Late European News.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

By the arrival, last evening, of the fast sailing ship Fanny, capt. Taylor, in 38 days from Glasgow, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received Glasgow papers to the 9th and London papers to the 6th of March—one month later than our previous advices, but they contain no news of importance.

Various speculations were afloat in England of the destination of the Rochefort squadron. Amongst the rest it was reported that it had put into Ferrol, but they had a suspicion that it had gone to the West-Indies, as admiral Cochrane had been ordered to proceed to that quarter with all possible expedition. The force with which he sailed from his station off Ferrol, consists of the St. George, Atlas, Northumberland, Eagle, Spartiate and Veteran. The St. George is his flag ship.

The London Gazette mentions, that lord Henry Stuart, was appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary, &c. to the Elector of Wurtemburg; and the hon. Wm. Hill, envoy, &c. to the circle of Franconia, and minister to the Diet of Ratisbon.

Andrew Allen, jun. esq. has been appointed by the King, consul for the state of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

The English ministry was about laying an additional duty on salt.

Valuable Spanish prizes still continued to be sent into the different ports in England.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

This morning, three Gottenburgh mails arrived, by which we have received Hamburgh papers to the date of February 4th.

We have received Paris papers to the 10th inst. They contain little intelligence of moment. Among the recent diplomatic appointments of the French government, M. De Rochefoucault has been nominated ambassador at Vienna, and general Junot is to fill the same situation at Lisbon. On Sunday se'ennight a grand diplomatic audience was given to the Austrian, Saxon, Prussian and Bavarian ambassadors, who presented letters of congratulation from their respective courts, upon the birth of Prince Napoleon Louis. Prince Murat took the oaths as Grand Admiral, and was complimented by the Senate. Bonaparte is shortly expected to set out for the camp at Boulogne.

LONDON, February 25.

Previous to the sailing of the Townsbend, letters had been received at Lisbon from Gibraltar, which stated that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon, with a number of troops on board, but its destination was unknown.

The report stated in a preceding column, respecting a revolt at the Cape of Good Hope, is said to have the strong sanction of several letters received in London; one of which states, that the settlement was surrendered to the English, in consequence of a previous negociation opened with the British government at Madras. It should seem as if the French government had received some intimation to this effect, at the time of publishing its famous *Expose* on the 31st of December, which, speaking of the Batavian Republic, says—"Its colonies have been a second time sold to the English, and delivered up without resistance;" an expression which certainly does not at all apply to the late surrender of any of the Dutch settlements in the West Indies.

The insertion in the Lisbon Official Gazette of the gross libel of the Prince of Peace against this country, has been followed up by an order from the Portuguese government, "that all Spanish ships prizes to the English shall quit the Tagus, and that in future no such prizes shall be admitted."—This order was issued on the 30th inst. The Townsbend Packet, captain Dodd, which left Lisbon on the following day, arrived at Falmouth on Thursday se'nnight.

Letters of the 18th ult. received from Rotterdam on Saturday, mention the arrival of M. Van Schimmelpenninck at the Hague, with the new constitution manufactured at Paris. M. Schimmelpenninck, it is said, is to be invested with the supreme command of civil government; and it is added, that for this arrangement the Dutch are indebted to the court of Berlin.

The Slave Trade Bill now before the House of Commons, goes to enact, that from a time to be determined, no negro slave shall be imported into any of his Majesty's colonies, under a penalty to be hereafter determined. All insurance on vessels employed in the slave trade, to be declared void. The benefit of seizure of vessels employed in the traffic to redound to the seizing officers.—Forfeiture to be recovered by prosecution in the courts.

March 1.

It would seem that Bonaparte has consented to the neutrality of the court of Naples, at least with respect to Sicily, and that he no longer requires the ports of that island to be shut against our shipping. For this concession it must, however, be remarked, that the only pledge given is the verbal assurance of the French minister at Naples. Our envoy still continues in that capital.

We are assured, by a letter from Paris, inserted in the Hamburgh Journals, that his Prussian majesty's offer to mediate between France and Great Britain has been well received by the Emperor Napoleon.

The reports of the total exclusion of American vessels from the harbours of Jamaica is evidently unfounded. It appears to have originated in a misconception of the orders which have been issued, not only at Jamaica, but at most of the other West-India settlements, for enforcing the provisions of the 28th of his present majesty, relative to the trade both with the United States and the British plantations in North America.

Yesterday morning capt. Bradley, late commander of the Cambrian frigate, arrived in town from Nova Scotia, with dispatches from admiral Sir A. Mitchell commanding on that station.

