

LATEST  
European Intelligence.

By the Hazard, Captain Siffon, from London, arrived at New-York.  
Dates to August 10th—one day later than those received by the Packet.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Friday, Paris Papers to the 6th, were received; and others, up to the 8th inst. reached town yesterday. They afford no official intelligence respecting the negotiations between Austria and France; but their general complexion augurs favorably for Peace. The return of Count St. Julien from Paris for Vienna, and the departure of Citizen Duroc, first Aide-de-Camp to the Chief Consul, for the same capital, have given rise to a very natural supposition that Preliminaries of Peace are in a state of forwardness.—They left Paris on the same day, but did not travel in company.—Citizen Duroc arrived at Strasburg on the 2d inst. he is said to carry with him the ultimatum of the French Government, and to be authorized to terminate the negotiations, by ratifying a formal Treaty of Peace. It is, however, to be observed, that there is not the smallest remission of industry in the hostile preparations either of France or Austria.

The Baron de Dohm, the Prussian minister, who presides in the Congress of the German States included within the line of neutrality, the deputies of which are assembled at Hildesheim, has just announced that the supplies for the army of observation, which protects the north of Germany, must not be extended beyond three months, as there is every reason to hope, that by that period, peace will be restored to all Europe.

The Journal du Commerce positively asserts that the present armistice between the French and Imperialists is concluded for the space of three months.

An article from Berlin says, we are assured that, exclusive of the late successes of the French, the Court of Vienna was forced into a negotiation by the people, who opposed both the forced loan and a new levy of troops, and began to insult the English Ambassador, as the cause of all their sufferings.

The French have taken possession of Frankfurt, entering that city on the 27th ult. with two battalions and 400 cavalry, three pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons. The Magistrates resisted a considerable time, but being at length compelled to yield to force, they consented to give up the place, and accordingly billets being granted, the troops were distributed in the houses of the citizens. The sensation caused by this unexpected movement upon the inhabitants, is said to have been inexpressible. The energy of the Magistrates, it is also observed, do them honor, as they persist in refusing to pay the contribution demanded; but, on the contrary, insist upon claiming the rights due to a neutral city.

It is stated that Russia and Sweden cordially concur in the plan of an armed neutrality against the uncontrolled maritime dominion of England, but that Denmark is averse to become a party in the confederacy, from the prudential consideration that she would thereby hazard the loss of her valuable possessions in the East and West-Indies, and the lucrative trade she has carried on during the war.

Accounts from Hamburg, of the 26th ult. assert, that all the attempts of Russia and Sweden to draw Denmark into the new alliance against England have proved fruitless. At Copenhagen, it is added, they tremble at the idea of a rupture, which would expose the country and their continental possessions to the resentment of the English.

It is currently reported and generally credited at Hamburg, that the Court of London is upon the point of a perfect reconciliation with the Emperor Paul. What renders this desirable event more credible is, that the armed neutrality is no longer the topic of discourse.

It now appears that the Portuguese Ambassador had no orders to leave Petersburg, but justly apprehending such an event, had demanded leave of his Court to return home.

From Constantinople it is reported, that the English troops, under Colonel Murray, have abandoned the isthmus of Suez, of which they had taken possession previous to the dispersion of the grand Turkish army.

An article from the Hague of the 26th ult. states, that the intelligence first cir-

culated in Paris, of the departure of the Russian Ambassador from Constantinople, is fully confirmed, by letters from Hungary, and several places. All the Russians have also quitted that city.

Letters from Constantinople and Smyrna afford new grounds to believe that Kleber is determined to maintain himself in Egypt. A squadron of French and Spanish ships of war, consisting of eight sail of the line, and five frigates, have been seen entering the Mediterranean.—It is conjectured that this is the squadron that was stated to have sailed from Brest about a month ago, and that its object was to arrive at Egypt by steering close to the African coast.

Our accounts from Egypt by last mail, state the renewal of hostilities to have been even more calamitous than had been before represented; as, instead of only ten thousand men having fallen in the battle of Kleber, the Turks lost upwards of twenty thousand by the sword, and by subsequent hunger, thirst and fatigue in the desert; whilst the multitude attribute to these latter causes the plague, which has made, and continues to make, the most dreadful havoc in the remains of the Ottoman army.

The Paris Papers of the 5th confirm the report of the capture of 20 English gun-boats, coming out of Gibraltar, by Spanish gun-boats, and corsairs belonging to Barcelona. Two of the above were from Tuscany, and defended themselves with obstinacy against the Spaniards.

