

Foreign Intelligence.

[Extracts from London papers received by the British Packets' Sandwich and Charlotte, arrived at New-York the 21st ult.]

WHITEHALL, July 1.

THIS morning one of his majesty's messengers arrived at the office of the secretary of state for foreign affairs, with the King of Prussia's ratification of the provisional alliance, signed at Loo on the 13th of June last, which was exchanged at the Hague on the 27th of June last, with his excellency Sir James Harris, Knight of the Bath, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states-general of the united provinces, against his majesty's ratification by monsieur D'Alvensleben, his Prussian majesty's envoy extraordinary to their mightinesses.

LONDON, July 1.

A congress is very soon to meet under the mediation of Great-Britain, France, and Russia, for settling the present disputes between the Imperial courts and the Turks.

Our private letters from France by yesterday's mail, mention, that it is generally thought the count de St. Priest is already ordered home, unless their high mightinesses give immediate satisfaction to him, by punishing those guilty of the late riots.

Republics rise rapidly, and as rapidly decay. No country has more fully experienced this truth than Holland, which has been sinking in political and commercial consequence for 20 years past, and is still losing annually some degree of wealth.

London may indeed be called an inflated city—the luxury of living, among the middling classes, has produced much mischief already, and must lead to more. Chaises, horses, country-houses, are brought to the hammer every day in the week, while shops are shutting up in almost all the capital streets in London.

The Pope sent Signor Pacca, his nuncio at Cologn, to congratulate the King of Prussia, and to acknowledge his regality, which the court of Rome has uniformly refused to do until this time. Whether his majesty is on the eve of conversion, or whether he is disposed to let his sons try the Catholic path to salvation than the eldest of them may be elected King of the Romans, we know not; but this pious ambassador, occasions a variety of conjectures among politicians of all ranks and descriptions, and inclines the more intelligent part of mankind to suppose there is something brewing in the empire not very favourable to the ambition or interest of the house of Austria, which is terribly alien in the estimation of the eight German electors.

JULY 2.

A strong alliance between Great-Britain, Holland, Prussia, and Russia, would so certainly ascertain the peace of Europe, that it is the object to which all our endeavours ought to tend. We have played the game the most likely to accomplish this quadruple alliance. Russia, debauched by France, lost sight of the true policy which ought to guide her councils; but she now feels the consequence of England, and there is little doubt but Britain and Prussia must now interfere to save her from the consequences of her own folly.

Those who talk of its being our interest to take vengeance of Russia for the hostile disposition she shewed to us in a moment of our distress, seem to be ignorant of the relative interests of the two countries. The same people talked in the same way concerning Holland. It is our interest to recover our connexion with Russia, and no feeling of pride or of resentment must stand in the way of national policy.

A correspondent says, that things may probably go to that length in France, that the military may be forced to fire upon the rabble, as they were here in St. George's fields, and then the civil war in France will be at an end. Nothing but a detection of the military, and that is out of the question, either there or here, can prevent the King of France from carrying his point. There is nothing so sure as a military force.

The difficulties and embarrassments in which the Republic of Venice has been involved, in consequence of her wish to preserve an entire neutrality in the war between Austria and the Porte, have been at different times reported. Some weeks ago we mentioned, that the Venetian Resident at the court of Vienna had taken his departure, and, as it was thought, in disgust. Since that time several requisitions have been made by the emperor to the republic, which the latter has not shewn a disposition to accede to, though Joseph positively denounced his vengeance on their non-compliance. They are said at length to have proceeded to acts of open hostility: so that Joseph has, in the outset of his warfare, been no less unfortunate than Catherine has with regard to Sweden, in the anxiously seeking for an ally, he has found another enemy.

The first symptom of misunderstanding between the Imperial court and the Republic, appeared in the singular exception of the Venetian Resident in an invitation that was given to the foreign ministers on the celebration of the Archduke's nuptials.—This happened early in the last winter, and gave rise to prophecies that were more disregarded than they should have been.

A report continued to prevail in Poland when the last mails came away, that an engagement had happened near Bender, between a Russian army under the command of Gen. Saltikow and the Turks, in which the latter are said to have been worsted, with the loss of 12,000 men.

By a letter from Paris we have learnt, that the way which the parliament of that city became acquainted with what was going on at the King's printing-office at Versailles, during the time it was so long surrounded by troops previous to the issuing the new edicts, was, that one of the printers found means to enclose the heads of them in a ball of glazed earth, which he got conveyed to M. D'Espremenil, the member who is exiled. On this intelligence he founded that famous protest to the French King, of the 9th of May, which was the cause of his disgrace.

So effectually stopped are all the communications of the press at Paris, that by a gentleman on Saturday returned from Paris, we learn, that in those towns where no actual commotion has taken place, the lower sort of people have heard nothing of the late political disputes between the King and parliament.

JULY 3.

By a gentleman just returned from France, we give the following authentic intelligence.—He was at Reins the 1st of June, the day on which the parliament was exiled, and finding that

matters were coming to an extremity by the military being called to the assistance of the King's orders, he left the town by the advice of his friends; the forces at Reins were not sufficient to perform the task; expresses were sent for more troops, and a body of between ten and eleven thousand men marched for Reins, and encamped before the town, the gates being shut against them; they cut all the corn down, which was grown near the city where they encamped. At eleven o'clock at night on the second of June, an attack was made on the city, and after throwing in few bombs, they forced the south gate, and the people defended themselves until upwards of eleven hundred were killed. He says, throughout Britany and the provinces through which he passed, the freedom of conversation for their liberties was such, that he began to think himself in England. In Reins and many other towns, the following was posted up in different parts of the provinces: "Louis le Severe, Roi de France, qui a donne la liberte aux Americans et fait esclaves des son peuple: " Louis the severe, the present King of France, who has given liberty to America and made his own subjects slaves."—In other places through which he passed was wrote in French, "No parliament! no King!"

