

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Sept. 3.

Captain Jerome Buonaparte, who commanded the *Veteran*, arrived in France on the 26th ult. He gives an account that he had left the squadron under the command of Vice Admiral Willaumez, in the best condition, having made thirty rich prizes, and being in pursuit of a numerous convoy.

It is impossible to give a detailed account of the operations of our squadrons which are commanded by that Admiral, as it would unfold the object of his mission. It is sufficient to say, that he has already injured the English commerce to the amount of twenty millions.

The *Veteran* celebrated the Feast of the Emperor on the 15th of August, in a manner very honorable to its captain and brave crew. The following is the account of it, taken from the Journal:—

August 15.

At the dawn of day we perceived two English ships of war, escorting a convoy of sixteen sail. A general cry of "Long live the Emperor," resounded through the ship, which in an instant crowded all its sails. Being arrived within cannon shot, we hoisted English colours. The enemy made signals, to which we did not answer; but observing that the ships dispersed, and sought for safety in flight, we hoisted the French flag, and accompanied it with a discharge of cannon. The frigates manœuvred, and a part of the convoy followed their example. The *Veteran* immediately pursued those to windward, which were twelve in number, of which she took nine.

The Alexander,	210 tons
The John and Isabelle,	350 tons
The Janus,	350 tons
The Silver Eel,	400 tons
The Success,	55 tons
The William,	70 tons
The Esther,	300 tons
The Hilton,	200 tons
The Lydia,	210 tons

The convoy was coming from Quebec, and was loaded with masts, pitch, skins, and other produce of that colony. The prizes are valued at five millions.

On the 16th at four P. M. the *Veteran* having collected the English crews, and what was most valuable of the cargoes, set the vessels on fire, and took advantage of several American ships which she met, to dispose of the English sailors on board them.

During the nine months that the *Veteran* has been on her cruise, she has lost but five men. The crew has constantly been in good health. Some scorbutic symptoms made their appearance before the ship arrived at St. Salvador, where the men were perfectly cured.

Admiral Cochrane, with four ships and two frigates, appeared at the distance of three leagues to the windward of the French squadron off Tortola; but that Admiral perceiving, that the French squadron manœuvred to bring him to an engagement, put to sea, and, having the wind, soon disappeared. The French division which cruized off Greenland, appears also to have had great success.

That of capt. L. Hermitte has taken upwards of fifty of the enemy's vessels. According to the intelligence we have received in an indirect way, many other French cruizers have been equally destructive to the English commerce. Upwards of 200 English merchantmen have been taken or sunk since the first of July.

September 4.

The late departure of Basilico has awakened the general hope of peace; not that we know more than he does himself what are the contents of the dispatches of which he is the bearer, but because it is natural that we should have a favorable opinion of a negotiation which appears to be resumed with much activity.

CASSEL, August 26.

His excellency the Prussian lieutenant-general M. de Ruchel, arrived here yesterday from Minden. He is charged by the cabinet of Berlin to arrange the articles of the confederation of the north, that relate to or affect our court.

GENOA, August 27.

By reports from Naples to the 9th instant, we learn that Marshal Massena obtained a complete victory over a corps of English and insurgents, killed 6,000, and taken a great number of prisoners. We wait with impatience the confirmation and details of this glorious action.

HAMBURG, August 27.

The late account from Swedish Pomerania and Berlin, confirms the news of raising the blockade of the Prussian ports by the Swedes; and of the marching of six battalions of hussars, with the artillery, for Lauenburgh.

For some time past a number of French and Russian couriers have passed through Berlin.

It is reported at Berlin, that general Knodendorf, is to be sent to Paris, as envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary.—The exchanging of couriers between Berlin and St. Petersburg is very active.

LEIPZIG, August 23.

Letters from Dresden, state, that the duke Saxe-Weimar had suddenly arrived at Leipzig, in order to confer with the elector several political objects.

