necessary articles of clothing. We also purchased some books which were extremely acceptable, having been as great a rarity as clothes. They were sold far below their value. *Gaz. U. S.*

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, May 12.

We mentioned in the last number of the Mercantile Advertiser that the ship Hardware, for this port from Bristol, had been spoken on the 6th instant, and that she had papers on board to the 5th of April. We are happy to announce her safe arrival last evening.

Bonaparte, it is said in letters from Berlin, has demanded that Louis XVIII [who resides at Warsaw] should be given up as implicated in the late conspiracy, and the Prussian government has refused compliance. Other accounts state that the First Consul had only required that the papers of the exiled monarch should be examined, and that he be confined in one of the Prussian fortresses until the termination of the present war.

Price of stocks at London on the 5th April, 3 per cent. consols 56 1-2—Consols for April, 56, 56 1-8, 56 1 2.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Yesterday Mr. Yorke stated the outlines of his plan for recruiting the army. Eight new regiments of Infantry are to be raised, ten battalions added to existing regiments, 2000 added to the guards, and 5000 additional Cavalry. In all 25,000 men. The recruiting for the Army of Reserve is to be suspended; and the bounties for the new levies not to exceed ten guineas, exclusive of levy money. He also proposed to bring over to this country 10,000 of the Irish militia, adding at the same time a similar number to that force.

March 31.

The reports from Holland, rather the fabricated accounts, vary every day. It is now said there are lying at the Helder 160 transports and 170 gun-boats, two frigates and two brigs; and that the greatest exertions are making to embark military stores on board the transports. The French troops are said to be very numerous at the Helder and at Amsterdam.

An additional foreign force of 8080 men is likewise proposed by Ministers in addition to a levy now going on in our American and West Indian possessions, which is estimated at 4000 men.

With respect to those counties which have not made up their quota of men for the Army of Reserve, it is intended to propose a pecuniary fine, proportioned to the number of men deficient.

April 2.

The Toulon fleet is stated to consist of nine sail of the line, and eight frigates and corvettes; about 8000 Genoese seamen are on board of it.

It is said that the French Army of Reserve, stationed in the environs of St. Omer's, Arras, Amiens, Compeigne, &c. had received orders to advance to the coast.

It is reported that the Flushing flotilla is to join that of Boulogne, and it is stated that the enterprize was delayed only waiting the accomplishment of this junction.

The embargo on all vessels is continued with great strictness along the Dutch and Flemish coasts; the fishermen of Ostend and Blackenburg, and every other port, are prohibited from putting to sea on any occasion. They are not even allowed to fish under the batteries.

Our Boulogne squadron, consisting of the Monarch and Illustrious, the Immortalite and Squirrel frigates, besides sloops and gun brigs, have returned to the Downs. They were forced off the French coast in a gale of wind. The stone vessels have also returned to the Downs.

Pichegru, it is stated, has been removed to the Prison de la Force.

Polignac, tempted by hopes of pardon, is stated to have given full information as to the objects and extent of the conspiracy. General Valence, who served under General Dumouriez, in 1792, has, it is said, been, with many others arrested in consequence.

According to the return of the Navy up to this time, it appears that we have in commission 100 sail of the line, 24 of 50 guns, 126 frigates, and 227 sloops, cutters, gunboats, &c.

April 5.

Yesterday a message was sent down to the bank, and by them communicated to the Stock Exchange, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland would be ready this day to have an interview with such gentlemen as might be desirous of contracting for an Irish Loan; to state to them the amount of the sum wanted, and to settle the preliminaries of a bidding for an early day next week. This unexpected notice had the effect to lower the funds about five-eighths per cent. as it was thought that the loan for the service of the U. Kingdoms would have been made in one contract. This piece-meal budget gives an alarm that the total will greatly exceed what was apprehended.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Lord Nelson. A report has been since very current in the best informed circles, that the French fleet have made their escape from Toulon, and that his Lordship's dispatches contained an account of this event. We do not think the report improbable, as we know, from unquestionable authority, that the Toulon fleet was ready for sea some time ago, and only waiting for a favorable moment to elude the vigilance of our gallant Commander in the Mediterranean. If they have actually sailed, Sicily, no doubt, is their destination, as the only thing which has hitherto prevented the French troops from entering Naples, has been an apprehension, that if they did so, the British would immediately take possession of that island. If the French should be able to land there a few thousand troops, they would find themselves under no restraint, and would respect the neutrality of Naples as little as they have lately done that of Germany.

A great quantity of ammunition, camp equipage, &c. has been sent off to different parts of the sea coast, within these two days, particularly saddles, straps, and other things of that description, fit for the conveyance of either military or any of the more helpless part of the inhabitants in case of invasion.