The fleet under the command of admiral Cornwallis still remains in Torbay. It has been joined by the Tonnant, Hero, and Illustrious, and consists now of fourteen sail of the line, besides frigates.

March 2.

Moreau, according to report, was detained in Spain, because Bonaparte was afraid he would be received with too much distinction in America. It was indeed natural to suppose that a republican general would be well received in America, having fallen a victim to the ambition of a man who has converted a commonwealth, or at least what was held forth as such, into the most absolute monarchy on earth.

March 3.

The Revolutionaire frigate, which arrived at Portsmouth on Monday se'nnight from New-York, performed the voyage in 16 days, which is the quickest passage ever made; she run from 200 to 260 miles every day. The Revolutionaire was waiting three months for the French frigate to come out of Hampton Roads, which is to convey Jerome Bonaparte and lady to France. The Cambrian frigate, captain Beresford, relieved her. Captain Bradley, formerly commander of the Cambrian, came passenger in the Revolutionaire, which has brought home 200,000 dollars.

According to the monthly statement of the British navy, the total number of the ships now in commission is 695, of which 105 are of the line, 21 fifty gun ships, 141 frigates, and 428 sloops of war. There are besides 78 ships of the line repairing, building, and in ordinary, and a great number of smaller vessels; making the grand total 918 ships, of which 183 are of the line. Of cutters, armed brigs and hired vessels, there are about 150, which, added to the number of ships of superior force, would make the British naval force at present amount to 1068 ships of war of different descriptions.

March 4.

Dispatches were last night sent off from the Admiralty to Yarmouth. Orders have been given for a great number of ships of the line to join the North sea fleet.

The members of the committee delegated to bring over the Irish Roman Catholic petition, have arrived in town. In obedience to their instructions, their first step will be to obtain an audience of Mr. Pitt, and request on the part of the Catholics of Ireland, that he will be pleased to present it to the House of Commons, and support it with all his power and influence in the country; and in case that his request should not be complied with, it is to be entrusted to Mr. Fox, and the principal members of the old administration, who are understood to be pledged to that measure.

Count Rumford has recently married the widow of M. Varcesy, in Paris; by which nuptial experiment he obtains a fortune of 8000l. per annum—this is evidently the most effective of all the *Rumfordising projects for keeping a house warm!*

We can undertake to assure our readers, that in consequence of the scarcity which is now severely felt throughout the whole of Spain, orders have been dispatched to the commanders of our squadrons and cruizers off the Spanish coasts to permit all neutral vessels freighted with grain to pass unmolested; and even to allow all kinds of shipping of the same description, unless they have enemy's property on board. The strictness maintained in the blockade of Cadiz was merely a measure of discretion, exercised by the commander in chief on that station; and we are enabled to state, that orders have been sent out to him to discontinue the blockade. The dispatches are now on their way in Le Vengeur, sloop of war. Another communication which we have to make will not fail to give cordial satisfaction to the generous feelings of the country. It has been finally settled, that all private property, without any exception or limitation whatever, found on board the Spanish vessels captured by his majesty's ships, shall be returned to the owners. Directions to this effect have been already issued.

March 5.

Consols 58, reduced shut, Omnium 4 prem.

Government daily expects the answer of the Emperor Alexander to his Majesty's communication respecting the late overtures made by Bonaparte. The messenger is in all probability detained by the weather at Husum.

Coronation Splendor.—The coronation of the Emperor Bonaparte was celebrated for several successive days by splendid fetes given in honor of that event by the city of Paris and different public bodies. Some slender idea of their magnificence may be found from the following account of that given by the Senate on the 13th December—

"The palace and the four pavilions were illuminated in a manner to represent the designs of sculpture which decorate the exterior of the castle. The railing breast high, which encloses the compass of the parterre, was covered with fire works; the bason, in form of a canal in the midst of two meadows was also illuminated in a new manner, and represented a burning island; the banks which is in form of an amphitheatre round the parterres were ornamented with carpenter's work representing orange trees in cases distributed on the terraces in the same order which the trees they replace occupy in the fine season. Drawing rooms had been erected in the different walks of the garden, every tree of which had been illuminated with a circle of lamps.