The publication of the Ukase, which orders the extraordinary levies in the Russian empire, in order to carry the army to 500,000 men, has given rise to several new calculations on the military forces of the four great military powers of the European continent, such as they were considered before the treaty of Presburg. A justly esteemed writer, has given the following statement of them:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.
France	516,000	88,000	604,000
Russia	340,000	62,000	402,000
Prussia	232,000	44,000	276,000
Austria	170,000	40,000	210,000

The author observes, that with regard to France, he has only valued the troops purely French; for that in comprehending those of the Federative States, the forces of that empire will amount to upwards of 820,000 men. With regard to Austria, her army, far from being recruited since the war, has even been distinguished by dismissals: Before the campaign of 1805, it was estimated at 385,000 fighting men.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 7.

The following details respecting the changes which are taking place in Germany, are given as authentic.

All the Princes, Intermediate Counts, and other states of the Empire, who are not named in the act of Federation, and whose possessions join, or are included within those of the Princes preserved, are wholly to lose their territorial superiority; that is to say, the right of having troops, or having tribunals dependent on them, the privilege of a mint, of having political Agents, in one word, they are to be deprived of sovereignty according to the true meaning of the word.

As is said, that the King of Prussia in recognizing these changes in the constitution of Southern Germany, reserves to himself a power of establishing a similar league (in the North) of what was formerly called the Empire. Thus will this constitution, which has been so long invaded, wholly disappear, and the decline of which is only so gentle, because, the measures which are taken at this day were preceded by the period of its fall.

The Elector of Hesse is about to accede to the Confederation of the Rhine. This Prince will join the force of the Union with upwards of 20,000 men.

August 23.

The different German Princes who form the confederation of the Rhine had already made known their accession to the Confederation, and the agrandizement of their states, by Patents and Proclamations. French Commissioners are now arrived at their Courts: charged to take possession of and deliver up to them their new acquisitions. The definitive constitution of the Confederation will be carried into effect on the 1st September. It is still rumoured that at that period his Majesty the Emperor of the French will be in our town, in order to open as Protector, the first assembly of the Confederated Princes.

PARIS, Aug. 27.

The stock jobbing speculations have considerably lowered the public funds at London. But the friends of peace do not the less preserve the hope of shortly seeing it re-established. The negotiations continue and the night before last another English Courier arrived at this place, with dispatches. The treaty of peace may be very difficult to conclude, but when the English Ministers cast their eyes towards the Continent, they must certainly see that they have no more diversions to hope for from that quarter, and that consequently the war henceforth offers them no chance of favorable events, whilst it has incalculable danger for England.

As to ourselves, notwithstanding the fluctuation of the Exchange, notwithstanding the reports propagated by those who know no more about the state of the negotiation than we do, we live to believe, that peace with England was decided at Austerlitz.

The English Courier, who arrived in the night between the 25th & 26th, is Mr. Shaw; it is believed that it will not be long before the famous Basilico will be dispatched again to London, and that he will be accompanied by the Private Secretary of Lord Lauderdale.—Thus the negotiations continue notwithstanding the reports propagated all over Europe by the spirit of stockjobbing, the effect of which is every where sensibly felt.

The Monitor of Tuesday last, by announcing the news of the return of the Grand Army to France, shews, that if England be determined to prosecute a war devoid of object, it will henceforward be a war hand to hand, and without any support for her on the part of the Continent. All the Austrian prisoners who were in the Wirtemberg states, and who were detained there in consequence of the obstacles which arose in the execution of the Treaty of Presburg have been released, and have now set out on their march home.

August 30.

The negotiations with England are still carrying on with activity. On the 25th inst. Mr. Shaw, an English Courier arrived in this City, and it is asserted that Mr. Basilico is on the eve of his departure for London, as is also Lord Lauderdale's Private Secretary.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

Military preparations are constantly going on in the Russian fortresses and provinces, all the boats between Magdeburg and the frontiers of Saxony have been put in requisition for the service of troops; even the Generals Elucher Hohenlohe, Ruchel & Prince Louis Ferdinand are named as intended to command armies. It is the more difficult to conjecture the object of the preparations, as we no longer see any enemies of Prussia, as

there is talk of a reconciliation with Sweden.

