

# Foreign Intelligence.

HAMBURG, JANUARY 24.

We have this instant received letters from Petersburg, via Vienna stating that the Emperor of Russia, dissatisfied with the rejection of the mediation which he offered Bonaparte to settle the differences with England, has ordered all the corps in the Western frontiers of his Empire, amounting to nearly 50,000 men, to advance. In the harbours of the Black Sea armaments continue with unabated activity. The Emperor Alexander is fully determined to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish dominions, and positive assurance to that effect has been given by Italskoy-Suwarow, now ambassador with the Porte. The closest alliance between the Emperors of Russia and Germany is now talked of; and the Emperor Francis has sent two noblemen of the most distinguished characters to Petersburg to assist in the negotiations of the embassy. The French alarmed at this connection, reinforce their garrisons in Upper Italy, on which account similar precautions have been taken by the Imperial Cabinet.

PARIS, JANUARY 18.

General Nogues is returned to Paris. He left London a few days ago. He had been taken prisoner at St. Louis, where there were only 400 men. He was ignorant of the declaration of war, when the English Gen. Grinfield disembarked 6,000 troops. He sustained an assault on a morne, repulsed the English three times, killed a great number of them, & particularly the officer whom they had intended to make Governor of the Island.

The English General had granted General Nogues a cartel to return to France; but the English cruisers sent him to England. He was a long time detained in the small towns. He was astonished beyond the power of expression, at the gross and barbarous prejudices which had been inculcated into the minds of the people against the French. The people when they spoke of them, always called the French dogs; and all the absurdities which the Journals contain, are readily believed by the public. What a difference between the civilization of France, Germany, and Italy, and the civilization of the people of England!

As to their public spirit, fear was at its highest pitch; and the number of the discontented at an improvident government, which has had no other resource than that of arming the whole of its population was daily increasing.

Peace was ardently desired by all classes of the nation, even by several of the Princes. General Nogues dined at Bristol with the duke of Cumberland, who was in the war in Germany against the French. The Prince entertained no doubt but that the French could land in England; and in the course of conversation expressed his opinion to be in favour of fighting *en masse*.

Peuquy began to be every where felt. Even the Navy felt the want of a great number of articles. The land forces, with the exception of the Guards and troops of the line, were nothing but ridiculous caricature. One third were armed with muskets, and the other two thirds with pikes. — *Moniteur*.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A plan has been presented to the First Consul, to chain together a number of flat bottomed boats, so as to make a bridge; and when a calm permits, join them together, so as nearly to extend this bridge from Boulogne to Dover.

FEBRUARY 7.

The Austrian minister at Paris, has been presented by the First Consul with a gold snuff box, enriched with diamonds, valued at 1000 louis d'ors! He is a favourite at the Thuilleries.

The preparations at Boulogne, and the contiguous ports have been completed for some time; but it is not from them we must repeat, that the serious attack will be made—it will be made from Flushing and the Texel and Rens. Admiral Verhul commands the force at Flushing, which is the grand depot.

We understand eight millions is the amount of the loan that will be wanted in the present situation.

The recall of Mr. Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, was occasioned by a personal infirmity of that gentleman. He is, unfortunately, very deaf.

Leghorn is laid to have been declared neutral.

FEBRUARY 12.

There are accounts from the Continent which state, that a body of 50,000 French have been ordered to march into the kingdom Naples, under a pretext that there was an intention to receive an English force in that quarter.

## OF SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, dated January 3. says the Spanish Declaration of War against Great Britain will make its appearance in a few days; and Spain will furnish ships and troops to aid the French in an expedition against Ireland. The British Minister has remonstrated against the hostile preparations which are making.

It appears that a vessel called the Flora, taken by a French privateer and carried into a Spanish port has been condemned. She was bound to Malta, and had on board clothing for 2,000 men, and considerable stores.

After a late Cabinet Council a messenger was dispatched to Madrid.

Sir R. Strachan, with a Squadron was cruising off Cadix on the 3d inst. ready to take immediate advantage of a rupture with Spain.

We continue to receive assurances that the neutrality of Portugal is not to be disturbed.

### Extract of a letter.

MADRID, January 5.

You may depend upon this important fact, that a war between England and Spain is now inevitable. Our government at one time entertained an opinion that the relations of amity and good faith between Great Britain and ourselves as established by the treaty of Amiens, would have been maintained. They soon, however, discovered that the French had gained such ascendancy at our courts, as to force our ministers, and even the people, into a participation of all the projects of French ambition.

The Prince of Peace, who is, I believe, favourable to the interests of Britain, having lost his former power over the Spanish Cabinet, appears highly indignant at the successful intrigues of the French minister; but as he cannot, nor dare not, expose himself by any direct attack on the new favourites, he broods over his disappointments in sullen silence.

The arrival of our galleons from New Spain, with riches scarcely credible, the fruit of ten years accumulation, was the signal for the more active and open preparations in our naval departments. The treasure being safely landed, and the Spanish Islands completely prepared, not only for defensive but offensive operations, Spain has now began to equip and arm her ships of war, which can only be intended against Great Britain.

