FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, *Sept.* 1.—The Army of Reserve at Dijon, which has hitherto confifted of four divifions, is to be reduced to three. One of the four is, by order of the Minifter at war, to be diftributed among the other three. This alteration has, no doubt, been occafioned by the departure of a confiderabled art of the camp of Remilly for Italy. An Aide-de-camp of the Firft Conful has fet out for Dijon, to afcertain he exact ftate of the army. Two couriers paffed, according to letters from Dijon, through that Commune, charged, it is faid, with orders to the armies for the renewal of hoftilities.

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PARIS, Sep. 4.

It appears certain that the Chief Conful has fent his Ultimatum to Vienna, with a formal affurance that he would make no alteration in it and that unlefs the Emperor returned an anfwer by the 8th September, orders would be given to profecute the war with redoubled vigour.

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LONDON, *Sept.* 4—6. Yefterday advices were received from Minorca, that the 35th regiment, which is 1900 ftrong, has been fent to Malta. The forces under Gen. Abercrombie, confifting of about 9000 men, have failed to the Eaftward, fuppofed to be deftined for Egypt; and the Gen. had left orders that the 4000 men which were landed on the ifland of Houet, but were afterwards re-embarked for the Mediterranean, fhould follow him. Among thefe are feveral hundred cavalry.

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Sept. 6.—Yefterday morning Mr. Wick the Meffenger, arrived at Lord Grenville's Office, with a copy of the Convention, figned at Copenhagen, by Lord Whitworth the Englifh Ambaffador, and Count Bernftorff, the Danifh Minifter. This Convention, we underftand, is precifely conformable to the original inftructions of Lord Whitworth, and completely adjufts to the fatisfaction of Government, all the points fubmitted by them to difcuffion, in confequence of the detention of the Danifh Frigate Frana, and her convoy. It fpecifies a mode of conduct to be obferved in future, which fhall remove all occafions of difpute, and prevent all further oppofition to the exercife of the long eftablifhed rights of the Britifh Navy. A minute inveftigation is alfo to take place refpecting every difficulty and caufe of complaint which may hereafter arife; and the prefent agreement is to be immediately followed by a regular treaty for arranging the relative commercial concerns of the two countries. In confequence of this amicable adjuftment of affairs, the Danifh frigate and her convoy have been releafed, and were yefterday expected to fail from Deal for their feveral deftinations.

The *Courier de-Londres*, of laft night ftates that the Preliminaries of Peace which Count St. Julien and Duroc, brought from Paris, were ratified by the Emperor, upon the exprefs provifion that a general Peace fhould be negociated in conjunction with England. To this the French Government confented, fo far as to open a negociation with this country.

The propofals of the Bitifh Cabinet, according to the *Courier de-Londres*, were: —1ft, The re-eftablifhment of the Stadtholder, and the extention of the Dutch territory; 2d. The evacuation of Egypt, and the furrender of Malta; 3d. A compenfation to be given by England, as an equivalent, out of the poffeffions of France and her Allies in the two Indies.

Sept. 8.—We obferved in our paper of Saturday, that the Cabinet Minifters had held two very long fittings on the preceding days, on the fubject of a difpatch received from Paris on Thurfday morning. It may be thought hazardous, to pretend to any knowledge, of the contents of this difpatch, but we are given to underftand, by the moft refpectable authority, that the terms demanded by the Chief Conful as preliminary to negociation, were of a nature not to be complied with. It was therefore expected that the intercourfe would not proceed any further. His Majefty's minifters however, with an anxious defire to remove every obftacle to negociation, have pefevered in their endeavors to obviate the firft impediments that have been thrown in the way of it; and late on Friday night, a difpatch was fent off to Paris from lord Grenville's office, with the refult of the Council held on that day.

The public may implicitly rely on this information.

[*Times.*

LONON, Sept. 8.

Statement of affairs between France and Austria.

Yefterday afternoon we received by exprefs, the Paris Journals to the 5th inft. their contents are not of very material importance, except as far as they go to confirm the former accounts of the irrevocable determination of the Chief Conful to bring the Emperor to a prompt and explicit decifion with refpect to the great queftion of peace or war. No modification whatever of the laft propofals of the enemy, is it feems to be admitted, and unlefs an anfwer perfectly fatisfactory is received by the 8th inft. (this day) pofitive orders are expected to be iffued for the immediate renewal of hoftilities with redoubled vigour, in every direction. General Moreau has returned to the army, and on the 28th ult. regular notice was given to the Auftrians on the Rhine, that in twelve days from that date the armiftice would ceafe, and a refumption of offenfive operations confequently take place. This however will depend entirely upon the nature of the expected anfwer from the Court of Vienna, which, notwithftanding the prefent hoftile afpect of affairs, we are ftill inclined to think will not be altogether inimical to peace. The Emperor muft be confcious of his total inability any further to profecute the war, with the flighteft profpect of fuccefs; and hence it is more than probable he will accede to the terms of pacification now finally propofed, as the only vifible expedient of terminating his misfortunes, or of guarding againft his ftill further humiliation and diftrefs. The augmented and difciplined forces of the enemy, commanded by the moft confummate generals of the age, are now fo advantageoufly difpofed, as to menace in almoft every direction the immediate fafety of the domeftic territories of Auftria, while its own difpirited troops, by the inferiority of their numbers feem inadequate to every purpofe of effectual refiftance. The finances, too, of his Imperial Majefty notwithftanding the fupplies from England are in a very exhaufted ftate, and form a ftriking contraft to the improved refource of the enemy, who continue to be provided with the effential finews of war from almoft every country that has of late received their yoke. We are now told of a number of waggons, loaded with money, being on their way from Germany to Paris; fo that in this as in all other refpects, the enemy poffefs too manifeft a fuperiority over their opponents, to induce a reafonable hope of the latter, in the event of a renewal of the conteft, being able to oppofe with effect the future progrefs of the daring victors.