"In front of the palace near the grate which separates the garden from the ancient close of Chartreux, was erected a wooden frame of a prodigious height, representing a mountain, rough with rocks; at the bottom, smiling meadows enamelled with flowers and watered by rivulets; before this ornament was an artificial fire work, designed by Ruggieri. At seven precisely the fire work was discharged, and spreading a great light to a distance, exhibited to view the frowning rocks. Soon after, on the signal being given, the mountain began an eruption, the rocks flew about in flashes, and instantly there appeared on their ruins the image of Napoleon."

Glasgow, Feb. 23.

The Budget was opened on Monday. The terms upon which the loan of 22 1-2 millions have been negociated, afford ample evidence of the prosperity of the country. The property tax is increased from five to six and a quarter per cent. The interest of the loan is to be provided for by the following taxes: An addition of 1d. on all single letters by the post, 2d. on foreign letters, and 1d. on twopenny letters—5d. a bushel on salt consumed at home, and 6d. a bushel on salt exported to any part of Europe—8s. on pleasure horses in addition to the 40s. paid at present—7s. 6d. on horses used in husbandry in addition to the 12s. 6d. paid at present—one per cent. upon direct legacies, which formerly paid no duty; one per cent. on legacies charged on land; and, in place of eight, ten per cent. on legacies to strangers in blood. These are the new taxes, which are estimated at 1,560 000l. The addition to the property tax is estimated at 1,150, 000.

Feb 28.

Nine French gun vessels attempting to get into Brest have been captured by the Melampus frigate, &c.—They are truly wretched craft, they contained no other accommodation for officers and men than straw to lie on.

Mr. Pitt concluded his bargain for the loan on Monday. The terms are more faborable for the country than those of last year. An increase, it would appear, is to take place on the income tax.

Lord Robert Fitzgerald, our ambassador at Lisbon has presented a spirited memorial to the Portuguese minister complaining of the publication in the Lisbon Gazette, of the manifesto by the prince of peace. The memorial does great credit to his lordship, and is characteristic of a Britain.

Five Hambugh mails are due.

Greenock, March 8.

No continental intelligence has been received since our last. The offer of the king of Prussia to mediate between this country and France, it is believed in certain political circles has been accepted by the latter power: or rather it has been signified by the French ambassador at the court of Berlin, that such an interference was expected, and would be considered as a manifestation of a wish on the part of Prussia, to preserve the peace of the continent.

CADIZ, January 6.

The troops in camp at St. Roche have received reinforcements lately; others are expected. The captain general has hemmed in as much as possible all the line of English posts before Gibraltar. Almost all the garrison of that fortress is encamped outside the walls for fear of the contagion, which still continues its ravages.

New York, April 16.

By captain Le Baron, from Leghorn, we are informed that the Toulon fleet had put to sea, having on board 8,000 troops; and that all (excepting one 74 and a frigate) had returned into port again dismasted; that Lord Nelson, with part of his squadron was off Toulon. Captain L. further states, that General Moreau had taken the command of the Spanish army, and that he was reconnoitering the neutral ground between St. Roche and Gibraltar; and that he had pledged himself to the Spanish government to take the latter place.

New-York,

By the ship Fanny, capt. Taylor, in 38 days from Greenock, London dates to the 5th and Greenock to the 9th March, are received—the lateness of the hour at which they were put into our hands, and the press of other matter has compelled a delay of the chief part of their contents—such extracts as appears most interesting we lay before our readers.

Accounts from Holland state, that an unusual degree of activity prevails in their navil department—the Dutch have received from Paris a new constitution, by M. Schimmelpenninck, who is to be at the head of it. No other particulars are yet known, but it is said the whole of the military department remains under the control of the French emperor.

A report that the Cape of Good Hope had surrendered to a British squadron, is not believed.

The following paragraphs appear in the postscript of the Courier de Londres:

"M. Bonaparte has caused it to be inserted in his journals "that England and France have accepted the mediation of a great power."

"The Majesteux, one of the Rochefort squadron, has returned to that port, dismasted—the others have not entered the harbor of Brest."

Orders have been issued from the navy board for the greatest dispatch being used in the equipment of every ship in a condition to put to sea.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains a proclamation for permitting the importation of corn and other provisions from the United States of America, into his majesty's North American colonies.

Large detachments from the French army in the Neapolitan territories have been ordered to march to Upper Italy—orders which have perhaps been occasioned by the increasing strength of the Austrian cordon. The Italian powers, which hava hitherto been neutral, are no longer to be permitted to remain so, but are to be required to shut their ports against England.