The French are making vigorous preparations for the defence of their Western Coast against the English. They consider Belleisle as the object against which one of our Secret Expeditions is destined.

PARIS, August 4.—An Aid-de-Camp of the First Consul has returned from inspecting Belleisle, which he states to be provisioned for one year, and in every respect in the best possible state of defence.

Admiralty-Office, August 9.

Sir EDWARD PELLEW to Lord SAINT VINCENTS.

Impetueux, Palaix Road, 1800.

MY LORD,

I have true pleasure in stating to your Lordship the good conduct of Lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, to whom for former gallant behaviour, you had given an acting commission to command the Viper cutter, from this ship. This gallant young man, when watching Port Louis, thought he could succeed in boarding some of the cutters or gun vessels which have been moving about the entrance of that harbour, and for this purpose intrusted a ten oared cutter from me, with twelve volunteers; and on Tuesday night, the 29th inst. he took this boat, with Mr. Silas H. Paddon, Midshipman and six of his men, making, with himself, twenty, and accompanied by his own boat and one from the Amethyst, he determined upon boarding a gun brig mounting three long 24 pounders, and four six pounders, full of men, moored with springs on her cables, in a naval port of difficult access, within pistol shot of three batteries, surrounded by several armed craft, and not a mile from a 74 and two frigates bearing an Admiral's flag. Undismayed, by such formidable appearances, the early discovery of his approach, (for they were at quarters,) and the lost aid of the two cutter boats, he determined bravely to attack alone, and boarded her on the quarter; but unhappily, in the dark, jumping into a trawl net hung up to dry, he was pierced through the thigh by a pike, and several of his men hurt, and all knocked back into the boat. Unchecked in ardour, they hauled the boat further ahead, and again boarded and maintained against 97 men, 16 of whom were soldiers, an obstinate conflict, killing six and wounding 20, among whom was every officer belonging to her. His own loss, one killed and 8 wounded; himself in two places: Mr. Paddon in six. I feel particularly happy in the expected safety of all the wounded. He speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Paddon, and the whole of his party, many of whom were knocked overboard, and twice returned with unabated courage. I trust I shall stand excused by your Lordship for so minute a description, produced by my admiration of that courage which hand to hand, gave victory to a handful of brave fellows over four times their number; and of that skill which formed, conducted and effected so daring an enterprise. Le Cerbere, commanded by a Lieut. de Vaisseau, and

towed out under a very heavy fire, is given up as a prize by the squadron to mark their admiration, and will not, I know, be the only reward of such bravery; they will receive that protection your Lordship so liberally accords to all the young men in the service who happily distinguish themselves under your command. I enclose Lieut. Coghlan's letter, and have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD PELLEW.

Admiral, the Earl St. Vincent,  
K. B. &c. &c.

H. M. Cutter Viper, Tuesday morning, 8 o'clock.

DEAR SIR,

I have succeeded in bringing out the gun-brig Le Cerbere, of three guns 24 pounders, and of four 6 pounders, and 97 men, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau; pray forgive me when I say from under the batteries of Port Louis, and after a most desperate resistance being made, first by her, and afterwards by the batteries on both sides, and a fire from some small vessels which lay round her; but nothing that I could expect from a vessel laying in that defensible situation, was equal to the few brave men belonging to your ship, whom I so justly confided in, assisted by six men from the cutter, and Mr. Paddon, midshipman, who, I am sorry to say, was wounded in several places, though I hope not mortally. I am sorry to state the loss of one man belonging to the cutter, who was shot through the head, and four of your men wounded, with myself wounded in different parts of the body: the principal one I received was with a pike, which penetrated my left thigh. Mr. Patterhall in the cutter's small boat, assisted with two midshipmen from the Amethyst in one of their boats. The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, owing to the confusion. I am, &c.

J. COGHLAN.

N. B. There are 5 killed and 21 wounded, some very badly.

The quadruple alliance said to be forming in the North, engages public attention at Paris. It is stated, that Russia and Sweden cordially concur in the plan of an armed neutrality against the uncontrolled maritime dominion of England, but that Denmark is averse to become a party in the confederacy, from the prudential consideration that she would thereby hazard the loss of her valuable possessions in the East and West-Indies, and the lucrative trade she had carried on during the war.

Accounts from Hamburg, of the 26th ult. assert that all the attempts of Russia and Sweden to draw Denmark into the new alliance against England have proved fruitless. At Copenhagen, it is added, they tremble at the idea of a rupture, which would expose the country and their continental possessions to the resentment of the English.