This morning at 1 o'clock we received the Hambugh Mail, which became due yefterday. The advices by this conveyance have for the moft part been anticipated by thofe contained in the French papers. They however corroborate all the former ftatements relative to the hoftile afpect which affairs have lately affumed on the continent; and add, that the hopes of peace in Germany have of late confiderably diminifhed.

Notwithftanding the appearances of War at Paris, the French Funds have rather rifen than fallen; and the *Clef du-Cabinet* of the 3d inft. obferves— that the reports of a general Peace have been renewed fince the 1ft inft. with greater appearance of confidence than ever.

It is afferted, and we believe truly, that the Treaty of Alliance lately concluded between the courts of Berlin and Peterfburg, binds each party to defend the integrity of the Germanic Empire.

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The London Gazette of Saturday evening has at length made known the fituation of the expedition under Sir James Pultney, together with one of its objects, which has not been attended with fuccefs. The failure of this attempt will only be regretted upon account of the brave men it has coft us. It was evidently neither the firft nor the principal defign of the armament; nor is the mifcarriage of a nature or extent to difappoint the more important views, or retard the ulterior deftination of the forces.

The Expedition failed upon the 7th of Auguft, and the time which has elapfed between that period and its attempt upon Ferrol upon the 25th, prove fufficiently that fome intermediate object had been formed, which it had been found adviseable to abandon. In the prefent qualified and conventional kind of hoftilities with Spain, no very ftrong motive could exifted for ftriking a blow exclufively at that country; nor does Ferrol, if it had fallen into our hands offer any powerful inducements for rifking the danger of converting the mitigated warfare that now exifts between us, into a national quarrel.

Admiral Dickfon, it is rumored, was to leave Elfineur on the firft of the prefent month.

Our letters from moft parts of the kingdom, contain very diftreffing accounts of riotous affemblages of the people, for the purpofe of enforcing a reduction in the price of grain.

It was on the 9th ult. that Lord Whitworth figned the convention with Count Bernftorff, the Danifh minifter. The following is a copy of a Note written by his lordfhip to one of our minifters abroad on the fubject, and is more explanatory than any thing that has been publifhed on the fubject.

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COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30. "I have the fatisfaction to acquaint you, that I yefterday figned a Convention with the Danifh Minifter, on terms fatisfactory to his Majefty, and fuch as will, I think, ftrengthen the bonds of friendfhip and alliance between the two countries.

WHITWORTH."

The following are the principal Articles of the Convention:

"The Danifh Frigate and Convoy, carried into Deal, fhall be repaired at the expence of Great Britain, and then releafed.

"The difcuffion refpecting the afferted right of the Englifh to vifit Convoys, fhall be adjourned to a further negociation in London.

"Until this point is decided, Danifh fhips fhall only fail under convoy in the Mediterranean Seas, to protect them from the Algerine cruizers. The Danifh fhips fhall be fearched as heretofore.

"The Convention fhall be ratified by the two Courts within three weeks.

Buonaparte is faid to have required the Pope's permiffion for Catholic Priefts to marry.

FRANKFORT, *Aug.* 27.—Yefterday afternoon, Adj. Gen. Maffaneau repaired to the head quarters of the Auftrian Gen. Baron Simbfchen, and fignified to him on the part of his government, that the ceffation of the armiftice, and the recommencement of hoftilities would take place at the expiration of the period agreed to by the Convention on both fides. In the courfe of the evening, the circumftance was communicated to the French troops which had been affembled for a general review.

STRASBURGH, *Aug.* 30.—All the General Officers who were a few days ago in this commune, have fet out to their refpective corps. General Lecourbe, who has been only detained by ficknefs, is better, and will immediately return to the army. We learn that the Bifhop of Bramberg has fuddenly broken off his negociation with Mr. Wickham, the object of which was to place a body of troops in the pay of England.

BASLE, *Aug.* 27.—The advanced guard of the Army of Referve, commanded by the general of divifion, Rey, is arrived in the environs of Berne, on its march to Lucerne. It is to embark on the lake of the four Cantons, and proceed by Aldorff to the Grifons. A fecond divifion is alfo expected, under the command of Gen. d'Hillers, which is to march by Zurich and Conftance to Upper Suabia, and reinforce the right wing of the Army of the Rhine.

