

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 17.

All hopes of peace have vanquished. The proposals made by the First Consul, of making the Rhine the boundaries of France, have not been admitted. The coalited powers demand, that before entering into any negotiation, the French will evacuate all the parts of the German Empire which they have usurped.

March 29.

Accounts have this day been received here, from Italy, stating that a severe engagement had taken place near Gavi, which terminated in favour of the Austrians; the regiment of Spleny distinguished itself greatly on that occasion.

The Pacha of Belgrade has sent deputies to Pafawan Oglu to adjust the differences between them.

Letters from Italy state, that the French are in full motion in that country. While General Massena is making demonstrations along the coast of Genoa, it is observed that the French in Switzerland and the Valais are preparing an expedition against Italy; at both points, however, the Imperialists are in the best state, strictly observing the motions of the enemy.

FRANKFORT, April 3.

CAPITULATION OF MALTA.

A British courier from Palermo passed through Cassel, on the 28th of March with dispatches, containing an account of the capitulation of the island of Malta, in which capture the Russians are said to have had no share. The misunderstanding between the two Imperial Courts has been done away by the satisfaction given to Paul respecting Ancona, and that in consequence the retrograde march of the army under Suwaroff (who it would thereby appear is still alive) has been suspended, and that 18,000 Russians are to be at the disposal of Austria, and to be commanded by Prince Rosenberg, besides the 30,000 to be embarked at Rigat.

April 6.

The whole Imperial army, and of the Empire, commanded by General Kray, is in full motion. Orders have been sent to the head-quarters to be ready for removing to Donaueschingen; and all the officers, without distinction of rank, must immediately join their respective corps. General Kray has announced to his Staff, that the campaign is about to be opened. It is remarked, that this General has retained in his Staff all the Officers who had the esteem and confidence of Prince Charles. Gen. Szarray, the commander of the right wing, who has his headquarters at Heidelberg, is about to transfer them to Mannheim. According to the same advices, Gen. Kray, who is about to act such a distinguished part, is a man about 65 years of age, of small stature, thin, and possessed of great vivacity. He served with great applause in the war of seven years, and in that against the Turks, and in every campaign of the present war.

The troops of the Empire, which form part of the army of the Rhine, including the 12,000 Bavarians in the pay of Britain, are estimated at 30,000 effective men. The armed organized militia make fifteen thousand; the three Swiss emigrant regiments, 4000; the corps of Conde, 4500, the Tyrolians, 3000; and the Austrian army 85,000.

LOWER ELBE, April 5.

The Archduke Charles is arrived at Ulm. Private letters from Vienna assure, that his Royal Highness will remain in the neighbourhood of the theatre of war.

The French are endeavoring, with might and main, to raise ten or twelve million of livres from the merchants of Holland, whom they suppose at a loss what to do with their capital, since they have been shut out from trade and navigation, by the blessings of French Liberty!

April 7.

Nothing of importance has yet taken place between the armies of Italy and on the Rhine. On the 31st ult. the Austrians advanced from the Hochst to Wickert, killed 6 of the enemy, and took 11 prisoners. The French appear to be drawing a part of their army from Switzerland to Italy, where they are inferior to the Austrians; yet there they have opened the campaign by several partial attacks. The first hostili-

ties on the Rhine were begun by the Austrians.

The English mail of the 1st inst. brings us the official details from Admirals Keith and Nelson, and from Sir Sidney Smith, which we have in part extracted and abridged. The capitulation of the French in Egypt seems not to have given the most ample satisfaction to the British Court. It is imputed chiefly to the imperiousness of the Grand Vizier and the subtlety of the French Generals (not to the exalted talents of Sir Sidney Smith), that the 8000 French troops have been suffered to be conveyed home. From these dispatches, it is pretty evident that the advanced guards of the Grand Vizier, although they amounted to the number of 12,000 men, would not have succeeded in taking fort El-Arisch, but for the powerful assistance of a few English marines.—Government had sent off advices to the Mediterranean, instructive of the conduct to be pursued by the English Commanders, in case of their falling in with the Turkish transports, with the French, on their return from Egypt.

The prolonged election of a Pope is at length terminated. A Cardinal of worth and merit (whose pretensions were hitherto not generally known) has been elevated to the Chair of St. Peter, which seems to have caused universal satisfaction. The Vienna letters state, that his Holiness had taken the title of Pius VII.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.

