

From the (Boston) Daily Advertiser.
Summary of Foreign Intelligence.

The late advices from Europe are highly interesting, and pregnant with the most important consequences. The first object which presents itself to our view, is

FRANCE,

in possession of the finest provinces of Europe, vanquished by the irresistible energy of her arms, or seduced by the blandishments of her insidious promises. The same fate seems equally to await those who resist, and those who submit; the revolutionary spirit marches with rapid strides through devoted Europe. But whilst formidable abroad, she is evidently weak at home, and nothing less than the most rigid despotism can awe a discontented and enslaved nation, and prevent them from breaking their chains on the heads of their oppressors. But whilst the army is at their devotion, the directory may safely bid defiance to their domestic enemies. A rupture, however, is highly probable, as the peace with Austria will leave a large portion of the military unemployed, who will be unwilling to be disbanded, at the same time the directory will find it difficult to satisfy their demands. The majority of the French nation are undoubtedly anxious for peace, but peace is not consistent with the ambitious views, nor perhaps with the safety of their rulers. There appears no sufficient object to justify a continuance of the war, though the avowed one is, the destruction of

ENGLAND,

who on her part is armed at all points, and determined to repel the attacks, as she has refused the unreasonable demands of her ancient and inveterate foe. The declaration of his Britannic majesty, in consequence of the rupture of the negotiations, is manly, firm, and dignified, well calculated to rouse the indignation of a brave and insulted people, who feel that, though they are sincerely desirous of peace, are yet fully equal to contend with the conquerors of Europe. They are no less formidable on the ocean, than their rival is on the continent, and whilst they remain the undisputed sovereign of the sea, they may safely bid defiance to France and her allies—whose fleets they have so successfully blocked up, fought, and vanquished. An immense debt daily accumulating threatens in the interim approaching ruin. But future considerations vanish before immediate danger. There is now but one alternative. They must either resist France, or submit to her; and the moment of submission, is the death of liberty, not only in Great-Britain, but throughout the whole civilized world. Rome in the meridian of her power was less formidable than these new Romans, as they often stile themselves.

SPAIN,

in the opinion of the most enlightened politicians, is on the eve of a revolution. But enslaved and degraded as she is, no revolution can sink her much lower.

HOLLAND,

is so strongly squeezed by the fraternal embraces of the nation so generous to its allies (as Mr. Adet informs us) that she seems to have verified the prediction of a ministerial writer, who in the following dithich expresses his wishes and his resentment.

Ungrateful wretches, sudden be your fall,

May men un-damn you, and God d—n you all.

The loss of her colonies, the annihilation of her commerce, the destruction of her navy, disgrace abroad, and ruin at home, are among the blessings she has reaped from French Fraternity. Her decrees for the immediate re-establishment of her navy, are as absurd as those of France on a similar occasion. Ships will not spring up like mushrooms, nor can a navy be erected at the will of a legislature. The dock yards of the Batavian republic, cannot be supplied from her own bosom to furnish the necessary materials. In short (for why need we disguise the truth which should be a warning to ourselves?) Holland is no longer a nation, but a French province plundered and impoverished by her conquerors, who never could have succeeded but for her own internal dissension. France has sucked the orange, and left Holland the rind.

VENICE,

is blotted out from the map of Europe, and is generously given away to the despot of Austria, that she may enjoy liberty and equality under the bayonet of a German garrison.

PORTUGAL,

is threatened with a similar fate, will probably soon be swallowed by this Leviathan of a republic. All Europe is menaced with convulsions, and revolutionary symptoms are said to appear in the Hanseatic towns, Denmark, Prussia, &c.

RUSSIA,

alone stands aloof, and is secure from the inroads of Jacobinism, by the remoteness of its situation, and the barbarism of its inhabitants. We know little of its politics; but from its immense power, it can throw great weight into either scale.

SWITZERLAND,

is ordered by the directory to dismiss Mr Wickham, the British ambassador.—The Cantons have remonstrated on the subject, but we cannot tell what will be the result of this extraordinary business.

