

Latest European Intelligence,
Received at New-York, by the ship
Mary, in 35 days from Cowes.

LONDON, March 9.

On Saturday an Admiralty express was received by Sir T. Paifly, at Plymouth, directing the Plantagenet and Conqueror, of 74 guns, which were to have been placed on the ordinary establishment of that port, to be taken into dock, and fitted for commission with all possible dispatch.

The preceding evening, orders were received from the Admiralty and Victualling Board, to prepare with the utmost expedition stores and provisions for all the men of war of every description laying in Cawland Bay and the Sound, for four months; in the execution of these orders, a preference was directed to be given to the line of battle ships; the store-keeper and agent victualler commenced their preparations a few hours after the arrival of the orders; and it was expected that they would be carried into full effect before the end of the present week.

It is certain that about the 20th February, Joseph Bonaparte quitted Amiens, and went to Paris to consult with the Chief Consul respecting the negotiation. He spent a whole day at Malmaison; on the 25th he returned to Amiens. On this occasion, no doubt, the whole subject of the Negotiation would be received; it is still the general opinion in London, that Ministers have insisted upon bringing the Negotiation to a termination one way or the other within a short limited period, and the most active preparations are going on, if necessary to support the determination.

March 10.

Besides the squadrons destined to reinforce our fleets on foreign stations, a channel fleet of thirty sail of the line, including fifteen three-deckers, will, in the course of a few days, put to sea, under the command of Admiral Cornwallis; and the North-Sea fleet, under the orders of Admiral Dickson, which is now receiving supplies of seamen from Sheerness, is also expected to sail before the end of the present week. An official order has been sent to Woolwich, for several thousand hammocks to be sent off directly, for the equipment of these ships, which had been laid up in ordinary to be refitted; and the best bower cables, which since the signing of the Preliminary Treaty have been discontinued in many of our men of war, are, by order of the Admiralty, to be brought again into immediate and general use.

Policies were yesterday opened in this City, on the ground that no treaty would be concluded; and twenty Guineas were taken to pay one hundred of the negotiation at Amiens broke off. Though things are doubtless somewhat critical, we are still inclined to think that there will be a Treaty, and probably the steps which have been taken will accelerate its conclusion.

A vigorous press has been exerted—a great force has been ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth; and if it should be necessary to act, there is not the least doubt that even the ruins of the enemy's navy would be annihilated.

A London Editor observes, it is not just that the Treaty should be suspended till the French hear of their successes in St. Domingo—till Spain brings home to Cadiz the treasure that has been accumulated in America since the war. These frauds are not to be endured, and the British nation would applaud acts of true vigor, if it should appear that the enemy have been attempting, under the color of negotiation, to obtain undue advantages.

This morning we received Paris Journals to the 1st inst, inclusive, the principal contents of which are subjoined.

The reception given to the hereditary Prince of Orange, on his arrival in Paris, will afford a little amusement to our readers in general, and grounds for speculation to Politicians.

March 11.

We yesterday received Paris Journals of the 6th. They are quite barren of intelligence. Our correspondent at Paris informs us, that in consequence of the late pretended conspiracies, several emigrants or Royalists are arrested or sent out of the country. Among these he mentions, that the Abbe SICARD, the teacher of the deaf and dumb, is sent into exile. We wonder how the government could think of parting with

a man who might have been rendered very useful, if, instead of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak, he could have taught those who can speak and hear, to be deaf and dumb. This would form a most tranquil and harmonious community, as deaf and dumb subjects are very desirable for some governments!

M. SICARD, it seems, was guilty of writing something to prove that the title of Citizen was not applicable to Frenchmen. The DUKE DE MONTMORENCY LAVAL has been sent away, and the Abbe DU PARC lately returned from England, sent to the Hotel de la Force.

The French funds have recovered a little. They are 56f. 45c.

House of Commons, March 10.

One hundred and thirty thousand seamen were voted for the service of two months, from the 25th March to the 25th May.

From the Morning Chronicle of March 11.

A vessel which arrived at Dover from Boulogne, brought over a report, which is stated to have prevailed at Amiens, that unless the Definitive treaty should be signed on Friday next, at the latest, Marquis Cornwallis would return to England. Probably this rumour may be the echo of some rumours which have prevailed in England, a good deal of doubt still continued in the city yesterday on the subject.