STUTTGARD, August 20.

Our court has just published a not estating, that at the time of the exchange of the ratification of the Treaty of Confederacy of the Rhine (which exchange took place the 27th July and the subsequent days, at Munich) Mr. de Cothmer, Envoy of Wirtemberg to the King of Bavaria, delivered to the Ministers of all the contracting parties a formal protestation, against the session of Tuttingen; the said Ministers accepted that protestation, which was delivered to them, with the instrument of the ratification exchanged, & which is dated from Stuttgart, of the 26th July, signed by the King, and countersigned by the Minister of State. It states in substance, "That the treaty of the 12th July requires of his Majesty the cession of the town of Tuttingen, and its dependencies, situated on the right bank of the Danube; but that by virtue of the obligations contracted by his Wirtemberg Majesty at his accession to the Government of his States, he cannot subscribe to the alienation of any part of his Majesty's ancient dominions. His Majesty declares in consequence, that, in no case, will he consent to this cession. He further declares, that he is disposed to indemnify the Grand Duke of Baden, relative to Tuttingen and its dependencies, by another district which shall be agreed upon.

The first of the following Proclamations was published by General MIRANDA on his leaving Coro; the other on his last arrival at Aruba:—

PROCLAMATION.

Anxious to give proofs of moderation and affection to my fellow citizens and countrymen, we have resolved to withdraw from the city of Coro the small number of troops which we had brought, in order to remove the fears, which the fugitive Commander of this district, and other agents of the Spanish government, have endeavoured to infuse into the minds of the inoffensive people, and particularly the women and children. The inhabitants may re-enter tranquilly their own respective dwellings without fear or suspicion. With this view we transfer our Head-Quarters, to the shore, from whence we can equally afford the people of this country, without the least inconvenience, all the succour which they need.

The annexed letter, directed to the Court and City Council of this City, is a proof of our equitable intentions, and that it is not in the cities, but in the field, that we will fight with the oppressors alone of the Columbian people. If this people wish for any farther proofs of the perfidy and infamy with which the Spanish Governors conduct themselves in all their transactions, let them pay a strict attention to the proclamation recently published by order of the Captain General of Caracas, by which they offer considerable sums of money to any one who would boldly assassinate a citizen who purely and sincerely defends the rights of that same people. Despicable and Atrocious Tyrants! They have not even courage enough to look their enemies in the face!

We trust that those wife persons, who have known and seen us as until now, will open the eyes of the rest of the citizens concerning their own respective interests, in order that, approaching nearer to my person, we might mutually concert the interests and felicity of our country, the only object of my wishes.

Done at Head-Quarters, at Coro, August 7th, 1806.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA.

To the Court and City Council of the city of Coro.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Court and Common Council.

This notification is directed to you: in order to prevent, in time, the fatal consequences of a useless resistance from the civil and military authorities of the City, that we may conjointly, and as members of the Spanish American people, concert these indispensable measures to preserve the peace, union and happiness of our countrymen and friends.

I make no doubt, but your prudence and patriotism will induce you to enter into a mutual accommodation, as useful, as it will be honorable to both parties.—Thus will the shedding of blood, and those disturbances, which are the unavoidable consequences of war, be wholly prevented.

The Count De Rouvray, Commander in Chief of the advanced posts of the army, is authorized to confer with you on this important business; to take possession of the city and to prevent all confusion or dispute with the civil and Ecclesiastical authorities which are to remain in it, conformable to the inclosed proclamation.

Done at Head-Quarters on board the squadron before Vela de Coro, August 3d 1806.

(Signed) FRAN. DE MIRANDA.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Inhabitants of Aruba.

