to receive as a compensation the country of Saltzbourg, Passau and Berchtolsgaden, which would round the southern States of the House of Austria. The Stadtholder is to receive the Bishopricks of Wurtzbourg and of Bamberg, which, as well as the former states, are of course to be secularised.—The Emperor has, it is said, already consented to the King of Prussia being indemnified for the Dutchy of Cleves, and his other possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, by the Dutchy of Munster.—A third and last point, on which the two rival powers are said to have come to an agreement is, that the indemnities and the secularisations shall be regulated by the Diet of Ratisbon.

Immediately after the decease of his Royal Highness the Elector of Cologne, a courier was dispatched from Vienna to Paris, with orders to reach that city in seven days if possible. From this circumstance it is imagined that the death of his Highness will accelerate the execution of the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, and enable the public to judge to what extent the system of indemnification will be carried.

The Duke of Mondena still persists in the determination not to accept the Brisgau as a compensation for the loss of his dominions, and has now taken up his residence at Treviso in the Venetian states.

The Duke of Braschi Onesti has obtained, by the intervention of the French government, the restitution of all the property which he possessed in the Cisalpine territories.

Some disturbances lately broke out in the Prussian share of Poland; they were however, almost instantly suppressed by the military force.

Accounts have been received at Bengal from Java, which state, that at least one hundred neutral ships have arrived there annually for the these five years past, each of which, on an average, must have left 70,000 dollars, all of which is still in the island, besides immense magazines of produce.

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PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, August 16.

There has been a report the French army is retiring from our frontiers, but which is not true. Admiral Truguet, who is arrived at Madrid, remains there as French ambassador.

The Portuguese army are gone into cantonments, and know that a Spanish ambassador is arrived, there is no doubt but that the English packets will be prevented entering this port. There has been a violent fracas at Cadiz between the French general who commanded the batteries at Algeziras and the Spanish commandant. The former absolutely struck the latter with the fibre in the public walls, which however the Spaniard has not resented.

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PRUSSIA.

Berlin, August 14.

Gen. Bournonville, minister of the French Republic, has made to our court, on the part of his government, fresh overtures for the cession of the Duchy of Cleves. It is pretended that Prussia will receive as an indemnity the bishoprics of Munster and Paderborn: that that affair is already terminated, and that there has been sent a courier to Paris to carry the affirmative answer to our government.

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Vienna, August 12.

Since Sunday the report is general here that a courier from Constantinople has brought to the English ambassador the news that the rest of the French army in Egypt, seeing the fate of Cairo, has capitulated. This news requires confirmation.

Frankfort, Aug. 23.

Prussia has voted against the erection of a monument to the Archduke Charles. In doing justice to the archduke, particularly in what relates to the part he took in the peace, the Prussian minister observed that the monument would always be a mournful reflection to the German nation because it would recal to posterity the most disastrous and least necessary war that had ever been undertaken.

Ratisbon, Aug. 19.

The ministers of Prussia, Saxony, and Mentz, are hitherto the only ones that have received instructions; those of Prussia proceed principally on the four following points:

1. Determination of the states of the Empire which are to be indemnified.

2. Designation of the possessions that are to be comprised in the indemnities.

3. Fixing of the ecclesiastical states that are to be secularised.

4. Modification of the secularisations and conditions upon which they are to take place. When these four points shall be decided, it will be for the princes who are to be indemnified to make propositions to the Diet upon the most suitable manner of indemnifying them for the losses they have experienced. The minister of Prussia is charged to demand that these questions be treated at the Diet, and to propose for that purpose a committee, composed of ministers from Bohemia, Austria, Brandenburgh, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Hesse Cassel, and Baden, without the intervention of ecclesiastical ministers. He has communicated his instructions to the Austrian minister, and has agreed with them that he will not give any vote until they have received orders from their courts. We are the more impatient to know the instructions of Austria, because they must naturally throw some light upon the negociations that are known to be entered into between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, on the subject of the indemnities.

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Foreign Intelligence.

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Taken from English Prints to the 5th of September, received at the office of the National Intelligencer.

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LONDON, Sept. 4.

We yesterday received French papers to the date of the 30th of August inclusive, brought to Dover by a vessel which was also the bearer of dispatches for M. Otto. The negociation is supposed to proceed with spirit, and we understand very flattering hopes are entertained in France of its ultimate success. The French funds continue steady—they are at 48f. 50c.

