them, this deviation exposed us, and the poor creatures we were desirous of serving, to the unhappy issue that has taken place."

A Frenchman of the name of Le Blanc, from Martinique, has absconded from New-York, after swindling, by forgery, from a Mr. Laiboissiere no less than 3200 dollars, being all that remained to him from the ravages of St. Domingo. [Fed. Gaz.]

A London paper of September 8th, says, "One hundred Shipwrights from Brest, have arrived at Antwerp, where there are 1500 now assembled. Their number is to be increased to 5,000. The keels of 7 ships of the line, have been laid down there, which will increase the number of ships of the line on the stocks to 120. Great quantities of lumber and other materials are arriving at Antwerp, from Brussels and Holland. They also expect 800 slaves, who will be employed in the works carrying on in that port."

We learn by a gentleman who was at Washington races, that Col. Selgey won the sweepstake of 2000 dollars, and that John Taylor, Esq. lost one of 4000, owing to his horse falling and killing the rider.

The account published in the Charleston Courier of the 16th ult. respecting the infamous murder of Mr. Tate, mate of the armed ship Pilgrim of Philadelphia, at Cape-Francois, was in some respects incorrect. The following particulars are furnished by a gentleman who was an eye witness of the whole transaction: It would seem that two unfortunate Frenchmen, together with some mulattoes, had been introduced on board this vessel (probably with the knowledge of all the officers) and securely stowed away under deck with the cargo. By some means, information reached Christophe that they were concealed on board. Mr. Lynch, the supercargo, and Capt. Gibson, being on shore, declared their ignorance of any persons being concealed on board. The commander in chief immediately dispatched a guard of soldiers on board the ship, who tore up the deck over the heads of the unfortunate fugitives, and, together with Mr. Tate, (he being the commanding officer then on board) forced them on shore. On their landing upon the wharf, the unfortunate American saw but too plainly the fate which awaited him, and addressing himself to his amazed countrymen, he exclaimed, "Americans! will you see me thus dragged to execution like a dog, and no one step forward to assert my innocence?"—"Yes!" said one Mr. Smith, (a supercargo, of a vessel from Baltimore) "I will speak for you!" instantly a centinel was ordered to run him through with his bayonet, but he escaped by springing into his boat and instantly pushing off. The prisoners were then led up to the public scales? Mr. Tate and the two Frenchmen had halters placed about their necks, mounted this temporary scaffold, and were precipitately launched into eternity! The arms of the Frenchmen were pinioned, but those of Mr. Tate were left untied, and in his struggle he repeatedly caught hold of the cord by which he was suspended, and entirely removed it from his throat, the cord passing round his chin and the back of his neck? in this manner he expired! As he mounted the ladder, he said, "Americans! Americans! I die this ignominious death—for duty executing my orders!"—The feelings of the Americans on this occasion may be more readily felt than described.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has chosen Benjamin Howland, Senator of the United States to supply the place occasioned by the death of Samuel J. Potter, deceased; and James Fenner, Senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. Both these gentlemen are decided republicans.

Dr. Mitchell, one of the representatives in Congress, is appointed to succeed General Armstrong in the Senate of the United States. Of the whole number of ballots Dr. Mitchell had 76, Rufus King 14, and David Thomas 1.