From the Morning Chronicle of March 12.

On Wednesday an interview took place between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

It is said that Lord Nelson is to have the chief command of our fleet in the West-Indies. The Medusa frigate, Capt. Gore, is preparing at Portsmouth to take out his Lordship, who will proceed to his destination with all possible dispatch. Several more ships of the line and frigates, have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate service and join the Channel fleet.

The critical state of the negotiation still continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing further, however, has transpired on the subject, no doubt is entertained that Ministers have authorized Marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a speedy issue, so that peace or war will very soon be announced. In the mean time the activity of preparation in all our ports is unremitted. Although matters are thus suspended, there seems in general to be a considerable confidence that a Definitive treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the Definitive Treaty excites a considerable degree of alarm. The liberality of concession in the Preliminary Treaty, seems in some measure to take the blame from our Ministers; and it is hoped that though inferior arrangements may require time, both parties are too deeply engaged to their respective countries to embroil them again in War, without some very extraordinary cause.

We have received the Paris Journals to the 3d inclusive. They are quite barren of intelligence. They contain no particulars of the plot to which the letters of our correspondent from Paris alludes, though the article in the Moniteur of the 1st, in our paper of Saturday, shews that some intrigue had been supposed to be going on. Bonaparte will have some trouble to manage the different parties of the Royalists and Jacobins, and nothing but his popularity with the bulk of the people, who sigh for tranquillity and peace, can support him. He will likewise find it extremely difficult to prevent the army, while it remains inactive at home, from being tampered with, either by the Royalists or the Jacobins. These circumstances give him no small uneasiness. But, nevertheless, his reputation is now so much associated with the hope of peace, that to deprive the people of that would be to risk his only acknowledged title to power, and expose himself to dangers as real as any that can arise from the claims of discontented Generals, or the levity of mercenary legions.

The public curiosity in this country is now wholly directed to the state of the negotiation, and from the great activity in naval equipments, some people are inclined to think that its success is extremely doubtful. It is certain that the utmost exertion is employed instantly to send a prodigious fleet to sea. A vigorous press has been exerted—a

great force has been ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth. Nothing less was to be expected with Lord St. VINCENT at the head of the Admiralty;—and if it should be necessary to act, there is not the least doubt that even the ruins of the enemy's navy would be annihilated.

Ministers being the best judges of what is proper to be done in consequence of the late state of the negotiation, known accurately to them only, it may be supposed that these preparations have not been thus ostentatiously displayed till circumstances demanded. Reasoning generally, indeed, it would not be wrong to say that this imposing attitude ought never to be abandoned pending a negotiation. Perhaps indeed it may be said, that it would have been as well, uniformly throughout the negotiation at Amiens, to have spoken a language which all this force was ready to support, because it would have been better that the impression on the enemy should have been uniform than that it should spring from a sudden exertion, that looks more like passion than firmness. It is wiser for a nation to maintain its interests, and to attain its objects by producing a general belief of its superiority, than by any abrupt and violent effort to produce a momentary impression. A passionate effort may give rise to an opposite passion, whereas it is a general opinion of strength and force that begets respect.

All this preparation, therefore, would have been highly proper at former periods of the negotiation. It may be necessary now, when perhaps the French Government may have started, or contrived to urge, pretensions inconsistent with the spirit of the Preliminaries. It is said that the Government of this country refuses to recognize Bonaparte as self-elected President of the Italian Republic, and we think very properly refuses. If Bonaparte thinks his subjects will espouse his personal quarrel on this occasion, he may be induced to carry things high. It is more probable, however, that the main question will be evaded. Perhaps it is the best way to treat the thing at present, for we believe all good politicians are very far from thinking that the present peace on the continent (of which the fate of the Italian Republic is an important consideration), can put things in a stable and permanent situation.

It will, however, be for the nations of the continent to decide in the first instance what they will do respecting the Franco-Italian Republic. These things must take their course. With respect to the immediate interests of this country, it is right that an end should be put to that destructive naval armistice which has subsisted since the Preliminaries; and that a Treaty of Peace should be concluded, which will, as far as possible, render its blessings reciprocal. Ministers, it is understood, have demanded a decisive answer from the French Government within a short period; and, as Bonaparte cannot place the war on any principle which the French nation would now justify, it is probable he will agree to bring the Treaty to a conclusion. To renew the war, that is, to evade a declaration after so much delay, would be to expose the French fleet at sea, while the French would gain none of those possessions which were to be ceded. If the French Government practise evasion, they ought to be treated as they treated the Austrians in the Armistices in Germany; that is, we should be right in availing ourselves of the means we possess, to reduce them to other sentiments.

