

PEACE CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, August 30.

We Yesterday translated literally the articles relative to a pretended peace between France and England, contained in the Paris gazettes, which we received by express. The late hour however at which these papers came to our hands prevented us then from making any observations on the probability of the intelligence that they announced, but we are sorry to be now under the necessity of stating, that it is totally void of foundation. We have indeed, every reason to believe that these accounts have been fabricated at Paris for the same purpose that the L'Eclair was last year forced in London, namely, that of having an effect on the funds. The scheme, however, of the unprincipled stockjobbers who were the authors of this falsehood did not take place; for the stocks which opened at 53 for some time, rose only to 53 1/2, and soon fell back to 53.

It appears that the fabricators of these accounts sent the papers that contained them by express to Calais. Had they been conveyed by the regular mail, they could not have reached that place before ten or eleven o'clock yesterday morning—whereas the different agents for newspapers at Dover received them there at six o'clock, and conveyed them by express to London where they arrived a little before one in the afternoon. As soon as they were received, the same trick was played off that was resorted to when the Eclair was forged last year; for they were immediately sent to a broker at the stock exchange, evidently for the purpose of making an impression on the market.

In addition to the list which has been given in the morning papers, of the French Gazettes which contain this false intelligence, we add The Monitor, a journal which, on account of its violent opposition to a free government, is always copied by the ministerial prints in England. We shall discuss this subject, by explaining our wishes that the names of the authors of this infamous imposture should be made public.

At Paris, political disputes and dissensions appear to have in some degree subsided. Picards and pamphlets, however, continue to be circulated in great profusion. The three following have lately appeared: the first entitled, "The means of finishing without a battle," lays it down for a principle, that the emigrants are the bitter enemies of the republic: that they have a great number of friends in power, and that an infallible way to put an end to the present disasters would be to execute the laws against them.

The second, having this title, "approach, read, and consider" presents a frightful picture of the evils which France in general and Paris in particular, must suffer in case of a counter revolution, from the return of the king, nobles, priests, emigrants, &c.—The third is addressed to the young men of Paris, and relates to the black coats which have lately given occasion to so many disputes, assuring them that several Jacobins had appeared for the purpose of quarrelling with the military, and breeding disturbances, exhorting them to lay aside a badge which is now disesteemed by having been worn by terrorists, and advising them to enrol themselves as speedily as possible in their respective companies, and appear in no other dress than the regimentals of the national guard, the only means of intimidating their enemies.

The council of ancients have sanctioned the resolution of the council of five hundred, which rejects the decree of banishment against the non-juring clergy of France.

Two mails from Hamburgh arrived this morning. A letter from Vienna, of the 12th instant, states, that the Marquis de Gallo and Baron Degehaun, are going to Udina, for the purpose of renewing the negotiations between France and Austria.

Count Cobenzi, who lately arrived at Vienna from Peterburgh, is gone to Lille; and this the above letter says, proves the connexion that exists between the negotiations at Lille and Udina. Englishmen, however, do not want any proof that such a connection exists.—Unfortunately, they have too long been acquainted with it.

The German papers state that the negotiations at Udina are expected to be soon brought to a conclusion, either by definitive peace, or by a rupture: these gazettes, however, cannot however in general be deemed very pure sources of information—the following is extracted from them:

VIENNA, August 9

The negotiations for peace continue still so involved in obscurity, that it is extremely difficult to arrive at a knowledge of any certain facts, or form any satisfactory judgments concerning them.

According to the latest and most authentic accounts from Italy, the French have not yet made any preparations to give up Mantua to the Austrians; reinforcements are, in consequence, continually marching to our army in Italy—Palma Nuova and Peichiera have been put in a formidable state of defence by the French; and more artillery has been sent by them to Verona, Ferrara, &c.

Not only troops are continually marching to Italy, but considerable quantities of heavy artillery are daily sending thither. A number of drizzers, guides, &c. have this day been engaged for the waggoners, &c. that are to convey provisions and ammunition. The Emperor has sent his rescript to all the countries of Hungary, requiring that besides the levies of cavalry

for what is called the insurrection army, a proportionable infantry may be in readiness by next September. A new recruiting is likewise to take place throughout all Austria, from which, however, foreigners are to be exempt.