If the present circumstances compel us

to take possession of this isle by force of arms, be assured, that your persons, your property and your tranquility shall be inviolably protected. Obey your laws, respect your Magistrates, in whose hands we shall rest all the civil authority; since we have already ascertained by experience, that they are persons of probity. It is not our intention to make any alteration whatever, in the government of the country.

Let your commerce continue as before with the Isle of Curacao and other neutrals, provided, it does not in any way tend to injure this expedition. Our principal object is the independence of the whole Columbian Continent, for the comfort of all its inhabitants, and for the refuge of the human race. They alone, who are the agents or accomplices, of a government of assassins, are our enemies. The Governor of Carracas, Vorcouelos, together with the Magistrates, have offended, by a decree, 30,000 dollars, and honors, to him who would assassinate a citizen of the country, who, through honorable means, defends the rights of his countrymen and the glory of his country; like the Prince of Orange, in Holland; Washington, in America, and Pelopidas & Dion in Greece. Let those hypocrites tell us which of the divine or human laws authorize such a decree? Do they wish to renew in these times, and among the Americans, the cruelties and infamies of the government of Philip II. in Holland, which have disgraced forever, his name and the nation which permitted them.

Done at Head-Quarters, at Aruba, August 19th, 1806.

(Signed)

MIRANDA.

THOMAS MOLINI, Sec.

CHARLESTON, October 28.

MIRANDA.—Trinidad papers have been received at New-York, containing the translations of several intercepted letters, from gentlemen at Lagaira to their friends at Cumana. They were written while Miranda was at Coro, and prove the alarm and confusion which his enterprise had produced among the Spaniards, and their inability to resist any considerable force. It was reported at Trinidad on the 22d September, that Miranda had landed on the main, and had defeated the captain-general of the Carracas, near Valencia. A letter of the 23d, from Trinidad, supposes that the General will succeed—that the British had sent a line of battle ship and a frigate to his assistance, and two regiments of troops daily expected from England, are supposed to be intended for his service. The Spaniards humourously describe the qualities of the troops which Miranda has to oppose; one of the letters, says, that "The captain-general, with a numerous retinue of custom-house officers, priests, surgeons, barbers, apothecaries, and all the armed force of every description, marched on the 12th to form a camp at Valencia or San Carlos, whence reinforcements can be sent to any place attacked."

"According to the captain-general's account he will have an army of nearly 10,000. But this multitude, being militia who have never seen a shot fired, will but occasion confusion and dismay. Even the regiment of Caracas has not an officer of tried valor, they are a corps of muscadins who think of nothing but of well cut cloths and fine feathers. This is not the Spanish Infantry of the times of Carlos I. and Philip II. It is whispered that Miranda took the fort at Coro by assault, and that twenty of our troops were killed, among whom is the eldest son of Caravano, and the commanding officer don Joseph de la Vega, a poor emigrant from Santa Domingo, whom the general had placed there.

"On the same day that Miranda landed at Coro, was burned here, by the hands of the common hangman, his picture which had been found on one of the prisoners at Puerto Cavello, and also his proclamations, commissions, and colours of three stripes, red blue and yellow, taken in the schra."

It was a current report here yesterday, that Mons. Yrrean has made a formal demand of our government of 80,000 roubles sterling, for the French ship L'Impetueux, lately burnt by the British within the jurisdiction of the United States!—For the truth of this we cannot vouch, but this much is certain, that government have directed Commodore Barron, and his brother Captain J. Barron, to survey the situation of the ship when destroyed, and to report accordingly, and that they went from this place yesterday for that purpose.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The formation of a maritime code is said to be one of the objects of the French government; and the Russian Emperor is said to have in charge the declaration of the principles of the armed neutrality of 1780, to the northern powers who are to send delegations to Hamburg to ratify the compact, after which it is to be formally received and recognized by the southern federative states connected with France; and the ships of every nation which refuse to accept it, are to be interdicted from access to the ports of all and every of the national parties to the new maritime compact, after which it is to be free ships make free goods, which was the ancient law of nations.