

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Sept. 12.

It is rumoured, that a few days ago, Lord Holland asked Barthelemi, the President of the Senate, for some explanation upon one of the articles of the new Constitution, and that Barthelemi referred him to the person who drew up the Constitution, for as to himself, he was not informed upon the point in question. This reply is said to have surprised all the English who were present.

When one of the Tribunes was asked to vote upon the Consulship for life, he wrote to the President a letter, in which he said, that he could not preserve his functions in a country in which liberty appeared to be annihilated; and as his opinion upon the welfare of France were not in unison with the sentiments of attachment and admiration which he felt personally for Bonaparte, he saw no other means of reconciling them, than that of giving in his resignation. The President did not choose to read the letter publicly.

M. de Bourmont is still at Toulon, waiting for a vessel which is to carry him to Louisiana. He was offered his choice between being banished to that place or to Pondicherry.—He chose the former. His fate is peculiarly regretted.

The Chateau de St. Cloud is ready for the reception of the First Consul, who will remove thither with his family immediately. It is said that he will reside there so many months in the year as the King of France used to reside at Versailles.

LONDON.

SEPT. 5.

YELLOW FEVER IN ASIA.

A malignant fever has for some time ravaged the western coast of Sumatra, and fallen with particular fatality upon the Chinese colony.—The loss of Europeans has been comparatively trivial.

This distemper, in its progress and effects, bears so strong a resemblance to the yellow fever of the western hemisphere, as to have induced an opinion, that it has been introduced into Sumatra by some American vessel.

The deaths have been so numerous as to make it necessary to dispense with the ordinary rites of burials.

September 11.

The quantity of dollars stated in a letter received from Bombay to be at this time in the island of Java, is prodigious. The neutral ships which have for some years past arrived there, to the amount, it is said, of at least one hundred annually, left a considerable number of dollars for the purchase of their homeward cargoes. It is stated, that there are dollars in the hands of individuals on this island to the amount of forty millions. This enormous sum is still increasing, from their immense depot of produce. The inhabitants are a proud, powerful people. The island is very fertile, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the pepper mountain, on the south side of the island.

The private letters lately received from Paris, contain very contradictory accounts respecting Gen. Lasnes; in one of them it is said that he has been forbidden to return to Paris, and in another it is stated, that he has actually returned, and has had an interview with the First Consul.

Mr. Fox, in the bombastic manner of the French, is styled the First Man in England, and the expression is here echoed by those who still have a wish for Revolution in this country. It would be of little consequence, indeed, what became of this country, if Mr. Fox were really the First Man in it.

September 12.

It is with real concern we notice the commencement of a civil war in Switzerland.—Blood has been already shed, and the smaller cantons seem determined to resist, with all their power, the introduction of the new Constitution of Helvetia. It is not difficult to anticipate the issue of this unfortunate contest—they must yield to the united force of the other states, supported by the power and influence of France.

We have already expressed an opinion, that Toussaint would not be bro't to a public trial. He has been confined in the castle of Jeux, situated near Mount Jura, where he is probably destined to pass the remainder of his life.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Sept. 11.

Notice to Claimants under the Convention with the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by the first article of the Convention, concluded at London, on the 8th day of January last, between his Majesty and the United States of America, the said United States, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which they might have been liable to pay, in pursuance of the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded at London, on the 4th day of November, 1794, between his Majesty and the said United States (which sixth article was, by the said Convention, declared to be cancelled or annulled, except so far as the same might relate to the execution of the seventh article of the said treaty) engaged to accept, for the use of the persons described in the said sixth article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the city of Washington, in three annual instalments, of two hundred thousand pounds each; and to such person and persons as should be authorized by his Majesty to receive the same; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second at the expiration of two years, and the third and last instalment, at the expiration of three years, next following the exchange of the ratification of the said Convention: and by the second article of the said Convention, the fourth article of the definitive treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, on the 3d day of September, 1783, between his Majesty and the said United States, was, so far as respected its future operation, recognized and confirmed, so far as that the Creditors therein described, should thereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of their bona fide debts.