A Paris paper of the 24th say "We are assured that the French government has seized a secret correspondence, which throws fresh light upon the horrible conspiracy formed by the enemies of the Republic against the government and person of the First Consul. This correspondence consists of several original letters, written by a minister of England accredited at one of the German courts, and were addressed to a mercenary agent, whom he had sent to Paris to assist his designs. The English minister recommends it especially to his agent, to obtain a knowledge of the warlike plans of the French government; to employ all possible means to disorganise the armies, and to endeavor to corrupt the persons employed in the manufactory of gunpowder. There is reason to believe that this correspondence will soon be published.

London, March 15.

We yesterday received Paris journals to the 7th inst. which brings the news of Paris within the shortest space we have known for some time, most of the Paris papers of late being a fortnight or three weeks old before they were received here. There no longer remains a doubt that Pichegru is taken.—We do not envy the feelings of certain persons, or rather we should not envy the feelings of men of sense and delicacy in their situation. But as for them—

It does not appear that any steps have yet been taken towards the trial of Moreau. Georges is not yet apprehended, nor any of those who are stiled his brigands. A law has passed the legislative making it death to conceal Georges or any of his sixty confederates. This atrocious law requires no comment. To subject those persons who from a thousand laudable or excusable motives would harbor or conceal a French gentleman laboring under (perhaps) a false accusation, to the penalty of death, is a confusion of crimes and punishments equal to any we ever heard of, though we cannot say the thing is altogether without example.

The Moniteur contains infinite numbers of addresses from the army, navy, from all public bodies and establishments. The addresses from Strasburgh, where Moreau was as much loved as he was honored and admired, it being the neighborhood of his most brilliant exploits, is remarkable.

"General Moreau!! at that name the Strasburghers shuddered with amazement!

"Moreau, whom they had seen brave and victorious; and whom they had thought it impossible to accuse, if the government had not denounced him in the face of Europe."

This, as well as every other address, burns with indignation against the English government. It seems as if a new zeal and energy had been inspired into the legions by this affair. But surely Moreau must be innocent of this conspiracy. It is impossible that he could be concerned in any project of which Mr. Addington and his colleagues were the movers. He may have seen his old commander, and this is his whole offence.

The king's illness evidently creates much interest at Paris. It was reported, according to the Moniteur, that he was at the point of death.

London, March 19.

Complaints have been made by the French and Spanish ministers at Constantinople of the conduct of the governor of Alexandria, who is accused of having permitted the consuls of all the foreign powers to be openly insulted by the soldiery under his command.

The French government have not only required of Naples the cession of three fortresses and their harbors, but also demanded of his Sicilian majesty several ships of war. The king, it is said, has given a positive refusal, and the French government have made some strong representations in reply.

An expedition is fitting out in the port of Leghorn, where all the merchant ships have been put in a state of requisition for the conveyance of the troops.

An alliance between Naples and Russia is said to be on the tapis; in consequence of which the French army in the territory of the former is immediately to receive a considerable reinforcement.

The Dutch troops in north Holland are marching towards the Helder, for the purpose of embarkation in the expedition against England, which it is said will be conducted by Bonaparte in person.

London, March 17.

A letter has been received from Lisbon, of a late date, which contains the following intelligence of importance.

"The French envoy has announced officially to his countrymen merchants here, that they need be under no apprehension of a rupture between this country and France; as he finally concluded, on the 19th December, a separate treaty of neutrality. The price of it is understood to be 16 millions of francs: the Portuguese merchants having been called on by government for their advice how that sum may be most easily raised. I have good reasons to suppose a year is allowed to pay the money, by monthly instalments; which inclines me to think Bonaparte does not intend to drive this government to extremities. Since the arrival of the last packets, a report is current here, that Great Britain agrees to the terms of neutrality with Spain and Portugal; but that, seeing they have been obliged to purchase them, requires some guarantee against further exactions and concessions. Possession of Madeira and Goa is demanded of Portugal. I have not heard what is asked of Spain. At all events, Mr. Addington appears to be under no apprehension of our being in any immediate danger here, as he positively altered the destination of transports which had been ordered to take British subjects and their property from hence."

MARCH 22.

Government, it is supposed, expect that some attempt will be speedily made by the enemy. In the north of England orders have been distributed to every house keeper specifying the places of rendezvous in the event of an invasion in that quarter, for such inhabitants as may be desirous of being removed, but who are unable to remove themselves. Each person is to provide himself with three days provision, and utensils for cooking; besides which, and beds and blankets, no other description of property will be allowed to be put into the carriages appropriated for the removal of the inhabitants.