We are informed by our correspondent in Paris, that the conspiracy which has been discovered against BONAPARTE, was detected at Berlin. A correspondence of some kind or other, is said to have been kept up by certain emigrants, particularly some ladies of rank. With respect to the nature of the conspiracy nothing has transpired. It is supposed to have been directed against the life of the CHIEF CONSUL. We entertain considerable doubt, however, whether there was any thing serious in the affair. It is not to be supposed that a plan of assassination would be contrived by Ladies of fashion, or communicated in letters to Berlin.

In all probability the Ladies in question exercised that freedom of speech which the French official Journal complains it is so difficult to repress in married ladies. The gossip of the Emigrant coteries gave offence no doubt: for it may very well be credited that Royalist La-

dies would not flatter the Consular Court. It is most probable, however, that BONAPARTE at this moment, will avail himself of this pretended plot to support his popularity. For any thing that has yet appeared, it is a plot which deserved rather the cognizance of Madame BONAPARTE and her Waiting Maid than of FOUCHÉ and his gens d'arme.

PORTSMOUTH, March 8.

An order was this morning received by express, at the Dock-Yard, to store and fit for sea immediately, the Windsor-Castle, of 98 guns, Vice-Admiral Mitchell; the Princess Royal, of 98 guns, Capt. Atkins; and the Justice of 80 guns, Capt. Sir Edmund Nagle; they are fitting with all possible expedition, and will most probably sail on Wednesday next.

MARCH 9.

The greatest activity prevails in the different departments of the Dock-Yard, to get the line of battle ships, which were ordered yesterday, ready for sea; several companies of shipwrights were immediately sent on board of each, where they are upon double tides, and will sleep on board until the ships are ready for sea.

PLYMOUTH, March 7.

Yesterday the Barfleur, of 98 guns, Rear-Admiral Collingwood, Capt. Ommaney, and the London, of 98 guns, Capt. G. Murray, were paid six months wages, and sailed directly for Torbay.

The Courageux, of 74 guns, Capt. Sotheby, has particular orders with respect to her being victualled and stored for five months; from which arises a conjecture that she is destined most probably to the East-Indies.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

By the Brig Liberty, Capt. Alcorn, from Cape Francois, we have accounts from thence to the 3d inst; at which time nothing decisive had occurred. It was reported that Paul Louverture, brother to Toussaint, had had an engagement with Christophe, in which the latter was worsted.—The French Army was entirely frustrated in its operations, by the nightly excursions of the Blacks, who rushed on them with savage impetuosity, and after slaughtering and burning whatever fell within their reach, retired to their fastnesses. A considerable number of French wounded troops were brought to Cape Francois on the 1st April, and it was said, General Officers among the number.—A Squadron from Brest, with a reinforcement of 7,000 men had arrived.

Madame Dessalines, wife of the Gen. had been made prisoner by the French. The jewels and other ornaments found on her person, were of immense value. *Extract of a letter from Tobias Lear, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated Cape Francois, March 29, 1802.*

"The Prefect yesterday gave orders to the Custom-House, that no American vessels should be admitted to an entry until the Capt. should have exhibited his papers to me, and received a certificate from my office, that his vessel is American property—and that none should depart without my passport."

"March 30th, 1802."

"P. S. There was a pretty severe engagement yesterday about ten miles from hence, between the troops which arrived the day before, which had been sent out, and the blacks, in which the latter had their camp broken up, and it is said lost upwards of 400, left on the field of battle. Christophe who commanded, is said to have fled. The troops which arrived yesterday have marched out this morning."

"Accounts from the South say, that Gen. Dessalines (a black Gen.) has been obliged to abandon a strong hold, which he held near St. Marks, after losing 800 men. We do not know exactly where Toussaint is."

"Two ships of what is called the Batavian division, arrived yesterday, and the signal is now out for several others."

A most serious and melancholy circumstance occurred on board the ship Birmingham, Capt. McCarthy, which arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday the 17th inst. Just as the ship entered the