Another letter, same date—Count Cobenzi, who is appointed to go to the Congress to be held for the negotiating the peace of the empire, is arrived here from Peterburgh.

The report that the definitive peace between France and Austria is already signed, is entirely unfounded. The negotiations at Udina, between general Clarke and count Meerfeldt, proceed very slowly; and, on account of several difficulties that had arisen, are nearly at a stand. To remove these, application has been made to the directory at Paris.

The Marquis de Gallo still continues here. On the 16th instant an extraordinary courier brought him dispatches from the Neapolitan envoy at Paris.—These related to the adjustment of the boundaries in Italy. Our court, we are assured, makes no difficulty to acknowledge the Cisalpine republic within the limits as first intended to be assigned it: but insists that its boundaries shall be distinctly and satisfactorily defined.

August 12 General Buonaparte has invited the Marquis de Gallo to continue and conclude the negotiations for peace, in consequence of which he yesterday set off for Udina.—The Emperor has, however, thought proper to join with him Baron Degehaun, who was envoy at Basse, M. Van Hoppo, secretary of Baron Thugut, who have both set out for Udina with the Marquis.—We now entertain hopes, that the definitive peace will soon be signed. General Buonaparte was likewise expected at Udina from Milan.

Count Cobenzi, who lately arrived here from Peterburgh, is to go to Lille, and is expected to set out for that place next Monday. This may be considered as an additional proof of the intimate connection there is between the negotiations carrying on at Lille and those in Italy. Until now it was believed that count Cobenzi was going to the Congress for the peace of the empire, or else to Udina.

The French citizen Bernheiny has sent citizen Louis, formerly adjutant to La Fayette, with a letter to the emperor, interceding for the release of La Fayette and the other French prisoners of war confined at Olmutz.—Our court has returned no decisive answer; but it is expected they will be set at liberty.

The same courier likewise brought dispatches relative to the negotiation in Italy.—Had it not been for the moderation and prudent conduct of our plenipotentiaries, it is probable that the negotiation would have been abruptly broken off, as Buonaparte has positively insisted on the necessity of certain points. The directory has, however, now declared that such modifications shall be adopted as will remove all difficulties.

This day four thousand recruits began their march for the Italian army, as also eleven thousand men to reinforce our army in Dalmatia.

The French courier citizen Louis, has returned with dispatches immediately to Paris.

August 31. Letters from Dover state, that a person concerned in the fabrication of the false intelligence inserted in the Paris gazettes, relative to peace between this country and France, for the purpose of its being copied into English papers, is now in custody at Calais.

Star Office, August 31.

When our paper had been some time at press, we received information that the honourable Mr. Wesley had arrived at the secretary of state's office with dispatches from lord Malnesbury at Lille. Mr. Wesley came to Dover in the King's Packet, capt Osborne, by which conveyance we received two Paris papers, viz Europe Politique et Littéraire, of the 27th and 28th of August. The paper of the 27th has the paragraph relative to the signing of preliminaries, precisely as we have given from the Eclair and other papers. That of the 28th which we have received, has the following paragraph.

The joy occasioned by the news of the signing of preliminaries of peace with England, was only the joy of a moment. The very persons who had been so eager to confirm the intelligence almost at the same instant announced that the proposals made by lord Malnesbury, and acceded to by the French commissioners, were not agreed to by the directory. The majority of its members persists in refusing the Cape of Good Hope to the English, and are determined to retain the port of Offend, such as it was given up to us by the Emperor.

From the commencement of the negotiation of the French plenipotentiaries were instructed to insist upon the pure and simple restitution of the Cape of Good Hope to our allies; and it was only lately that they were authorized to agree to its being made a free port. They doubtless imagined that in going a step farther they would not be disavowed by the French generosity, but could they be ignorant that the Directory in receding from its pretensions, was not actuated by a sentiment of moderation, but wished to inflict a just correction upon the Batavian republic, the eldest daughter of the French republic which respects her mother so little as to reject a constitution which she caused to be formed for her, and wished to be more free than those to whom she owed her liberty.