MARCH 24.

The restoration of his majesty's health has been officially confirmed by the discontinuance of the bulletins.

New-York, May 12.

London papers to the 28th of March are received by the Juliana.—When a few days out, the Juliana spoke the ship Hardware, which left Bristol for New-York, April 8th. At that time the blockading squadron before Brest had been blown off and had arrived in England. Nothing particular had occurred relative to the destiny of Moreau. The King of England had so far recovered as to place his signature to public bills as usual. On the 29th of March, the Juliana heard a very heavy firing off Boulogne, arising it is presumed from a continuance of the bombardment.

The Juliana had started previously, but lost both anchors in the Downs in a gale, and was obliged to put into Ramsgate.

The accounts brought by this arrival mention that the armaments of France appear to be in a state of more than customary activity along the whole line of the French and Dutch coasts, particular movements had taken place at Havre, Boulogne, and the Texel, and intelligence had reached the admiralty announcing an uncommon degree of vigour among the French fleet at Brest. The force in the outer harbour of that port consisted of 14 ships of the line ready for sea, exclusive of frigates: in the inner harbour a vast number of transports, gun-boats, and small crafts of different descriptions.

A British squadron maintained a blockade off Rochefort with great vigilance, as a French division in that port consisted of 4 sail of the line, 3 frigates, cutters, &c. was kept ready for sea at a moments notice. It was understood that these vessels had nearly three thousand troops on board, and provisions for six months.

The British squadron off Boulogne, did not succeed as well as had been contemplated in blockading that port. On the 25th it was compelled by the violent gales to return to the Downs, previous to which (on the 23d) about 100 gun boats came out of the harbour in one tide, with an apparent intention to engage. On the 24th, there came on a heavy gale, which occasioned much confusion among them, several got foul of each other, one run on shore, another was dismasted, a third lost her bowsprit, &c. Most of them made out to return, but 27 ran into the newly opened port of Vimereux, and one was obliged to bear away for Calais. The amount of this attempt however served to shew that a greater number can get out in one tide than was calculated.

JERSEY, MARCH 27.

Considerable alarm was excited here, on Friday last signals were made for an enemy's fleet, about two o'clock; thirteen gun boats were so near Granville Bay, that their hulls could be perceived from the lowest part of the shore, without the help of glasses. They were in sight for some hours, and appeared to be sailing in the direction of Granville. At night the Mercury frigate, captain Bouverie, come from Bantry Bay, and made chace. On Saturday night a very heavy cannonade was heard on the French coast, supposed to be the frigate engaging the gun vessels. On Sunday night a heavy firing was again heard; scarce a day passes but what signals are made for convoys or vessels passing along the French coast. There appears to be a great want of light vessels on this station, to intercept them; had there been a few gun brigs or cutters in Granville Bay on Friday, they could easily have got up with the French ships, as they were in sight several hours. It is true that sometimes a gun brig or two comes to Granville Bay, from Guernsey, but in general there is nothing here to intercept the enemy's ships.

PARIS, MARCH 5.

All the Ministers of the Republic in foreign countries have received, with the description, orders to claim the arrest of every conspirator, who might have escaped from France, and is supposed to reside in the respective states where they represent the First Consul.

Last Wednesday the American Minister, Livingston, gave a most splendid ball in honor of the discovery of the conspiracy against the First Consul. The whole diplomatic corps, with the exception of the Neapolitan minister and the Russian Charge d'Affairs, were present.

Some of our papers state that the act of accusation against Moreau contains eighteen different charges, upon each of which, he is to be tried separately. So much ceremony will not be used towards Pichegru and Georges, and his other accomplices. Their names being upon the list of emigrants, they required only to be known again to be sentenced to death.

Lucien Bonaparte, after his return from Italy, had long conferences with Bonaparte and Talleyrand. Among other services that he has done France, he has discovered a plan of the King of Sardinia to throw himself entirely into the arms of the English. This and other circumstances will cause some great and unexpected changes in Italy, but the report of the First Consul having demanded from the Pope, that the King of Sardinia should be given up to Gen. St. Cyr, is hitherto without foundation.

Paris, March 5.

"Moreau's affair appears to take a favorable turn. They say there was but one letter from Pichegru found among his papers, written some years since from Bareuth, in which Moreau was requested to procure Pichegru's amnesty. The latter complained at the same time of finding himself in narrow circumstances. The first draft of Moreau's answer lay with this letter. He freely declared his influence did not suffice to procure this amnesty. To assist him in his distress however, he remitted him 6,000 francs, assuring him, that, as soon as he should be able to do any thing for him, he would do it unasked.