It was reported at Vienna on the 14th of last month, that a courier from Constantinople had brought the news of the remainder of the French army in Egypt having capitulated.

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Copy of the first separate article of the Convention with the Court of London, signed June 17, 1801.

The pure and magnanimous intentions of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, already induced him to restore the ships and property of the British subjects, which had been laid under sequestration in Russia. His said majesty confirms this disposition in its whole extent, and his Britannic majesty equally engages to give immediate orders for removing all sequestration from the Russian, Danish, and Swedish property, detained in the ports of Great-Britain, and the better to confirm his sincere desire of terminating in an amicable manner, the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the Northern courts, and that no new incident may impede this salutary work, his Britannic majesty engages to give orders to the commanders of his naval and land forces, that the armistice now existing with the courts of Denmark and Sweden, shall be prolonged for the space of three months, reckoning from this day; and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, guided by the same motives, engages in the name of his allies, to cause the said armistice to be maintained during that period — This separate article, &c.

Copy of the second separate article of the Convention with the Court of London, signed at St. Petersburgh, June 17, 1801.

The differences and misunderstanding which subsisted between his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, being thus terminated, and the precautions taken by the present convention leaving no room to apprehend that they can in future disturb that harmony and good understanding, the establishment of which the two high contracting parties have at heart, their said majesties again confirm, by the present Convention, the treaty of commerce of February 21, 1797, all the stipulations of which are here renewed, to be maintained in their full extent.—This separate article, &c.

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PARIS, Aug. 30.—Exchanges have been established in Strasbourgh, Rennes, and St. Malo.

Champigny is expected to reach Vienna the 27th of August. The Imperial Chancellor has transmitted to him eight passports for the different persons in his suite. The equipages of count Philip de Cobentzel, who is expected in Paris as ambassador from the court of Vienna, have arrived at Strasburgh. The ambassador himself is daily expected in that city.

Duroc quitted Petersburgh the 25th of July. Previous to his departure, he received considerable presents from the emperor Alexander. He will return to Paris by Stockholm and Copenhagen.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Head quarters at Angers, August 25, 9th year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

From the reports which have reached me, it appears that some evil-designing persons, in order to impede the execution of the laws, are endeavoring to mislead the inhabitants, by insinuating that, in consequence of the pacification, this district had acquired certain privileges and exemptions, and that it was not to be governed by laws common to all Frenchmen.

Those who disseminate such false opinions, are the enemies of order and public tranquility. The amnesty granted by the government in Nivose of the year 8, restored to the misled inhabitants the right of citizenship. They have the same claim, with all the rest, to the protection of laws, and they have experienced its good effects; but they are not dispensed from any of the obligations common to all the citizens. The amnesty was not to any man a warrant of impunity for the future.

I request the public functionaries, and all citizens who are friends of tranquility, to be vigilant, and to inform me of those who make use of language tending to prevent the execution of the laws, and to destroy the unity and indivisibily of the Republic.

GIRARRON, general of Brigade.

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GENOA, Aug. 17.

According to letters from Tuscany, the king of Sardinia finding the party of those who wish for a reform in the government, and for political changes, daily increases, in order to extirpate that party, has resolved to restore the Jesuits as very proper to keep the people in subjection. For this purpose, some feudatories and canons of Cagliari, calling themselves representatives of the Sardinian nation, have requested from the Pope the re establishment of the Jesuits. Pius VII. kindly consented, and by a bull has authorised the Jesuits now in Sardinia to unite themselves into a society as before, and to establish themselves in the colleges of Cagliari and Sassari. Thus while the king of Spain is expelling from his territories these ambitious monks, attempts are made to restore them in other places.

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BESANCON, August 23.

The efficacy of the fortunate discovery of the vaccine inoculation has been tried in a variety of instances, and in every case the experiments made have been attended with the happiest result. Our prefect, Jean Debry, however, who neglects no opportunity of promoting the success of any measure which he conceives is calculated to promote the happiness of those living under his administration, has lately submitted to the experiment on his own person, and two of his children have undergone a similar operation. They were inoculated on the 20th of last month, and the prefect has not since been interrupted for a single moment in the discharge of his ordinary duties, and his children have continued to all their accustomed gaiety. This example, which is worth a thousand dissertations, will find here a numerous body of imitators.

RATISBON, Aug. 18.