All persons claiming the benefit of the said first article of the said Convention, are hereby required to lodge without delay, their several claims in writing, duly subscribed by the respective claimants or their agents, with James William Hay, Esq. at the office No. 7, Great Marlborough street—and that they therein specially set forth:

1st. Their national character, entitling them to claim as his Majesty's subjects:—2dly. The nature and origin of their several debts and demands, and the total amount thereof, principal and interest, reduced to sterling money (the interest being separately stated and distinguished from the principal) with a reference to schedules annexed; the said schedules to contain lists or accounts of the particular debts, the names of the debtors, and their situations and circumstances, so far as the same can be stated, at and subsequent to the conclusion of the peace between his Majesty and the said United States: 3dly. Whether the claimants have at any time proceeded, or are now proceeding at law in America, for recovering payment of the said debts; and if not, why they have not so proceeded, or are not so proceeding at law? And, lastly, the evidence written or parol, which they are ready, or undertake to bring forward in support of their several statements and demands. And all claimants who do not reside in London, or the immediate neighbourhood thereof, are required to appoint agents, there residing, and at the time of lodging their claims, to give notice of the names and places of abode of their said agents at the said office.

Further it is hereby required, that all relative or incidental representations, statements, and applications shall be made in writing duly signed by the claimants, or their agents, and lodged at the office, where all necessary inquiries respecting the above matter, and the proceedings therein, may be made, and there only.

Office, No 7, Great Marlborough street, Sept. 11, 1802.

September 16.

PRICE OF STOCKS this day at 12 o'clock. 3 per cent. Cons. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Do. for acc. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70. 3 per cent. red. shut.—Omnium 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 dis.

By letters from Paris, the arrests and transportations are very numerous. The Conservative Senate, it is said, intend taking the cases of these individuals into consideration, and dispose of them all, by way of purging the Republic of the sins it has committed since the institution of Bonaparte's government.

SEPTEMBER 18.

REVENUE.

It is with particular satisfaction we learn, that at no preceding period of either Peace or War, was the Revenue of the Kingdom in so flourishing a state as during the present year. The following account will substantiate these assertions:

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

1801. Real Value.
Quarter ending 5th April £.4,716,416
Ditto ending 5th July 4,024,412

1802.
Quarter ending 5th April 8,343,061
Ditto ending 5th July 5,678,446

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

1801.
Quarter ending 5th April 1,109,608
Ditto ending 5th July 1,161,814

Gross amount for six months of Home and Foreign Produce 13,712,250

1802.
Quarter ending 5th April 1,782,067
Ditto ending 5th July 1,369,756

Gross amount for six months of Home and Foreign Produce 17,174,230

Thus we see that the value of British and Foreign Produce, exported for the last half year ending the 5th of July, amounts to above Seventeen Millions—a period that comprehends the commencement only of our happy era of Peace. What may we not expect will be the increase of our commercial prosperity, as Peace continues to expand her golden pinions!

The following are our Imports of Foreign Produce for the last six months, ending as aforesaid.

IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF LONDON.

Half-year, ending the 5th of July, £.4,427,776

From the foregoing statements we may perceive that the unprecedented largeness of our Exports, for the short interval specified, is not the only circumstance in the account that affords cause of proud exultation to every real friend to his country's welfare.

The Excise has been productive in a proportionate degree. During the last two months, it has averaged two hundred and seventy thousand pounds per week, being at the rate of above fourteen millions a year. We hope this statement will not be prohibited in the French Newspapers.

As bowel complaints are at present more prevalent than has ever been remembered, a Medical Correspondent recommends the following safe and certain cure:—Grown persons to afflicted are recommended to take from 20 to 25 grs. of the best Turkey rhubarb toasted, and to drink copiously of water-gruel; roast and baked meats should be avoided, also vegetables of all sorts, and malt liquors. Boiled meat and toast and water should be taken at dinner, and a small tumbler of weak brandy and water warm, with ginger, previous to the patient retiring to rest. The complaint, if taken in time, is by no means dangerous, but, if neglected, might be of the most serious consequences.

SOLINGEN, (Germany) August 27.

