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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A letter from Berlin of the 4th inſt. ſtates, that the private correſpondence between the Emperor of Ruſſia and the king of Pruſſia, which had been ſuſpended ſince the murder of the Duke of Enghein, has been renewed; and that within the three laſt weeks four couriers had arrived from and returned to Ruſſia, with no other diſpatches than this Imperial and Royal correſpondence. To prevent the ſecret agents of Bonaparte's ſecret police from ſtopping and robbing theſe couriers—they travel in both Ruſſia and Pruſſia, under the eſcort of light dragoons of huſſars. Bonaparte's emiſſary at Berlin, La Foret, is however not idle, having attempted to bribe over a young man, lately made a private ſecretary to a perſon high in favor at court both with the king and queen, but who, fortunately, was truſted with no other ſecrets than thoſe concerning the internal adminiſtration; this attempt was diſcovered by the great expence and extravagance of his victim, who is now ſhut up at Spandaw. It is ſaid, that the parents of this young man have made a complaint, in a petition to Bonaparte, of La Foret's treacherous conduct, but the anſwer is eaſily foreſeen. It is obſerved at Berlin, that the Engliſh, Ruſſian, and Swediſh miniſters there, make a kind of coterie among themſelves, and ſeldom ſee the other members of the diplomatic corps, except when at court. Even the Auſtrian and Daniſh miniſters are not often viſited by them. By the French courier, arrived at Berlin, on the ſecond, La Foret received on two banking houſes remittances to the amount of 25 000 louis d'ors.

Copies of Bonaparte's anſwer to the ultimatum of the Emperor of Ruſſia, are now circulating on the continent. We have not yet received a complete copy of this document, which is couched in terms of the greateſt inſolence and moſt unqualified malignity. The following outline of its contents will enable any perſon to form a pretty correct idea of this production.

After ſtating that France will not be dictated to by any other power on earth, Bonaparte aſks why if the Emperor be deſirous of war, he does not at once openly declare his ſentiments? why he does not commence and juſtify hoſtilities in ſome manly way, rather than have recourſe to the flimſy artifice of demanding ſatisfaction for the violation of the neutrality of Germany, by the ſeizure and the pretended aſſaſſination of the Duke D'Enghien. The anſwer then proceeds to juſtify theſe flagitious and abominable principles, and afterwards inſultingly aſks, whether the Emperor of Ruſſia would not have acted in the ſame manner under ſimilar circumſtances? It concludes with a remark, impertinent as unprincipled, that it could not not be ſuppoſed that a monarch, who felt ſuch a lively intereſt on this occaſion, would not, if the murderers of his father (the Emperor Paul) were within his reach, uſe every effort to bring them to juſtice. We hope ſoon to be able to lay a full copy of this document before our readers.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated August 21.

"Orders has been received here to fit out one ſhip of 112 guns, one of 80 guns, and one of 74 guns, which are to ſail for Ferrol the inſtant they can be manned. Theſe orders have excited conſiderable uneaſineſs here, as we are much afraid theſe ſhips are intended to join the French ſhips lying there, which muſt infallibly produce a rupture with England.

"A frigate has arrived at Vigo, from Vera Cruz, with three millions of dollars on board, and two others, with each three millions more on board, are daily expected, as they were to ſail ſhortly afterwards.—Our Government ſometime ago ſent the moſt urgent orders to Vera Cruz to ſend home every dollar that could be collected, in faſt ſailing frigates, as they were apprehenſive of their communication being cut off with South America.

"England, however, ſeems to be playing the ſame complaiſant game ſhe did in 1761; firſt, to allow us to receive all our treaſure ſhips home in ſafety, and then we ſhall go to war with you; for a war you will have whenever it ſuits the convenience or wiſh of Bonaparte, and which, there is great reaſon to believe, will ſoon be the caſe.