The want of specie throughout the whole of the Republic, and the forced loan lately decreed, appear to have prevented the granting of the loan solicited by the counsellor of state, Marmont.—At another time our merchants would have been eager to have contributed to the loan proposed by the First Consul.

HAGUE, April 1.

They write from Calais, under the 26th of March, that the flags of truce from Dover had increased very much in the past fortnight, and that Citizen Otto, who had for some weeks been expected to return, still remained in England, which animated their hopes that a secret negotiation was on foot between the English government and Buonaparte. Many are of opinion, that one of the French Princes will be bro't to succeed the French Consul.

STRASBURGH, April 6.

The corps of Conde is immediately to repair to the Rhine. It is in the pay of Britain not only during the war, but for ten years after a peace; this is a stipulation expressly made by the Emperor Paul; there is, however, this condition annexed, "unless in the interim the French emigrants who form that corps shall have the power of returning to France."

PARIS, April 5.

The Commissioners for carrying on the negotiations between France and America, held their first sitting on the 3d, and exchanged their powers.

April 11.

The Official Gazette, published at Turin, gives an account of an attack made by the French against the insurgents of Fontana Buona, in which the former lost 113 officers wounded, including two Generals, and 2000 men. After this check Massena retired to Recco.

April 13.

There has been a slight movement of insurrection in the garrison of Caen, occasioned, it is said, by want of pay, but by the firmness of Gen. Gardanne, the event was not attended with any bad consequences.

We have received information from Raffadt, that a warm action took place towards Bregentz on the 2d. inst. The French were at first successful, but the Austrians having been considerably reinforced, repelled our troops with some loss.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 25.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Courtney Boyle, Captain of His Majesty's ship Cormorant, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in the River Tagus, 7th of March, 1800.

On the 20th ultimo, I retook the Elizabeth Jane, of London, from the Bahamas, with 25 Frenchmen on board

her, that vessel parted with me on the 24th, and I have not since heard of her. On the evening of that day in lat. 45 deg. 45 min. N. 10 deg. 29 min. W. I captured the Spanish brig privateer El Batador of 14 guns and 87 men, out of St. Andero eight days, on a cruise of three months; had made no captures; it then blowing a hard gale of wind and a heavy sea running, I thought it impossible to take possession of her, but by the zealous and well managed conduct of Mr. Joseph Blyth, my second Lieutenant, with the Gunner, and seven other volunteers she was boarded, the boat, in the attempt to exchange prisoners, sunk, when from the few persons on board with Mr. Blyth, and the darkness of the night, the Spaniards twice attempted to retake her, but were frustrated.

Downing-Street, April 12.

The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, having, by his proclamation, dated in Leghorn Roads on the 12th of March last, declared the cities of Marseilles, Toulon and Nice, and the whole coast of the Rureva de Penente to be in a state of blockade; and the Commanders, as well of His Majesty's ships of war, as of the ships of war belonging to His Majesty's Allies, and serving under his Lordship's orders, having been directed to enforce the said blockade, by detaining and proceeding according to law against all such vessels as may be found attempting to infringe the same; notice is hereby given thereof, in order that all masters and owners of neutral vessels may govern themselves accordingly.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

A letter from Deal, of the 29th inst. says: "General Coot had taken lodgings here, to superintend the embarkation of the troops, and this day he set out for Margate, where the 40th regiment is now embarking. The officers are nearly all on board their ships, as they expect an order to sail, either tomorrow or Sunday. It is not certain whether the 52d regiment goes on this expedition.

We learn that the sailing of the expedition was hourly expected at that place. The ships having on board the troops, were under sailing orders, with their fore-top-sails loosed, and the officers on board the different ships, were not permitted to go on shore.

On Saturday, Mrs. Parrot, a lady of respectability, was tried at Taunton assizes for stealing a card of lace. Her husband, independent of great expectations, has an estate of 3000l. and the lady herself moved in the first circles at Bath. She had been confined in 11chester gaol for five months; and was constantly attended by her husband, who even declared that he would accompany her to Botany Bay, should the event of her trial render it necessary. After a trial of five hours, she was acquitted.