From the late hour at which the French papers arrived, we have no opportunity of ascertaining the

truth of this intelligence; we therefore translate the article literally, leaving our readers to decide for themselves.—L'Eclair, of the 28th instant, has the following article:—

"The Redacteur does not confirm the news which we gave yesterday, of signing of the Preliminaries of peace between France and England. But the news was communicated to us by such respectable members of the council of elders, that we cannot still avoid believing it."

Perlet, however, after mentioning the news, says, "there is nothing true nor probable in it, except the desire which speculators had to raise the inscriptions, by surprising the credulity of some writers to impose on the public."

These journals contain a letter from Brussels, dated August 23, which states that the king of Prussia, feeling it his interest to be on good terms with the emperor, has determined for the present not to take possession of the imperial city of Nuremberg, and its territory.

The provinces of Holland, Zealand, Guelders, Utrecht, and Dutch Brabant, have rejected the new constitution; Overysel and Groningen have accepted it.

YARMOUTH, August 20.

Last night the ship Eagle, capt. B. order, arrived here, with the French privateer La Prodiges of 16 guns and 87 men. She was captured after a chase of 24 hours, running 200 miles. She made but a slight resistance, but it was sufficiently long to cost the captain and the first lieutenant their lives: capt. Boorder had only one man slightly wounded. We cannot but lament the fate of the French captain, as he has conducted himself with uncommon humanity and politeness to these prisoners that have fallen into his hands. The privateer had only been 17 days from Dunkirk, and is so excellent a sailer, that there are few vessels except the Eagle, that could have overtaken her. She has taken, since the commencement of the war, upwards of 200 vessels.

Scraps from London Papers.

The Hon. Mrs. Gordon, sister to Lord Viscount Falkland, has opened a Milliner's Shop in Philadelphia. About three months ago she gave a concert, at which almost every person of consequence appeared.

A suggestion is given in some of the last Paris papers, that Buonaparte, immediately on the demise of the Pope, means himself to assume the tiara, and to take the Holy seat, under the assumed title Pius VII. This would be a means of restoring its primitive lustre to the Church Militant.

Several men, as well as women, have lately thought it prudent to retire from Paris, in order to avoid the scenes it is soon likely to exhibit.—Amongst the latter are Madame Carnot and Madame Tallien.

Privateering were never at such a height as at present at Rochelle. A letter from that place says, almost every tradesman, even milliners, are concerned in some outfit or other. As an instance of the money made in that way a draper and a hatter lately took 1800 livres in one day from privateers' crews.

The sovereign people of Holland having rejected the project of the constitution framed by their representatives, that the Quotidien observes on this head, that this accident might have been avoided if the Batavian legislators, in imitation of the French, had caused the constitution to be accepted by the army previous to its being presented for acceptance to the people.

Duel.—Tuesday last a duel was fought near Leith, between George Anderson, Esq. late of Virginia, and Mr. Robert Barker, the great porter brewer. Mr. Barker fired first, and wounded his antagonist desperately in the face, the ball carrying off the greater part of Mr. Anderson's nose. Mr. A. notwithstanding the pain he must have felt, returned the fire, and wounded Mr. B. in the leg. The seconds then interposed, and the parties were prevailed upon to shake hands.—This unfortunate affair originated the day before, and was occasioned by Mr. B. making use of sarcastic remarks on the regulations of the Leith assembly rooms, which Mr. A. drew up some years ago; one of which is, that "no person shall enter the rooms with dirty feet."

The letter K which is placed under his majesty's head on the new copper coinage, is not meant for the initial of the word king, as has been stated, in some of the papers;—that letter is merely intended as a memorial of the dye sinker's work, who is a German of the name of Kulckler.

One of the papers, giving an account of a sham military engagement at Weymouth on Saturday morning last, observes, that it being a very fine night, and a great deal of company present, the amusements of the day gave universal satisfaction.

UNIVERSITY.

THE annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be at Raleigh, on the first Monday of December next; at which time the Board will receive proposals for a Steward.

By order of the President, H. POTTER, Secretary.

Raleigh, October 16. 83 3

A Variety of BLANKS for sale, at the Printing-Office.