

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. VIA NEW-YORK.

RATISBON, DECEMBER 6.

The thirty-second Sitting of the Deputation, which took place the day before yesterday, offered two objects of superior interest, the Note of the Ministers of the Mediating Powers, of which we have already given an extract, and a long declaration made by the Sub-Delegate of Bohemia, of which the following is the substance:

"His Imperial Majesty has seen with pleasure, the laudable zeal with which the Deputation has sought to provide for the support of all those who will suffer by the secularizations, and he accedes with all his heart to the arrangements made in that respect. His Imperial Majesty declares, that the Archduke Anthony renounces formally, and without reserve, all his rights respecting Cologne and Munster: He declares besides, that on the subject of the occupation of Passau, he has given assurances the most tranquillizing, and invested his Ambassador at Paris, with full powers and definitive instructions, in such a manner, that, in order to terminate the business, every thing depends at present on the dispositions of the Mediating Powers and of the Deputation. If, however, the Deputation, contrary to all expectation, do not wish to wait the issue of that Negotiation, it will be necessary to insert in the Recess a clause in favour of the changes which may yet take place in the actual allotment of the Indemnities at the conclusion of the said Negotiation, and it is only in referring a similar clause, that the Sub-Delegate can accede to the Recess. His Imperial Majesty still thinks it his duty to make the proposition of conferring upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, the Electoral Dignity and also to propose the establishment in the College of Princes, composed, according to the new arrangements for the most part of Protestant States, a certain number of new Catholic Votes, such a measure being necessary to preserve the equilibrium, and a just proportion between the two Religions."

On the appeal made by the Directorial Minister for the votes upon this declaration, all the Sub-Delegates reserved themselves for next sitting.

A new Note of the Ministers of the Mediating Powers is spoken of, which will either immediately appear, or has already appeared, respecting the States who will have the right of voting in the next deliberations of the Diet.

The Ministers of the Mediating Powers transmitted this morning to the General Diet of the Empire the Recess of the Deputation, for ratification. This transmission was accompanied by a Note.

DECEMBER 8.

The Deputation of the Empire held its thirty-third sitting yesterday. The Sub-Delegate of Bohemia, M. Schrant, gave to the Protocol a very important Declaration, in which he highly disapproves of the steps taken by the mediating powers, in having themselves communicated to the Diet of the Empire the general recess of the deputation, and the decrees it contained. He concludes this deputation in the following manner—"After the stipulation by the Ministers of the mediating powers, the deputation can no longer delay to address a general report to the Emperor and the Empire. The report ought to make special mention of the present situation of affairs, together with all that still remains to be done, in order to complete the labours of the deputation. It ought also, in consequence, to comprehend the clauses of which the insertion has been called for by the Court of Vienna."

The directorial Minister opened the Protocol with respect to this declaration, but at present none of the members of the deputation have voted upon it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOVEMBER 19.

The Porte has received new dispatches from Egypt, but their contents have not been made public, from which it is concluded that affairs in that country, notwithstanding all that the partisans of the Porte may say, are not in the best situation. Should they have an unfavourable issue, the Grand Vizier will probably lose his head, as he was the author of the system that the Beys must be extirpated.

SEMLIN, NOVEMBER 13.

The most recent intelligence from Widdin is as follows: Pashan Oglou has disbanded the greatest part of his army: And the garrison of that place consists merely of 4000 men. A Plenipotentiary has arrived from Constantinople, dispatched by the Grand Seigneur, who has brought Pashan Oglou a diploma, confirming him in his post. Pashan, however, apprehensive of the bow-string, keeps a vigilant eye on the Ambassador. He lately received a Foreign Officer with much cordiality—it is supposed that this officer is a Frenchman.

BERNE, DECEMBER 5.

Extract from a private Letter—"The disturbances in Helvetia have been succeeded by a temporary tranquillity, which has continued for several weeks, but is rather apparent than real. Those passions which operated at the springs of the insurrection, may seem to have been subdued, but are not extinguished. Every new event revives their fires. The worsted party see themselves farther than ever from the object at which they aimed. Their hopes have been defeated by the very means they took for their accomplishment. All parties feel alike the pressure of the burdens recently imposed. Every one is earnest to maintain, that they have not come by its fault. Every one lays all the blame to the charge of its adversaries. The spirit of the nation, its ancient pride of independence, revolts at the sight of the foreign troops, at the humiliating steps we are obliged to take in order to learn our fate. All complain, that to this contemptible misery nothing could have reduced us but the want of true public spirit—but a fordid attachment to base private interests. The vestiges of the insurrection are full every where visible. Experience cannot destroy these

hopes which it has so decisively contradicted. Yet men are in a sort of stupid confusion of ideas and of feelings, in which they know not well what to expect, or what to wish for. The hatred to generally excited against the Government is not yet appeased. Its prejudices and its spirit of disorder still traverse the operation of the laws. The Government is, at the present moment, as ineffective as when it was exiled to Lausanne. This state of things must probably endure till our fate shall have been determined at Paris. Whatever the decision may be, every honest man wishes to come to it without delay. Of our losses by our own fault, of our lofty dreams of the past, of our transient hopes, we must think no more. A quiet existence is all that we have now to look to. There may be among us men blind enough to be already planning the overthrow of whatever new Government shall be introduced. But, reason, impartiality, and wisdom, have still a strong party, which desires to have, at all rates, a Government speedily, and endowed with energies sufficient to give due authority to the laws."