BRUSSELS, *Aug.* 31.—Detachments of troops, confifting of Gen.d'armerie and artillery, continue to pafs through this place both day & night, and advance by forced marches to the coafts of ci-devant Flanders.

HAMBURGH, *Aug.* 29.—The hopes of peace vanifh more and more every day. At leaft, we fee nothing certain from any thing that has paffed that a folid peace will be eftablifhed between Auftria and France. The minifter Thugut abides clofely in alliance with England, and has ratified the treaty with that power. He feems to be an equal match to Buonaparte in the fcience of negociation.

STUTGARD, *Aug.* 26.—While every preparation is making for war, and the French Generals have announced to the Auftrians the renewal of hoftilities on the expiration of the term fettled by the Convention, the inhabitants of Vienna do not fcruple to manifeft very opofite fentiments.—The Emperor and Emprefs have frequent occafions to be informed of thefe fentiments perfonally. Their Imperial Majefties can fcarcely appear in public, or fhow themfelves at the windows of their palace, without hearing from the people reiterated fhouts of "Peace! Peace!"— They have alfo witneffed unequivocal teftimonies of thefe fentiments even in the Theatre, and have been obliged to return home to avoid fuch ftrong expreffions of the public opinion. They are, however, in hopes ftill that the inflexibility of the Government will give way, and that they will avoid the hazard of a war which muft be refumed with fo marked a difadvantage to itfelf.

The Rev. ARTHUR HOMER, D. D. and fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford (Engalnd) has circulated propofals for printing by fubfcription, a work entitled "*Bibliotheca Universalis Americana;*" or an Univerfal American Library: containing a general catalogue of publications, relating to America and the Weft-Indies, from the firft difcovery thereof by Columbus, in 1492, to the end of the prefent century. This work is intended to comprife not only all books and pamphlets relating to America and the Weft Indies, particularly thofe in our own language, which were written during the late war; but all thofe of any note or celebrity, which have been written by American authors, or have proceeded originally from the American prefs, upon what fubject foever they may treat. The beft maps, charts, &c. will likewife generally be added, together with all the voyages and difcoveries in the North and South Seas throughout the whole of the Weftern hemifphere.

The divifions which at prefent appear moft eligible to the editor are—

1. The general hiftory and defcription of the countries included in this plan, containing the general accounts of voyages, travels, adventures, journals, campaigns, fieges, battles, &c.
2. Geographical books and gazetteers, atlaffes, maps, charts, &c.
3. Books upon divinity and moral fubjects; particularly the difputes and perfecutions of the Quakers in Pennfylvania and New England, the hiftory of the United Brethren in America, and all other religious fects.
4. Law books, ftate papers, trials, and political pamphlets.
5. Books relating to natural hiftory, medicine, chirurgery, &c.
6. Ditto to the arts and fciences, antiquities, and literature in general.
7. Ditto to trade in general and plantation agriculture, and the American fifheries.
8. Ditto to the affairs of the South Sea company in particular.
9. Ditto to the Scots colony at Darien.
10. Ditto to the Hudfon Bay company.
11. Ditto to the celebrated Miffifippi fcheme.
12. Ditto to the Slave Trade and African company trading to the Weft Indies.
13. Ditto to poetry, mufic, novels, and dramatic compofitions.
14. Addenda or appendix of mifcellaneous articles not included under the above heads, or accidentally before omitted.

Laftly, All books in the Indian languages, to what clafs foever they may properly belong, will be thrown together into a feparate appendix, as more particularly appropriate to this publication.

The work will confift of two volumes in quarto, of about five hundred pages each. The price to fubfcribers two guineas in boards.

Address of the ABBE RAYNAL, *to the People of* America.

"PEOPLE of North America! let the example of all nations which have preceded you, and efpecially that of the mother country, inftruct you. Be afraid of the influence of gold, which brings with luxury the corruption of manners and contempt of laws; be afraid of too unequal a diftribution of riches, which fhews a fmall number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in mifery; whence arifes the infolence of one, and the difgrace of the other. Guard againft the fpirit of conqueft; the tranquility of the empire decreafes as it is extended; have arms to defend yourfelves, and have none to attack.

"Seek eafe and health in labour; profperity, in agriculture and manufactures; ftrength, in good manners and virtue. Make the fciences and arts profper, which diftinguifh the civilized man from the favage. Efpecially watch over the education of your children.

"It is from public fchools, be affured, that fkilful magiftrates, difciplined and courageous foldiers, good fathers, good hufbands, good brothers, good friends, and honeft men come forth. Wherever we fee the youth depraved, that nation is on the decline. Let liberty have an immovable foundation in the wifdom of your conftitutions; and let it be the cement which unites your ftates, which cannot be deftroyed. Eftablifh no legal preference in your different modes of worfhip. Superftition is every where innocent when it is neither protected nor perfecuted; and let your duration be, if poffible, equal to that of the world."