The British Minister Mr. Frere, has remonstrated against those hostile appearances, but can obtain no satisfactory assurances of the intentions of the Spanish cabinet to maintain the very advantageous situation in which the British government by erroneous if not foolish policy, has placed Spain since the commencement of the present war. The consequence is and you may rely on the truth of my assertion, that the Spanish declaration of war will in the course of a very few days make its appearance.

Its delay has arisen merely from this fact, that the French and Spanish governments before this publication of their sentiments, are anxious that a sufficient number of Spanish men of war should be ready to desert and cover the French southern army destined for Ireland. The present plan for the invasion of Britain—and which will be carried into effect as soon as the Spanish government announce that its naval equipments are completed—is, I have good authority for assuring you, as follows:—There are to be three grand armies amounting, on the first expedition, to at least 170,000 men, viz.

That from Bayonne, consisting of 20,000 French and 10,000 Spaniards, destined for Ireland, and to be conveyed by a Spanish fleet, will amount to	30,000
That from Holland, including the line of coast from the Texel to Ostend, to be conveyed by a Dutch fleet, to	50,000
And that from France, including the line of coast from Dunkirk to Brest, and to be conveyed by the British fleet, to	90,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,000</b>

In the two last divisions, the chief depots for small craft are at Beaulonge and Flushing whence the greatest embarkations are expected to take place and to sail.

This was the last plan agreed upon; but you know, as well as every man of observation, that Bonaparte will alter or amend it as the immediate emergency may influence him. This at the same time, is reckoning that the Spanish, Dutch and French fleets are able to escape the vigilance and activity of the British squadrons. But be this plan as it may, the hostile determination of Spain is beyond every possibility of a doubt.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 15.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship New York Packet, captain Webb, London papers to the 14th of February, have been received at this office. The following very important articles give reason to believe that the long meditated invasion of Britain has ere now been attempted.

### Postscript to the British Neptune.

LONDON, February 13.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF INVASION.

The public may place the fullest reliance on the authenticity of the following statement, which we have just been favoured with from the most unquestionable authority.—Two swifs of fliers, (brothers) in the French service, are just arrived from France, having made their escape from thence. They have been examined before the Privy Council, and made a declaration that the invasion will be attempted in the course of the present week, wind and weather permitting.

[TRANSLATION.]

Extract from a Proclamation issued by Dessalines, General in Chief of the indigenous army at Saint Domingo, on or about the 16th of January last.

"The First Year of the Independence of the People of Hayti.

### Citizens Countrymen,

"I have assembled on this solemn day those brave military men, who, on the eve of collecting the last breath of liberty, have lavished their blood to save it.—Those generals who have guided your efforts against tyranny, have not yet done enough for your happiness.—The

French name still hangs your country with mourning—every thing traces back the remembrance of the cruelties of that butchering people.—Our laws, our manners, our towns all still wear the French image—what do I say! there exists Frenchmen in our island, and you think yourselves free and independent of that Republic, which, it is true, has combated against all nations, but which has never vanquished those who would be free.

Ah! what victims of credulity and indulgence during fourteen years—Vanquished not by French arms, but by the deceitful eloquence of the proclamations of their agents. When shall we get tired of breathing the same air with them! What have we in common with a people who commit such cruelties? Compared to our patient moderation, their colour to ours, the extent of the seas which separate us, our avenging clime—all tell us sufficiently they are not our brothers—that they never will become so—and that if they find refuge among us, they will still be the plotters of troubles and division.

Indigenous Citizens, Men, Women, Girls & Children—cast your eyes around every part of this island—Seek you therein your wives, your husbands, your brothers, your sisters?—What do I say—Seek you therein your children, your fucking babies? What is become of them? the prey of French vultures! Instead of these endearing objects, the eye, dismayed, beholds their all this, like tigers trickling yet with blood, whose presence reproaches your infidelity and guilty slowness in avenging them.

Remember that you have done nothing if you do not give nations a terrible but just example of that vengeance, which a people, proud of having recovered their liberty and jealous of maintaining it, ought to exercise.—Let us terrify all those who would dare attempt to ravish it from us—Let us begin with the French."

## Raleigh,

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1804.

FROM WASHINGTON, March 21.

Yesterday the following message from the President was delivered to the two Houses of Congress by Mr. Harvie:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a letter received from captain Bainbridge, commander of the Philadelphia frigate, informing us of the wreck of that vessel on the coast of Tripoli, and that himself, his officers, and men had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. This accident renders it expedient to increase our force, and enlarge our expenses in the Mediterranean beyond what the last appropriation for the naval service contemplated. I recommend therefore to the consideration of Congress such an addition to that appropriation as they may think the exigency requires.

TH: JEFFERSON.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 1st. 1803.