PARIS, DECEMBER 28.

I send you an account of the second meeting of the Swiss Deputies.

As soon as the sitting opened, the deputation sent to have an audience of the First Consul at St. Cloud, reported the particulars of the conference with which they had been honoured. The following is the substance of Bonaparte's address to them:

"The more I learn of your country, said Bonaparte, so much the more am I convinced that I cannot, with advantage, have more than a single government. By the representative system, the Democratic Cantons would be subjected to the necessity of payments to which they are unaccustomed. The descendants of William Tell must know neither the restraint of chains, nor the payment of imposts. But on the other hand, for Berne, and the other great Cantons, the attempts at pure Democracy were absurd. Your different Cantons must of necessity have diversities of constitutional arrangement. With three leading exceptions, you must be re-established nearly in the same political order in which you were before. The inequality of rights which subsisted among the old Cantons; the relations between Sovereign and subject states; with the prerogatives of the Patrician families; must be abolished for ever. Under these corrections of the constitutions of the Cantons, Switzerland may possess a Federal government of effective vigour."

"For the maintenance of an independent central government, your country is, by the invincible parsimony of nature, too poor. Your government cannot be other than one which may be supported without a burdensome civil list. You cannot now act that part, among the Great Powers of Europe, to which you were formerly not unequal, when those which now constitute the Great Powers were subdivided into a multitude of petty states. Your real force would be enfeebled, your present militia would be lost by the institution of a standing army. You might, indeed, become great by forming two departments of France. But from France you are separated by the internal insurmountable barriers of nature. Between two powers, between which there is a balance of force and influence, you are safe. Preserve your neutrality, your law, your political tranquillity, your good morals; and your fortune cannot but be happy. Confederate government enfeebles great states; but, by concentrating, invigorates the energies of those which are small. Besides, whom would you place at the head of your central government? If several persons, would there not be a division of their opinions and interest? If one man, who is there among you, whom you would all be willing to invest with the necessary confidence and authority? I, invested as I am, by the confidence of a great nation, with the power of its supreme magistracy, could not undertake to govern you. Should you chuse a native of Zurich, the inhabitants of Berne would be dissatisfied. By the choice of a Catholic, offence would be given to the Protestants. By the reformation of the government of the Cantons, you may become happier than by any central government. During the existence of one single government for all Switzerland, what have you known but incessant and unavailing changes? Last year, you drove away a Diet legitimately nominated by the people. Of the 1st of April, of your last constitution, I cannot approve; a central government cannot be maintained among you, without the presence of French troops. Your present government knows this by experience. Its members spoke the voice of patriotism, in consenting that the French troops should be withdrawn; but their prudence in that consent was not justified by the events which followed. As a French citizen I cannot but add, that Switzerland, though independent in regard to its own affairs, must not be so in its relations to France."

"No English emissaries are to be entertained in Switzerland. With England the Swiss must enter into no treaty!! The government of Berne has been ever in the habit of seeking the support of foreign Powers hostile to France. This example was allowed by Reding, and the other leaders in the last insurrection. Such must never again be the policy of Switzerland. France will never permit the Leman territory, of which the inhabitants are by blood and language allied to the French, to become again subjects to the Swiss. The basis of your new structure must be taken from the revolution and the will of the people. In the whole, the people must be satisfied, and no taxes must be imposed."

The Moniteur contains an article representing the revenue of the Republic to be in a most flourishing condition. The revenues are near four millions sterling above the receipt of the preceding year. In consequence of those flattering statements, their funds continue to rise; they are 56 l. 6s. c.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Accounts have been received from Holland that the French Government has solicited from the Dutch a Loan to the enormous amount of eighty millions of florins (seven millions sterling). Twenty millions to be advanced in the month of January, and the remainder in the course of the year.

On the 24th November an order was issued by the Royal Authority, bearing, that from the 1st January, 1803, every ship passing into the North and East Seas, on the Catalan, is to pay a duty of from 2s. to 18s. Danish per ton, to be applied to the expense of maintaining the light-house recently established for the safety of navigation.