It is currently reported and generally credited at Hamburg, that the Court of London is upon the point of a perfect reconciliation with the Emperor Paul. What renders this desirable event more credible is, that the armed neutrality is no longer the topic of discourse.

Letters from Constantinople and Smyrna afford new grounds to believe that Kleber is determined to maintain himself in Egypt. A Squadron of French and Spanish ships of war, consisting of eight sail of the line, and five frigates, has been seen entering the Mediterranean.—It is conjectured that this is the squadron which was stated to have sailed from Brest, about a month ago, and that its object is to arrive at Egypt by steering close to the African coast.

TARIFA, (Andalusia) JULY 5.

This day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, there passed near this straight a division of seven or eight ships of the line, and four or five frigates, in all 13 sail, in full sail for the north-east. Almost all these ships had a national flag. One only carried a tri-coloured flag at the mainmast. We believe them to be French and Spaniards.

PARIS, AUGUST 10.

The Count St. Julien has set out for Vienna; as has also the Citizen Duroc, first aid to the Chief Consul. They do not travel in company. Citizen Duroc is said to be charged with the ultimatum of our government on the subject of Peace. Warlike preparations do not, however, experience the least diminution.

Gen. Angereau is ordered to recede.

from the circles of the Rhine towards Holland.

It is positively asserted, that the present armistice is concluded for three months.

An important negotiation between Moreau and the Elector of Bavaria is said to be in great forwardness.

WESEL, (Germany) JULY 25.

Baron Dohm, the Prussian Minister who presides at the Congress of the German States, comprised in the line of neutrality, has just announced, that the contracts for the maintenance and subsistence of the army which protects the north of Germany, will not extend beyond three months—every thing indicating a hope, that at that epoch peace would be established in Europe.

HAMBURG, AUGUST 1.

Letters from Vienna state, that Count Cobenzel has had a conference with the Russian Minister at Carlsbad, at which a Prussian Minister assisted:—at the close of which proposals were sent to the French agent at Dresden, who forwarded them to Paris. The new preliminaries of peace sent by Count St. Julien to Paris, are offered under the mediation of the cabinets of Berlin and Petersburg. A new Russian Ambassador was likewise expected to go to Vienna, while the government bills have again risen 4 per cent. so sanguine are the hopes of peace in Austria.

RATISBON, JULY 30.

We learn from Munich, that the negotiation between the Elector of Bavaria, and Gen. Moreau, has been concluded at the mediation of the Court of Berlin. The Elector is to pay 8 millions of livres to the French army.

VIENNA, [Capital of Germany]

JULY 16.

The recruiting goes on with activity. All the regiments are to be completed. The complementary troops are to be marched in different directions to repair to the armies. We are assured, that the army of Italy is already 90,000 strong.—It is, however, hoped, that the armistice will be followed by peace.

AUGSBURG, (Germany) JULY 25.

The French head quarters are to be removed to Dillingen. The army of the Rhine will keep near Ulm and Ingolstadt. The French are forming considerable magazines at Dillingen, Nordlingen, Donauworth and Gaisbourg.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The harvest throughout France promises to be more productive than in any other year since the Revolution.

The temper of the people in the dominions of the King of Naples is so very ticklish, that the Government is afraid to allow the successes of the French in Upper Italy to be known. The most ridiculous falsehoods are published as authentic news from the armies. The people, however, are very much discontented, and they have received some accounts of the true state of things. Something called an amnesty was lately published by the Government; but such an amnesty! There are several hundred exceptions, among whom are many persons of high rank!

[Courier.]

AUGUST 8.

A private letter from Hamburg, received by yesterday's mail, contains the following passage:—"It is reported, on the authority of some very respectable letters from Vienna, that Count Cobenzel has had a conference with the Russian Minister at Carlsbad, at which a Prussian Minister was likewise present. At the close of this conference, proposals were sent to the French Agent at Dresden, who forwarded them to Paris. The Northern Alliance will, it is said, act an important part at the Negotiations of Peace, which are now expected for a certainty to take place. The new Preliminaries of Peace, which the Austrian Cabinet has sent to Paris by General Count St. Julien, are offered under the mediation of the Cabinets of Berlin and Petersburg. A new Russian Ambassador was likewise expected to go to Vienna, where the Government Bills have again risen 4 per cent. so sanguine are the hopes of peace in Austria."

Notwithstanding the menacing aspect of affairs in the North, it seems not to have excited any considerable alarm at Lloyd's, for the Insurance to the Russian and Swedish ports in the Baltic has risen only two per cent.

An officer of the Walloon Guards,