On the 16th of this month M. de Goertz, Prussian minister at the diet received a courier from his court bearing dispatches of the greatest importance. The same day he invited the Imperial commissary, the ministers of Saxony, Hesse, and several other states of the Empire, to his lodgings, and in the evening there was a conference between these envoys. M. de Goertz declared that his court, having received intelligence of the death of the elector of Cologne, proposed to prevent the chapters of Cologne and Munster from proceeding to the election of a new elector or bishop, and to make the Dutchy of Westphalia and the bishopric of Munster increase the mass of secularisations or indemnities. The Imperial commissary replied that he would communicate this proposal to his court, and demand instructions with regard to the manner he was to proceed upon it. The envoys of the hereditary princes declared unanimously that they agreed to the proposal of the king of Prussia. Next day citizen Bacher made a second overture to the envoys of the secular princes of the first order, in which he invites them anew to accelerate the affair of the indemnities. It was under his auspices that the discussions upon this important subject began in the sitting of yesterday. The state of the votes already given is not known; we only know that a great number of the envoys, and particularly those of the ecclesiastical states, have received instructions to demand that this affair may be entirely confided to the Emperor, upon condition of submitting the plan he shall fix upon to the ratification of the Diet. It is believed that there will be a majority in favor of this proposition.

RATISBON, Aug. 19.

So late as the sitting of the Diet of the 17th, there was no vote given as to the indemnities. The business was entirely confined to insert in the Protocal of the College of Electors the last proposition made by the directorial minister of Mayence. The ministers of Austria and Bohemia wait for instruction; it is then that the deliberations will be opened.

The ministers of Prussia, Saxony, and Mayence, have not as yet received their instructions.

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BERNE, August 20.

Helvetia is still on the eve of being involved in the most ruinous and most violent commotions. The Diet of the canton of Schwitz having refused to take the proposed oath, has been called to order by C. MULLER, Commissioner of the Executive Directory, and then dissolved. This canton, as we are assured, wishes to form an important federation with other small cantons and with the great cantons on the East: the object of which would be contrary to the unity of the republic.

At Soleur, the Diet is divided; the minority consisting of six members declared, that they cannot sit with four Electors, whom they name, one of whom is accused of having been condemned to ten years confinement in irons, for political crimes; another had shewn himself one of the first partisans of the ancient order of things, and the other two were emigrants who had borne arms against their country. The members of the majority of the Diet of Soleure have given a verbal answer to these charges, stating that they laboured only for the eternal and temporal happiness of the people and for the glory of God. Yesterday and the day before, a great many duels were fought between the French and Helvetian soldiers. The former as appears have suffered much more than the latter.—In these different combats six men have been killed, and twenty-four wounded. When all the disputes were terminated, the combatants were reconciled, and went to drink together like honest fellows.

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BASLE, August 19.

The declaration made at Ratisbon by citizen Bacher, was only addressed to a dozen ministers to the Diet. It is as follows:

"The French government sees with pain the delay which the execution of the treaty of Luneville experiences. It takes the warmest interest in the execution of the 7th article, and cannot be indifferent to the fate of the hereditary princes, because that delay only serves to encrease the losses of those who are authorised to claim indemnities, and to render their situation more painful."

With respect to the complaints of the recruiting by the English empire, the Diet has invited citizen Bacher to give more full details on the subject, which he has promised to do.

On the 17th instant, the Diet of the Canton of Schwytz had not opened its sittings; for, as the district of March had been again united to that canton, the operations of the assembly were retarded; the canton of Unterwalden has finished its elections, but the assembly of the canton of Ury had not yet assumed its functions. After having refused to take the oath prescribed by the legislative council, the Sub-Prefect of Altdorff suspended its sittings; but the members united again and declared, that they would not separate before they had nominated a deputy for the Helvetic Diet, and drawn up a constitution for the canton; and that if the government wished to influence them, they would one and all give in their resignation. They then proceeded to the election of a deputy, and their choice fell upon citizen Joseph Muller, an ancient Landgrave. A committee of five members was nominated to present the plan of a constitution. The sub-prefect received fresh instructions from the Executive Council, by which he was enjoined again to exhort the deputies to fulfil their duty, and conform to the laws; and in case of their refusal, to dissolve the assembly, re-assemble the electors of the districts, and proceed to a second nomination of the members of the assembly of the canton. As some disturbances were apprehended, different detachments of troops were sent into the canton.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY & Co.

Have received by the late arrrivals from London and Liverpool,

Fall and winter goods which are now opening and selling very low for cash or approved notes. A liberal credit will be given to those of known Punctuality.

Alexandria, Oct. 19. epcf