An advertisement appeared in the Gazette of Tuesday se'nnight, from the Commissioners of the Customs, offering a reward of one hundred pounds to any person who should give information and satisfactory proof of any place where obtained in the Customs by bribing persons entrusted with the disposal of such places.

On the night of Thursday fortnight, between twelve and one o'clock, the whole town of Hamburg was alarmed by a violent conflagration breaking out in a sugar baker's, in the Herren Graben, which in the course of two hours destroyed that and part of two adjoining houses, and from the magnitude to the damage, became an object of public comment during the whole of the succeeding day; when, strange to relate, on the very night after, of the Friday, at the same hour the drums and alarm-bells again awoke the whole city, and called the Senators together to the Town-house, another sad fire having broke out in the identical street, within ten doors of the preceding night's conflagration. The lower part of the house being first in flames, the family, who slept above, not able to penetrate through the smoke below stairs, presented a most melancholy spectacle from the windows of the second story, from whence the proprietor and his wife at length precipitated themselves in despair into the street; the former breaking both his legs, and is since dead of the bruises. The servant maid was unfortunately burnt to death in the premises. A young Frenchman, 18 years of age, who was on a visit to the house, and intended in a few days proceeding to England, is likewise missing. Still more melancholy is the fate of another countryman of his, named Le Sueur, by profession a painter; this artist lodged in the house, and escaped safe on the first alarm into the street, half naked: When looking around him, and not perceiving his wife, he immediately darted back again through the flaming house to seek her up stairs, not aware that she had already found her way out of the premises. Distracted at not meeting with her in the apartment, he rushed down again amidst the scorching fire, and had strength to gain the street a second time, when he fell down a miserable and mangled victim to the impulse of conjugal affection. A fireman, while boldly directing his engine-pipe from the top of some rafters, likewise unfortunately perished, by the wood burning from under him, and precipitating him into the dreadful volcano, in full view of the thundering multitude below. The pecuniary damage sustained upon this occasion is considerable.

DECEMBER 25.

A Dutch Mail arrived in town this morning. The intelligence of the Emperor of Germany having ratified the Conclusion of the Deputation, is confirmed. But the most extraordinary intelligence brought by the Mail, is in a letter from Constantinople, dated 16th November. It states that Colonel Sebastiani had arrived at Alexandria from France, and that having obtained an interview with General Stuart, he said he was sent by the First Consul to enquire into the state of affairs in Egypt, and to know why the British troops did not evacuate Alexandria, in pursuance of the Treaty of Amiens. To this General Stuart replied, that he had nothing to do with the political causes which occasioned the delay, and that as soon as he received orders to evacuate Egypt, he would of course obey them. It is further added, Colonel Sebastiani dispatched a corvette to France with this answer of the British General. We are very much inclined to doubt the truth of this account, because, if the French Government were dissatisfied with our retaining possession of Egypt, they would undoubtedly apply to the British Government for an explanation, and not to Gen. Stuart as he could only obey the orders he received. It is, however, not improbable, that Colonel Sebastiani has been sent by the First Consul to get some information respecting the state of Egypt.

A French packet arrived at Plymouth on Thursday from Martinique, with mails and dispatches for the French Government.

The following narrative is given of the affair of D'Auvergne, which has been so much the subject of Parliamentary discussion:—

Captain D'Auvergne, Duke de Bouillon, an officer of the British navy, and a natural subject of Great-Britain, and M. Dumaresq, sailed from Jersey on the 22d of August last, for Granville. On their arrival they waited on the Mayor of the Municipality with their passports, that of Captain D'Auvergne being signed by Lord Hawkesbury, and countersigned by M. Otto; that of M. Dumaresq, by M. Otto alone. They were required to deposit their passports in the Mayor's office, which they did; whereupon they received two others in their room. They then proceeded to Paris, where they arrived on the 27th of August. As the Captain's business was to consult a gentleman of the law who had already his papers in his possession, his first care, on his arrival, was to wait on him. On the 7th of September (twelve days after the arrival of the two gentlemen at Paris) at seven o'clock in the morning, a commissary, accompanied with two runners of the police, entered the bed-chamber of Captain D'Auvergne, made him get up, and, after ransacking his papers, and taking them, took him to the office of the minister of police, where he underwent several examinations, the general tendency of which was, "to extort from him information respecting the secrets of His Majesty's Government during the late war." He was kept in a nasty room, with two runners, from eight o'clock in the morning to ten o'clock the same evening, at which time he was told that he must go to the Temple, as Fouché, the minister of police, was gone to the opera. He was taken to the Temple accordingly, and forced to lie that night on straw, as the bedding was so miserably filthy.

The moment Mr. Dumaresq was informed of the arrest of his companion, which was in about half an hour after it took place, he went to Mr. Merry, the British Plenipotentiary at Paris, and requested that he would either go or write to M. Talleyrand, demanding the immediate release of