JULY 4.

The arming of the northern states bids fair to prove an insurmountable check to the ambitious views of the aspiring Catherine, and may be the means of preserving many thousand Russians, whose lives her insatiable pride would have sacrificed in the field of blood and carnage.

Should the Swedes, as it is now almost generally supposed they will, commence hostilities against the Russians, her imperial majesty, in all likelihood, will conclude her war with the Turks by a cession instead of an addition of territory, and so justly pay for disturbing the tranquility of the unoffending.

The empress of Russia cannot do better than make peace with the Ottoman. The wife Joseph will aid her but little against the King of Sweden—so, entre nous, Joseph does not stand very high amongst his brethren.

That the empress of Russia and the wife Joseph of Germany may have their deserts, is the wish of all Europe; and that the Swedes, Turks and Venetians, may lay on with vengeance, is what every nation has confidence in.



Domestic Intelligence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 26.

His majesty's ships at Port-Royal, we understand, are to move up towards the head of this harbour on Monday next, where they are to be moored during the hurricane season.

Capt. Condie, on the ship Mary, from Gibraltar, informs that the Barbary ports were open to British mercantile ships, but that no supplies were permitted to be sent to the Garrison of Gibraltar.

MONTEGO-BAY, August 16.

The ship Fane, in 43 days from Bristol, spoke the ship Simon Taylor, Baker—and Tryton, Honeywell, bound to that port, in the mouth of the channel. Intelligence is received by the said vessel, confirming the disturbances in France; and that the dock-yard at Brest had been threatened to be set on fire, and destroyed by the people.

NEW-YORK, August 20

Yesterday morning, the wind from the S. E. blew fresh, accompanied by heavy showers—and about noon increased to a violent gale, attended by a sudden swell of the sea. The tide, which had ebbed for some time, was driven back with a astonishing force—overflowed the wharves and the streets which were contiguous to the shore, and filled many cellars. The ravages committed on the battery were remarkable: in the more exposed parts, the facing was torn away and a considerable extent of solid stone work, seven feet in thickness, was totally demolished by the impetuosity of the sea.

Several frames or wharves that were building on the North River, were forced asunder, and the timber driven in confusion, upon the high ground. Large quantities of lumber floated off, several chimneys were thrown down; a house was partly unroofed, and the steeple of St. George's Chapel, was observed totter in a most threatening manner.

Happily no material damage was sustained by the shipping though had the gale continued a little longer, the slips that were most crowded, would probably have exhibited a scene of devastation.

We have had no particulars from the country, but have heard generally, that the corn, fences, and trees, greatly suffered.

AUGUST 28.

By the most authentic advices from Turkey, it is evident, that his sublime highness treats the war, so wantonly begun against him, with contempt.—His armies will have an opportunity of scouring up their courage, which hath so long lain rusty; and convince his foes, that the children of Mahomed, though not possessed of the true faith, are still in possession of the true courage.

"The politics of Europe are in a most singular state of fluctuation. A little while ago the empress of Russia concluded a treaty with France. The court of Sweden looked upon this circumstance as great jealousy; and have, in consequence, at length separated

from France. The union which has subsisted between Sweden and France, is now entirely broken off. The King of Sweden offered his alliance to our court, but it was not accepted. He has therefore armed, he has fitted out his fleet; and Denmark has, in consequence, done the same. It is a doubt, whether Russia will think it prudent to send her fleet out of the Baltic, while two such fleets are in that sea."

[Lon. pap.]

Thursday last, at 12 o'clock, the foundation stone of Trinity Church was laid by the Right Reverend SAMUEL PROVOOST, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the state of New-York.

On the stone is the following inscription:

To the honor of Almighty GOD;
And the Advancement of the Christian
RELIGION,

The first Stone of this Building was laid
(On the site of the old Church, destroyed
by fire in 1770)

On the 21st Day of August, A. D.
1788,

In the 13th Year of the Independence
of the United States of AMERICA.

The Right Reverend SAMUEL PROVOOST, D. D. Bishop of New-York,
being Rector,

The Hon. James Duane, Esq.
The Hon. John Jay, Esq.

(Church Wardens.)

The ship Light-Horse, Capt. Ichabod Nichols, has sailed from Salem, New-England, for Canton, in China.

It is computed, that in the patriotic town of Lynn, Massachusetts, there are annually made, 127,000 pair of women's shoes.

We learn from Providence, Rhode-Island, that Mr. Knight Dexter, of that town, has patriotically offered to contribute ten acres of good land in the town of Providence, towards establishing a MANUFACTORY.

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

On Saturday May the 31st, the as Princess Elizabeth was sitting in her apartment, her royal highness was surprised by the abrupt entrance of a stranger of mean appearance. The Princess, exceedingly alarmed, precipitately quitted the room at an opposite door, and related the extraordinary circumstance to the attendants in waiting. Mr. Miller, one of the pages, immediately went to the place and seized the man, who refused to assign the cause of his being in the Palace, or by what means he obtained admittance. When brought to the lodge, the porter asserted he had not the most remote recollection of his entrance or person. The intruder was then suffered to depart, but in a short time returned, and in peremptory terms insisted on being introduced to the Princess, "that he might pour out the ardency of his passion, and at her feet press for a equal return."