"General Moreau and his wife are ſtill here. Several of our regiments have been reviewed before him, though he appears only to be a private ſpectator.—He dreſſes in a plain blue coat, and has nothing either in his manner, or air, that indicates the ſoldier or the hero. He does not ſail for America till after his wife's delivery, who is far advanced in pregnancy.

"We have been much alarmed with the fever again appearing at Malaga, and every precaution has been adopted to prevent its ſpreading here. The deaths on the 11th were upwards of fifty a day, but they have ſince decreaſed conſiderably. The faculty report from Malaga, that fifteen out of twenty died. This, however, may be as much owing to their ignorance as the malignity of this diſorder, as the ſcience of medicine is miſerably neglected in this country.—The government phyſician and his aſſiſtant have been again ordered to Malaga from thence, as they were laſt year."

SEPTEMBER 19.

It was reported laſt week upon the Exchanges of Amſterdam and Rotterdam, that Lucien Bonaparte had remitted from Leghorn, Genoa, Venice, and Trieſt, to banking houſes in Holland, and at Hamburgh and Lubeck, no leſs than twenty millions of livres, 840,000*l.* to be placed in the Engliſh funds, under five different names, but that the ſpies of his worthy brother Napoleon had diſcovered this politico-financial manœuvre, and with the exception of ſix millions of livres, 250,000*l*, Napoleon had counteracted the intents of Lucien, and laid an embargo on the money. It is even ſaid, that two of Lucien's agent's have been taken up, and ſent to France, and that orders have been ſent to Lucca, where Lucien lately reſided to confine him. Another rumour is current, that he had previouſly made his eſcape on board a neutral veſſel, at Leghorn, and ſailed either for America or England. We do not know what credit is due to theſe reports, nor whether they are entitled to any. We know, however, from private letters, both from France and Italy, that Madame Bonaparte, the mother, and Paulina Bonaparte, the Princeſs Borgheſe, have in vain attempted to reconcile the mock Emperor with his *sans culotte* brother, and, that the former has forbidden the latter to ſet his foot not only in France, but upon the territory of the Italian Republic. Even Louis Bonaparte ſought to effect a reconciliation, and went as far as Turin to ſpeak to Lucien, but there a courier from Napoleon overtook him; ordering him to return to Paris. Madame Bonaparte, the mother, and her brother Cardinal Feſſe, with the other members of the Bonaparte family, are, however, in hopes, with the aſſiſtance of Cardinal Caprary, Cambaceres, and Talleyrand, to overcome the *prejudices of the liberal* Napoleon, and that, before his mock coronation, another mock *senatus consultum* will be proclaimed, making Lucien and Jerome Bonaparte revolutionary Imperial Highneſſes, and reſtoring to them their withheld rights, and the permiſſion, privilege and etiquette to ſalute the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Princes their *Dear Cousins*!!!

September 21.

By the Hamburg mail we have received a letter from Paris, dated the 5th inſt. which ſtates, that the purport of the orders ſent by the king of Sweden to his ambaſſador there is, that he ſhall leave that city in ſix days, and the Swedes reſiding there in his majeſty's ſervice, in the courſe of fourteen. M. Signeul, the agent general for trade, will alone remain there to ſuperintend the commercial affairs of Sweden.

Letters from Amſterdam ſtate, that the Ruſſian legation is expected ſoon to leave that place. This is a matter of courſe.

September 22.

A morning paper ſtates that letters have been received from Ferrol of the 10th, which aſſert (in contradiction of the accounts which were underſtood to have been received by the Spaniſh charge d'Affaires) that 20,000 of the inſurgents were then intrenched to reſiſt the commands of the Spaniſh government, but that the latter, inſtead of yielding to the propoſitions of the former, had ordered that troops ſhould advance againſt them from all quarters—and that the forces at Ferrol ſhould be conveyed to Bilboa with the greateſt expedition by ſea.