"The senator Barthelemy had nearly been implicated. Some months ago Pichegru had sent him compliments by L'Abbe Gautier. The latter prevailed on Barthelemy to give him an insignificant note to Pichegru, which said merely, "I rejoice my dear Pichard (this was the name Pichegru had taken on escaping from Cayenne) you are well. I shall not forget the friendship which you have shewn me in our mutual misfortunes." When people began to whisper of the conspiracy, Barthelemy received a letter from Pichegru via Calais. Being assured that the police must have knowledge of this letter, he went direct to the consul Cambeceres with the letter unopened, told him of the circumstance, and gave him the letter."

Naples, Feb. 6.

We have received accounts here, that the American government has concluded a peace with Tripoli, on condition of paying to that state 450,000 Spanish piastres. This report, however, requires confirmation.

THOMAS M'EUEN, THOMAS HALE & WILLIAM DAVIDSON, who heretofore, have transacted business under the firm of *Thomas M'Euen & Co.* will in future use that of M'EUEN, HALE & DAVIDSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1—tw&tuoct

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has arrived in this city, in good health.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

It has been the practice of this paper to avoid all unnecessary interference with state politics. Though of importance only secondary to the politics of the union, we have considered them as most likely to be managed with propriety free from foreign interference. Whatever aberrations may occasionally have occured from the true principles of republicanism, we have never lost confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people of the respective states to set every thing right, so long as the great principles of liberty were supported by the administration of the general government. To these last, therefore, our chief attention has been devoted. We have endeavoured to inspire a love of liberty, a respect for republican institutions, a devotion to principle, calculated to impress on the public mind those sentiments which can alone preserve a people free, or render them happy.

There are, however, some events developed by state politics, that, extending their influence beyond the limits of the state in which they take place, merit the attention of the whole people. Such we consider the late election in New-York.

It would be useless to review the long controversy respecting the conduct of Mr. Burr on the Presidential election; as it has been fully exposed before the public. It is sufficient here to state the fact, that on the nomination by the representatives of the people of suitable characters for the Presidency, and Vice-Presidency, not one vote was given for Mr. Burr. The ground of this abandonment, though not expressly declared, cannot be unknown to any man. It was undoubtedly a conviction that he had by his conduct forfeited the national confidence. Though a silent, it must be considered an unequivocal evidence of the sentiment of the nation, as we shall in vain search for an equal number of men with those who voted on this occasion, that can be viewed as so correct an organ of public opinion.

Under these circumstances Mr. Burr was nominated for the office of Governor of New-York, a state respectable for its numbers, its wealth, and its intelligence. By whom was he nominated? Not by the republicans of the state. For it appears that at a meeting of the republican representatives in the legislature of that state, his pretensions were* *unanimously* rejected, by those of Mr. Lewis being preferred.

Still the friends of Mr. Burr insisted on the nomination. Such a persevering attempt indicates one of two motives. Either an entire destitution of attachment to the republican cause, or a paramount devotion to personal views. From the moment Mr. Burr's pretensions were rejected by the representatives at Albany, his name should have been withdrawn. He or his friends should have stepped forth, and declared that the republican interest should not be divided. However harsh he might have esteemed his treatment, he should have suffered no personal feelings to interfere with a fair expression of the sense of the republicans.

But his name was still held up, and every effort exhausted to secure his election. The result is glorious to the cause of republicanism. It demonstrates a purity and vigor in its principles that may hereafter be confidently expected to defy every stratagem or seduction that may be practised. The *federalists*, and the *federalists alone* have given their votes to Mr. Burr. He numbers, in his supporters, scarcely as many votes as were given at the late election to the Federal Senators, who are elected by the same citizens as the Governor. When we say the *federalists alone* voted for Mr. Burr, we speak in the general. It is probable that a few republicans supported him. But their numbers are very inconsiderable.

No evidence more conclusive has, perhaps, been furnished of the almost universal prevalance of principle among the republicans of the United States. It is evident, that however divided they may be on subordinate points, they have but one sentiment where the great interests of their country are involved.

Had Mr. Burr been elected Governor of New-York, a serious division might have been established among the friends of the general government in that state: a division which might possibly have extended beyond its borders. His failure, by so vast a majority, shews the futility of all such attempts, and will be more efficacious than volumes of precept to prevent their repetition.

Whether, therefore, we view this event in its aspect on the politics of a respectable state, or in its reference to the more important interests of the union, we have reason to rejoice; as it exhibits a full and cordial harmony between them.

**We believe, though we are not certain, that this was the case.*