BOSTON, January 12.

Captain Nutting in the ship Union, arrived this morning, in 61 days, from Rotterdam, informs—That he received a letter just before he sailed from Mr.

Gerry, one of our Commissioners Extra, to France, which mentioned that they had been politely received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but that they would not be received by the French government!

[Mr. Gerry went to Europe in the above ship.]

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Captain Williams, of the Nymph, from Havre, gives us the same information, respecting the probability of an embargo on American vessels as Captain Tybec gave—adding a report that all Americans would soon be arrested, "as they had already begun in Paris to take them up and confine them in the Temple"—and that it was also reported as he left the quay. "the Hotel de Boston at Paris, was surrounded with a guard, to see that none made their escape from thence!"

It is stated in the English papers, that the Emperor of Russia has granted a pension of 200,000 rubles to Louis XVIII.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.

The issue of the attempted negotiation with France can no longer be doubted. Though we want direct, official and circumstantial information, yet the indirect accounts received are so concurrent, that a doubt can scarcely be entertained, that Messrs. Pinckney, Gerry and Marshall, (with their present instructions at least) will be unable to adjust our differences. It is true neither says they have been actually dismissed, but all express an expectation that they will not be received. Being on the spot they are best able to judge of the temper of the French government, and know whether their instructions gave latitude enough for accommodation.

We are informed the Secretary of State has received a letter from Mr. Murry, our minister at the Hague, enclosing a letter he received from Gen. Marshall, which informs that the French government would not recognize the American commission, and that they daily expected they would be obliged to quit the republic.—Mr. Marshall's letter is dated October 21.

BALTIMORE, January 25.

Letters were yesterday received by the ship Pelly, Captain Howland, from the most respectable mercantile houses in Bilboa, stating, that an immense number of freebooters infest the Spanish coasts, and capture all American vessels without discrimination, regardless of the papers, even the celebrated role d'equipe; in those cases, which the Americans have taken the precaution to provide themselves with this paper; they are taken from them and destroyed, and they are afterwards carried in and condemned for want of them.

WASHINGTON, (Potomac) Jan. 20.

Yesterday morning the wife of Mr. Matthew Hart, of this city, was found dead—It is supposed by many that she fell from her chair into the fire, and having no one to assist her, was burnt to death. Whether this is the case or not, I will not pretend to determine; but it is a fact, she was found dead on the hearth, and was suffered to lie full seven hours after she was found. And although her death was known with the circumstance of the appearance to one of the magistrates of the city—yet no steps were taken to make examination or enquiry—she was suffered to lie like a dead horse, to be eaten by dogs—(she is not buried)—Is it not shameful that circumstances of this kind should happen within the United States; among a people who think they are the most civilized of any in the world.—In a state, the most free of any in the union were it not for slaves, and in a city which is to be the Sun of Light.

FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 10.

In the preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and Buonaparte, and ratified by the Directory, the integrity of the German empire was an express stipulation. Barthelemy obstinately adhered to this stipulation, in the Directory; maintaining that the faith of the republic was pledged. He was too honest a man to be induced in such power and influence. With him in the Directory, it was hardly possible, for the three "patriots," to proceed with their nefarious perfidy and ambitious projects of domination. They therefore laid a plan of ostracism—that is, to seize and banish him and other honest members of the government, who contended, that the republic ought to be conducted on principles of good faith and integrity. Not a single particle of proof has been published against any of the proscribed, except Pichegrue; and those papers were probably forgeries. They dont wear even the species garb of authenticity. This is the more credible, as the different parties in France, since the revolution, have been several times detected in fabricating papers against the men they wished to get rid of, and putting them, in some instances, into their pockets privately, then arresting the men, and condemning them on the evidence of those papers. In one instance a forgery of papers has been proved in the tribune by Camille Jordan.

The business was done, and when the honest men were put out of power, the work of the "patriots" was easy. The preliminaries of peace were violated, and Germany dismembered. All that part of which is on the West of the Rhine is seized and annexed to the republic.