The hoſtile diſpoſition between our court and that of Spain, appears to be in a certain degree compromiſed. The Spaniſh miniſter, M. d'Anduaga, has returned to town, after eſcorting his family to the coaſt. The hon. Mr. Wellesley, report ſays, is to replace Mr. Frere at the court of Madrid.

Letters of a very recent date from Bilboa give the following account of the cauſe of the late diſturbances:

"As the corregidor of Bilboa was making the annual round, for the purpoſe of taking down the names of thoſe perſons who are liable to be enrolled in the militia of that country, he was ſeized by ſome of the populace, and put under dureſs. The military force was called out, but the ſoldiers proving unequal to reſiſt the torrent of popular indignation, they were all cut to pieces after ineffectual efforts to releaſe the public officer.

"Tranquility has been ſince reſtored, but on what conditions we are not informed. The Biſcayans have always reſiſted the application of that particular law to them; but their oppoſition never aſſumed ſo ſerious a character before."

The brother to the king of France ſailed on Wedneſday laſt, with a fair wind, for Gottenburg, under convoy of a gun brig. Previous to his departure he received a letter from his moſt chriſtian majeſty, which is underſtood to contain an aſſurance, that the emperor of Ruſſia and the king of Sweden are willing to acknowledge Louis XVIII and his hereditary claims to the throne of France and Navarre, provided England will ſet them the example.

September 23.

A moſt formidable fleet is now collected for the protection of the coaſt againſt any attempt from the flotilla at Boulogne. There are no leſs than between forty and fifty ſail of ſhips of war aſſembled in the Downs, independent of the force at Dungeneſs and off the French coaſt.

Mr. Foſter, youngeſt ſon of Lady Elizabeth Foſter, will immediately ſet off for Waſhington, where he is appointed a Secretary of legation to Mr. Merry.

By a proclamation in the gazette of Saturday, parliament is farther prorogued to the 27th of November, on which day it will poſitively meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

September 24.

The two important queſtions reſpecting the new title of emperor of Auſtria, and the violation of the German empire, have been taken into conſideration by the diet at Ratiſbon, and have received ſuch a deciſion as might be expected from the preſent degraded ſtate of Europe.

A gentleman, who left Paris on the 11th, and Rotterdam on the 18th, announces, as a rumour in France and Holland, that the emperor of Ruſſia has intimated to the court of Copenhagen, that, in the event of a rupture with France, his imperial majeſty could not ſuffer any French agents to reſide in the Daniſh dominions, or endure, upon the part of Denmark, a neutrality that muſt be injurious to Europe. A declaration nearly to the ſame effect is ſaid to have been made to the Ottoman Porte by the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. Private letters ſtate, that count Raſſomouſki, the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Vienna, has been recalled, and is ſucceeded at that court by only a Charge d'Affaires.

A gentleman, who on Friday arrived in town from the continent, relates, that an alliance has been actually concluded between Auſtria, Pruſſia, and France, which compriſes, among other extraordinary matters, the concurrence of the former power to the propoſed election of Frederick William to be king of the Romans, and to the houſe of Brandenburg being the future head of the Germanic body. For this conceſſion (to which, it is ſtated, the emperor Francis was in ſome degree incited by the increaſed influence of Pruſſia among the electors, with a conviction of its further increaſe through the aſcendency of France) his imperial majeſty, in addition to the hereditary title of emperor of Auſtria is to receive a large acceſſion of territory, which Turkey is to be compelled to alienate.

The confines of France and Pruſſia are alſo to be conſiderably augmented; but the particulars are not mentioned, nor perhaps as yet thoroughly defined.

September 26.