The following are the particulars of the manner in which his Majesty's ship Danae got in possession of the French. On the 17th ult. cruising off the coast of France, most of the officers being below, part of the crew began to mutiny, the most active of whom were eleven Frenchmen, who had been captured on board the Burdelais French privateer, but afterwards entered into English service. They were headed by an Englishman of the name of Jackson, who, by a private signal, brought most of the crew to their assistance. The master, who had the watch upon deck, was knocked down, and made prisoner, and steps were taken to secure all the officers, resistance being made by them, the crew brought guns to bear on the cabin, into which they fired several shots, before they could accomplish their design. Capt. Lord Proby and the master are said to be much wounded. As soon as the mutineers had gained possession of the ship, they made all the sail they could, and ran her into Brest.

APRIL 8.

Captain Stiles, of the Theseus, who took the vessel from Egypt, found we are told, among other passengers, a French woman on board, young and beautiful, and who bears the name of Madame Buonaparte! She is said to be of a noble family; and that the Chief Consul took her with him from Toulon. She is possessed of many rich diamonds and gems, which the gallantry of the British commander of course held sacred, and her cabin was also stowed with monkeys, paroquets and other birds.

Letters received yesterday from London, dated Dublin castle, April 1st, mentions that proposals for a loan of 1,500,000l. Irish, for the use of the Irish Government, will be received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

APRIL 16.

As the report from Lisbon respecting the march of a Spanish army against Portugal, has had, perhaps more importance attached to it than it ought, the following letter from respectable authority, and which is one day later than those that have been published, will enable our readers to appreciate the degree of credit due to it.

LISBON, MARCH 27.

"There appears to be a misunderstanding between this and the Spanish Court: it seems they (the Spaniards) are angry at the Portuguese making a treaty with the Emperor Paul without consulting them, and, it is said, 30,000 Spanish troops are ordered to march to our frontiers; if Spaniards only are to attack us, we have little to fear, but I don't think they are serious, and the affair will no doubt end in nothing."

This afternoon, regular letters of Paris Journals, to the 13th instant inclusive, were received, from which we can only give a few short extracts.

Dispatches from General Kleber announce the intelligence already known in this country, he had capitulated with the Ottoman troops. The principal fact not stated before, is that the army is to be sent home with passports signed not only by the Porte, but by its allies, Russia and Britain.

Letters from Strasburgh of the 8th inst. state that a messenger had passed through Basle on the preceding day, on his way to Paris, with ultimatum of the Emperor respecting the peace proposed by Buonaparte.

The campaign seems not to have been opened on the Rhine at the date of the latest letters in these papers, which come down to the 20th instant, the preparations are vigorous on both sides.

A letter dated Frankfort, April 3d, states, on the authority of the Cassel Gazette, that a British courier from Palermo had passed through that city on the 28th March, with dispatches, containing an account of the capitulation of the Island of Malta, in which capture the Russians are said to have had no share.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York is so far recovered from his accident, that he yesterday morning walked to Mr. Surgeon Knight's, in Clifford-street, where he had his ribs bandaged, and afterwards attended at the Horse-Guards.

APRIL 18.

By the Treaty lately concluded between Great-Britain and the Ottoman Porte, the contracting parties are each bound not to make a separate peace with France.

The Emperor of Germany and the King of Sardinia, have at length come to an understanding on the subject of the territories of the latter, and his Imperial Majesty it is said, agreed to re-instate him in whatever part of the Piedmontese country may remain in his possession at the conclusion of the war.

Private letters from Berlin, from persons of good authority, relate, that Bournonville offered that France should evacuate Italy, Piedmont and Switzerland: That the latter country and Holland should be restored to their independence: that France should retain all its possessions on the left banks of the Rhine, together with the whole of the Austrian Low Countries. Finally, that if Prussia would undertake to guarantee these possessions to France; the latter would guarantee to Prussia the territory of Hanover and the Ansbach towns.

The report of Lord Bridport's resignation of the command of the Channel Fleet has been often circulated without foundation. It is said now to have taken place, and it is added, that he is to be succeeded by Earl St. Vincent, who will take the command in about 6 weeks, Sir Alan Gardner having charge of the fleet in the interim. Sir Alan has appointed Sir Charles Cotton Captain of the fleet.

Lord Duncan has also formerly resigned the command of the North sea fleet, and it is expected he will be succeeded by Admiral Dickson. The noble Admiral retires altogether to his estate in Scotland.

Admiral Pole is to command at Newfoundland. Many changes are making in the most important naval commands.