SIR,

Misfortune necessitates me to make a communication the most distressing of my life, and it is with the deepest regret that I inform you of the loss of the United States frigate Philadelphia, under my command, by being wrecked on rocks between four and five miles to the eastward of the town of Tripoli. The circumstances relating to this unfortunate event are: at 9 A.M. being about five leagues to the eastward of Tripoli, saw a ship in shore of us standing before the wind to the westward; we immediately gave chase.—She hoisted Tripolitan colours, and continued her course very near the shore; about 11 o'clock had approached the shore to seven fathoms water; commenced firing at her, which, we continued by running before the wind until half past eleven; being then in seven fathoms water, and finding our fire ineffectual to prevent her getting into Tripoli, gave up the pursuit, and was bearing off, when we ran on the rocks in 12 feet water forward, and 17 feet abaft; immediately lowered down a boat from the stern, so n.d and found the greatest depth of water astern, laid all sails aback, loosed top gallant sails, and set a heavy press of sail canvass on the ship, blowing fresh, to back her off, cast three anchors away from the bows, started the water in the hold, hove overboard the guns, except some abaft to defend the ship against the gun boats which were then firing on us; found all this ineffectual, then made the last resort of lightening her forward by cutting away the fore-mast, which carried the main top gallant mast with it; but labor and enterprize were in vain! for our fate was direfully fixed. I am fully sensible of the loss that has occurred to our country, and the difficulty which it may further involve her in with this Regency; and feel beyond description for the brave unfortunate officers & men under my command, who have done every thing in their power worthy of the character and stations they filled; and I trust on investigation of my own conduct that it will appear to my government and country consistent with the station in which I had the honor of being placed.

Striking on the rocks was an accident not possible for me to guard against by any intimation of charts, as no such shoals were laid down in any on board and every careful precaution by three leads kept heaving, was made use of in approaching the shore to effect the capture of a Tripolitan cruiser and after the ship struck the rocks, all possible measures were taken to get her off, & the firm determination made not to give her up as long as possible, hope remained, although annoyed by gun boats, which took their position in such a manner that we could not bring our guns to bear on them, not even after cutting away part of the stern to effect it.

When my officers and self had not a hope left of its being possible to get her off the rocks, and having withstood the fire of the gun-boats for four hours, and a reinforcement coming out from Tripoli without the smallest chance of injuring them in resistance, to save the lives of brave men, left no alternative, but the distressing one of having our colours down and submitting to the enemy whom chance had befriended. In such a dilemma the flag of the United States was struck. However painful it will be to our fellow citizens to hear the news, they may be assured that we feel in a national loss equal with them.—Zeal of serving our country in doing our duty has placed us in that situation which can better be conceived than described, and from which we rely on our country extricating us.

The gun-boats in attacking fired principally at our masts. Had they directed their shot in the hull, no doubt but they would have killed many.

The ship was taken possession of a little after sun-set, and in the course of the evening myself and all the officers with part of the crew, were brought on shore, carried before the Bashaw, who asked several questions. From his palace the officers were conducted to the house which Mr. Cathcart lived in, where we lodged last night, and this day the Minister has become the guarantee to the Bashaw, for the officers, and we have given him our parole of honor.

Enclosed you will receive a list of the officers and a few of the people to attend them, who are quartered in the American consular house, and are to be provided for by such ways and means as I can best adopt, which will be on as economical a plan as possible. The remainder of the crew will be supported by the regency.

We have all lost every thing, but what was on our backs, even part of that was taken off; the loss of the officers is very considerable, as they were well provided in every necessary for a long station.

M. Nisson, the Danish Consul, has been extremely attentive, and kindly offers every service of assistance.

I trust, sir, you will readily conceive the anxiety of mind I must suffer. After the perusal of the enclosed certificates from the officers on my conduct, should you be pleased to express the opinion of government, you will much oblige me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

W. BAINBRIDGE.

P. S. Notwithstanding our parole we are not permitted to leave the House or go on to the top of it, and they have closed our view of the sea.

The above letter was accompanied by a certificate of the officers of the Philadelphia, bearing testimony to the good conduct of capt. Bainbridge; and a list of 43 officers and 264 men in captivity.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the message was immediately referred to the committee of ways and means.

The state of Rhode-Island has adopted the proposed alteration of the constitution of the United States. Upon this the Repository remarks, that when we recollect with what reluctance our little Sister embraced the federal constitution, it is not surprising that she should be the most eager to tear it to pieces. [U. S. Gazette.

A respectable mercantile gentleman has handed us the following extract of a letter which he has received from his friend at Albany.

"Our election for governor is fast approaching. The change of public opinion in favour of Aaron Burr is beyond any thing you can conceive. He will unquestionably be elected governor by a great majority. Ontario and Oneida counties, it is supposed, will give him nearly an unanimous vote." ibid.

The New-York Gazette of the 17th inst. says:—We learn by the schooner Eagle, from Aux Cayes, that Dessalines had arrived there from the Cape—and that tranquillity was restored. No massacres had taken place since the sailing of the Ann; and there was a reasonable prospect from the interference of Gen. Dessalines, of a restoration of order and good govern-