Diſpatches were received on Saturday from our fleet off Breſt, which left all well laſt Wedneſday. The enemy remained at ſingle anchor, but their whole diviſion has been lately painted, and the ſhips have had all their yards, tops, and bends newly varniſhed. Several ſmall parties of ſoldiers have deſerted lately in open boats from Breſt, and Camaret Point battery, to the frigates of our inſhore ſquadron. They ſay, that the troops are diſcontented with their inactivity; but that the fleets in the outer road have troops on board, and have poſitive orders to endeavor to puſh out the firſt opportunity that offers.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

A report was current laſt week upon the exchange at Marſeilles, that the Emperor of Ruſſia has ordered an embargo to be laid on all ſhips in the port of Odeſſa. It is concluded from this meaſure, that the court of St. Peterſburg has determined to embark all the troops encamped in the vicinity of that place, and who, ſome ſay amount to 40,000 men. What we know for certain is, that our government has received no information of ſuch an event, and that there are not Ruſſian ſhips enough at Odeſſa to carry into the Mediterranean half the number of troops.

Journal des Defenseurs.

It is ſaid that the emigrant count de Belleval, at preſent the confidential miniſter of Prince Ypſilanti, the Hoſpodar of Wallachia, and who has reſided here for near ſix weeks, has in the name of his ſovereign, demanded to put this province under the protection of the French, and to become tributary to the French, inſtead of the Turkiſh empire. In the preſent circumſtances, when a certain power is exciting the Turkiſh ſubjects of the Grecian church to inſurrection every where, this may, perhaps, be the only means of preventing Wallachia from thoſe diſturbances, which diſtract the other Turkiſh provinces in Europe, as well as in Aſia and Africa.

Le Gazette de France.

PARIS, September 7.

Graſbois, the late eſtate of Moreau, has been purchaſed by Marſhal Murat, together with ſome foreſts and lands which Barras, the former owner of Groſbois, had hitherto kept. Barras is at preſent in this city, and has obtained leave to reſide at the place of his birth in Provence.

Ten Cardinals will accompany the Pope in his journey from Rome to Paris. Four members of the council of ſtate will go to meet and receive him at the French frontiers. When at Paris, a part of the Thuilleries will be aſſigned him for his reſidence. The Emperor Napoleon will put the crown on himſelf, and the Pope will give him his bleſſing. The ceremonies with which the Pope will be received on the French territory has been arranged with all the ſolemnity and diſtinction ſuitable to his dignity.

Beſides the four counſellors of ſtate, a deputation, conſiſting of prelates, ſenators, members of the legiſlative body and of the tribunate, great officers of the crown, and members of the legion of honour, will be ſent to meet his holineſs on the frontiers of Italy.

September 11.

They write from Dijon, that prieſts are continually paſſing through that town, whom government, on account of their obſtinacy and refractory ſpirit, is obliged to tranſport or baniſh.—Their conduct in the country, among the common people, has cauſed many ſanguinary ſcenes; whilſt it has diſgraced every good Frenchman, either a chriſtian or patriot. Laſt week, five prieſts were confined in the priſons of this town, and afterwards, by the order of the emperor, were tranſported, under the eſcort of gens d'armes, to Rimini, in Italy. During their confinement, fanatics and devotees ſurrounded their priſon, brought them abundance to eat and drink; and, when their condemnation was known, ſubſcribed a ſum of money, ſo that each prieſt received fifty louis d'ors.

From this it may be judged that the fanatics are not among the low claſſes of the people, or that their pious zeal muſt be maintained by the gold of Britiſh heretics.

One prieſt, from the department of Meurth, attempted to preach to the people from the windows of his priſon, telling them that the chief of the Roman catholic church was not free, and, of courſe, his acts and appointments could not; with other ſeditious expreſſions, which cauſed him to be removed to a dungeon, where he might gratify his envy of preaching a ſoliloquy.

It is hoped that his holineſs the Pope, by his preſence in this country, will reſtore to conſciences that tranquility, of which thoſe of the ignorant, weak and timid, have ſo long been deprived; and which has given rogues or fools ſo many opportunities to trouble government, and to miſlead the people.