DREADFUL FIRE.

Last Tuesday was a day of horror, devastation and alarm to the town of Tade. In the morning, at 9 o'clock, a fire broke out, within the walls of that place, in a brew house, which increased with such fury, that in less than two hours the whole town, consisting of 182 houses, was laid in ashes. There is scarcely a vestige left of any houses, except here and there the piece of a wall. The Roman church is standing. The Lutheran church lies in ruins, and the Reformed church has lost a part of its roof.

It is heart-rending to observe the misery of the poor inhabitants, who could scarcely save any thing from the flames, and are now without food or covering in the orchards and the fields. It falls peculiarly hard on the aged, the infants at the breast, the infirm and the sick; and unless speedy assistance be offered them, they must inevitably sink under the load of their miseries and wants.—Several of the inhabitants perished in the flames; among whom was a Calvinistical Minister of the Gospel, aged 70.

BERNE, August 29.

War has at length broken out in Helvetia, which, of all the nations of Europe, seems to be the most difficult to be brought back to a state of peace and union, though it has as much need of them as any other. The petty Cantons persevere in their plan of independence; they still pretend, that as they were at freedom to accept or reject the new Constitution, they were at freedom also to form one agreeably to their own pleasure. The troops sent against them have already come up with them.—The following is an extract of a letter on this subject from Lucerne, dated the 20th of this month.—“Our troops marched yesterday at two in the morning for Obwald (a country in the canton of Unterwalden.) The chassours of D'Aigle formed the advanced guard; they climbed up the Reng, near the Pileausberg, a mountain which separates us from the petty cantons, and which for so many years has been celebrated only for its beautiful meadows, the lake on its summit, and the beautiful clouds, formed like a cape round its top, on which account was first called Pileatusberg. These five countries are now the theatre of war. The chassours of D'Aigle have driven the enemy beyond the Alpenseh, without firing a shot.—This morning the troops marched to Sarnen, but we will not know the result of this movement till the afternoon.—Several families from that district are now here. Complete anarchy prevails among the inhabitants. The houses of the emigrants have been plundered, by the order, it is said, of the government, which they established on the basis of the old one. The troops of the canton de Vaud march with a great deal of coolness and intrepidity: they are as much dreaded as the French. At ten in the morning of the day before yesterday, five companies of grenadiers of the canton de Vaud, under the command of Citizen Bourgeois, Chief de Bataillon, entered very opportunely into our garrison to do the duty of the place, and reinforce the posts, as the disaffected had given some cause of apprehension.”

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.

The Privy Council have issued orders prohibiting the importation of produce of the British colonies or territories, either for exportation or home consumption, otherwise than directly from thence, with some exception with respect to cotton wool. Other produce except the growth of the United States can only be imported from thence for exportation.

By a gentleman arrived at Plymouth, who has been making a tour of France, and particularly of its principal seaports, we learn the following interesting particulars.—There will be, in the course of this and the next month, ready for launching, 16 men of war, from 74 to 120 guns, at Brest, Rochefort and L'Orient. Provisions of all kinds were very dear, particularly in Paris.

A Portuguese Squadron of two sail of the line, and seven frigates and sloops of war, is now collected at Gibraltar, which are to sail with an intention of blockading Algiers, in hopes of forcing the Dey to conclude a peace with them.

A Capital Stand for Sale. TO BE SOLD OR LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT Capital Stand, now occupied by the Subscriber, on which are a Three Story HOUSE fronting the Market-Square, a small House fronting in Cooper's Alley, a Bake-House, Kitchen, and Stabling for twenty Horses, with a cart Road into the Yard.

The above Premises are among the first in this City, either for a Store or Tavern—May be viewed any time, and possession given on the 1st of May next, or sooner if required.

Stephen Humbert.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of RAVEN WILLIAMS, late of the Parish of Waterborough, in the County of Queen's, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber;—and all Persons having any demands against said Estate are desired to exhibit their Accounts for settlement, within Twelve months from the date hereof.

MARY WILLIAMS, Administratrix. Waterborough, 19th July, 1802.