The extension of the republic will answer one very necessary present purpose—the conquered nations will receive numerous garrisons of French troops for their protection; that is, to keep them under the iron rod of despotism, which the republic will exercise over them in the name of liberty, and to make them pay liberally towards the support of the armies.

The Italian republic also is to have French garrisons to keep the peace, until the Italians are able to take care of themselves.

In the treaty, the French have taken from the Emperor and empire, every thing they demanded or wanted; and indemnified the emperor out of the poor conquered Venetian state. The emperor has indeed acquired a large tract of sea coast and many good harbours which he wanted. But, note, the French keep Corfu & other islands at the entrance of the Gulf, where a few French ships will command all the emperor's trade—and shut out every ship when they please. With all his Venetian, Illyrian and Dalmatian possessions, the emperor is yet a most humble dependant on the terrible republic for trade.

The French troops in Corfu and the neighboring isles may be useful in one respect—they may keep the inhabitants of ancient Sparta and Attica, to understand their rights, and to get rid of the cruel weight of Turkish despotism—The establishment of a nest of restless, active, officious republicans so near the Turkish coast, is the entering wedge of new and important scenes in that quarter. [N. Y. Spectator.]

On the 18th of September last, the brig Amsterdam, Capt. Scott, arrived at Charleston from Amsterdam.—About a fortnight before her arrival, she suddenly sprung a leak, which was so alarming, that Capt. Scott thought it necessary to have his boat in readiness to leave her, should it increase: fortunately she got in safe. After her cargo was discharged, she was sent to Hobcaw to have the leak searched for; in the first side that was hoisted out, every plank was found to be in excellent condition; but, on examining the other side, it was discovered, that instead of a defect in the vessel, the leak was a stroke she had received from a fish, armed with a horn; a part of the horn, fourteen and a half inches long, was left in the third plank from her keel; after penetrating the plank, it passed between two timbers which were very close in each other, where it remained like a wedge. The horn is an oval shape; its largest diameter is upwards of two inches; it is solid, and has the appearance of coarse ivory. It is now in the possession of Florian Charles Mey, Esq. the owner of the brig.

In the senate of the United States on the 17th ult. the following motion was made:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what territory lying to the southward and westward of the state of Georgia, belongs to the United States, and to report a plan for governing the same, and that the said committee be empowered to report by bill or otherwise."

PARAPHRASE

On the French Ten Commandments, as taught in all their Schools.

- I. No Gods we'll have, like fools of old,
No Deities we'll own but gold.
- II. Saints, images, you may purloin,
And turn them into ready coin.
- III. God's name we should no more adore,
For all above us we abhor.
- IV. No more on Sundays read or pray,
For all religion's done away.
- V. Regard no more what parents say,
Each child is free to take its way.
- VI. No more are ye restrain'd to kill,
Cut throats, and murder when you will.
- VII. That word, adultery, disown,
Use all mens' wives as if your own.
- VIII. Steal any thing you meet by chance,
For thieving is, now, law in France.
- IX. False witness bear in any thing,
For truth is now considered sin.
- X. Covet and take whatever you see,
French Liberty makes all things free.

Celebration of the President's birth day at Lisbon.

Thursday the 19th October, being the anniversary of the president's birth, was celebrated at Lisbon by Mr. Smith, the minister of the United States at that court, who gave on the occasion an entertainment at his house at Buenos Ayres, to a numerous and respectable company of American captains and citizens. After sixteen patriotic toasts, intermixed with convivial songs, the company having spent the day with great good humor and felicity, broke up at nine o'clock, much pleased with the occasion which had collected so many Americans at such a distance from home. All the American vessels in the harbour were gaily decorated, and at twelve o'clock a federal salute was repeated. This anniversary occurring on a day, highly distinguished in the annals of the American revolution by the surrender of York Town, the recollection of so auspicious an event could not fail to increase the happiness of the company.

A good price will be given for a Likely Negro Boy, between the age of 12 and 17