Under the 12,649 perſons who died laſt year in the dioceſe of Borgo, in the grand dutchy of Finland, 3,576 fell victims to the ſmall pox; a great leſs indeed, and which the earlier introduction of the cow pox might have prevented.

It was on the day of St. Napoleon, that field marſhal Jourdan decorated himſelf, and diſtributed, among the officers and men under his command in Italy, the croſſes, as members of the legion of honour.

The ceremony and the day were celebrated with great pomp, under a ſalute of 101 guns.—In the evening, the field marſhal gave a ball, at which 1,300 perſons, of both ſexes, were preſent.—The city of Milan was illuminated in a moſt beautiful manner, and nothing was ſeen but rejoicings or heard but Vive l'Empereur Napoleon!

It is reported, but not believed, that the emperor has recalled his charge d'affaires in Sweden, M. Gaillard, without appointing him a ſucceſſor. But, as long as the Moniteur is ſilent on this ſubject, it can be nothing elſe than a falſe rumour.

The finances of moſt of the Italian ſtates are very much deranged of late years, having all been ſufferers more or leſs, directly or indirectly, from the late diſaſtrous wars. This misfortune is common to Tuſcany. For a long time its treaſures and reſources have been exhauſted, and its debts augmented. The evil has arrived at that height, that the queen regent of Etruria has been forced to appoint a committee, charged to find out ſome remedy to re-eſtabliſh order & regularity in the finances. The members of the committee are, chevalier Foſſambroni, marquis Gaſſi, prince Nevi Corſini, and the counſellors of ſtate, Leonardo, Luilabi, Spanocchi, and Fabroni.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, September 3.

Letters from Italy mention, that the Engliſh commerce has lately ſuſtained a great deal of injury from French and Italian privateers in the Adriatic. A number of captures are ſtated to have been made of very conſiderable value.

WESEL, September 8.

The emperor Napolean is now in our vicinity. He paſſed laſt night at a caſtle of the marquis of Horſbuck, and is expected this evening at Crevelt.

MENTZ, September 8.

The Ruſſian charge d'affaires is arrived here from Paris, and will remain here ſome time.

All the inns here are full; apartments have been taken for the hereditary prince of Darmſtadt, for the reigning and hereditary princes of Leinengen, the princes of Naſſau and Yſenburg, &c. Yeſterday evening, however, advice was received here that their imperial majeſties would not leave Aix la Chapelle ſo ſoon as was expected; and that they would viſit the fortifications of Zullers, and ſeveral fields of battle, as at Altenhoſen, Cologne, &c.

It is ſaid the emperor will remain here till the 17th.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.

The French miniſter here, La Foret, left this city yeſterday for Mentz, to meet his ſovereign. Before his departure he had a long conference with our miniſter of ſtate, baron Hardenberg.

The Staff Officer d'Arberg arrived here yeſterday from the emperor of the French. It is ſaid that he has brought with him a letter to our king, in the emperor's own hand writing.

A French Courier who paſſed through this city, carries, it is ſaid, an order to the French Charge d'Affaires at St. Peterſburg, immediately to leave that city, and the Ruſſian States.

FRANCKFORT, Sept. 8.

Prince Dolgoroucky, Prince Scherbatoff, and ſeveral other Ruſſian ſubjects, who ſince the peace have reſided in France, have arrived here.

BANKS of the Maine, Sept. 8.—It is not yet certain whether the emperor will go to Straſburgh, as he only intends to viſit the new departments on the Rhine.

It is ſaid that the King of Spain will proclaim himſelf an Emperor, and the elector of Bavaria a King.

ITALY, August 30.

The French commanders in the Neapolitan territory have given orders that every ſhip which is ſuſpected of conveying proviſions to the Engliſh ſhips, or the iſland of Malta, ſhall be immediately detained.

The Pope will make the journey to Paris for the coronation of the emperor at the expence of the French government, and with the greateſt ſplendour. Many cardinals and other prelates, with a great