A vessel which is arrived from Madeira, has brought the information, that on the 2d, five large ships and three smaller, supposed to be the French Rochefort squadron, were seen off that island. Some persons are still of opinion that they are going to the West-Indies: our (Courier) own confident opinion is, that they will endeavor to make an impression upon Bombay. We conjecture that Bombay will be the point attacked, because it is contiguous to the territories of Holdar and Scinda. Now that Tippoo is no more, the French look to the Mahrattas, and keep up an intimate correspondence with Holkar.

PARIS. At two o'clock, a numerous deputation from the legislative body was introduced, when the president Fontanes delivered an address, to which the Emperor made the following reply:

"*Gentlemen Deputies from the Departments, to the Legislative Body.*

"When I resolved to write to the King of England, I made a sacrifice of the most dutiful sentiments, and the purest motives. I was influenced by a desire to spare the blood of my people. I shall always be ready to make the same sacrifices. My fame, my happiness, I have placed in the welfare of the present generation. I was desirous, as far as lay in my power, to render philanthropic and magnanimous ideas the prevalent ones of the present age. It belongs to me, in whose sentiments cannot be ascribed to weakness; it belongs to us, to the best natured, the most enlightened, and most benevolent people, to remind the nations of Europe, that they make together but one family, and every undertaking which they execute in their civil divisions, militates against the general welfare. Gentlemen, deputies of the legislative body, I depend upon your assistance, as well as upon the valour of my army."

NORFOLK, April 10.

The British West India Squadron, although consisting of a great number of vessels, possessed but very little real strength, at the time of the arrival of Missiessy; indeed scarcely more than sufficient to cope with him, if united in one fleet—as may be seen by the following detail:

On the Leeward-Island station.		
Centaur,	Com. sir. S.	74
Serapis	Sterlin	44
Emerald	O'Bryen	36
Galatea	Heathcote	32
Alligator	Butterfield	28
Barbados	Nourse	28
L'Heureux	Young Husband	24
Cyane	Cadogan	18
Hippomenes	———	18
Imogene	Vaughan	18
Osprey	———	18
La Curieux	Reynolds	16
Diamond Rock	Maurice	16
Guachapin	Henderson	16
St. Lucia	———	16
Netly	Autridge	14
Desperante	Campbell (schooners)	
L'Eclair	Carr (schooners)	
Provo	M'Lean (schooners)	
Unique	Brand (schooners)	
West Indies generally.		
Princess Charlotte	Gardner	40
Beaulieu	Ekins	40
Amelia	R. H. lord Proby	38
Diana	Maling	38
La Seine	Atkins	36
Bacchante	Dashwood	20
King Fisher	Gibb	18
Busy	Cinch	18
Helena	Lafack	18
Penguin	Morris	18
Pheasant	Paul	18
L'Epervier	Impey	16
Jamaica Station.		
L'Hercule	V. Adm. sir I. T. Duckworth, Capt. Dunn.	74
Theseus	R. Ad. J. K. Dacres, captain Bligh,	74
Vanguard	Evans	74
La Pique	Ross	40
Blanche	Mudge	40
La Franchise	Murray	38
La Desiree	Whitby	36
La Fortunee	Vansittart	36
Surveillante	———	36
Mermaid	Holles	32
Tartar*	Maxwell	32
La Sagesse	———	20
Fly	Pellew	18
Hunter	Inglefield	18
La Mignonne	———	18
Stork	Geyt	18
Port Mahon	———	18
Pelican	Chambers	18
Petterell	Lamborne	18
Racoon	Gordon	18
Snake	Bowen	18
Cerf	Trollope	16
Echo	Boger	16
Fairy	Creyke	16
Hound	Pakenham	16
De Papillon	Smith	16
Shark	Maxwell	16
La Vigilante	Croft	16
Pickle	Smith (Schooners)	
L'Oiseau	Gibbs (Schooners)	
Sandwich	Barnardiney (Schooners)	
Flying Fish	Price (Schooners)	
Gipsey,	Fitton (Schooners)	
Superieur,	Fromow (Schooners)	
Bahamas.		
*Driver	Lyal	18

When joined by the fleet under admiral Graves, consisting of

Foudroyont	R. Admiral Sir T. Graves, Capt. Puget	80
Windsor Castle	Gould	98
Hero	Gardner	74
Mars	Duff	74
Colossus	Morris	74
Bellerophon	Loring	74

the whole force on the different West India stations will consist of 10 ships of the line, 19 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 13 armed brigs, and 11 armed schooners.

Should even the fleet said to have sailed from Toulon, escape through the Straits of Gibraltar, arrive in the West Indies, and there form a junction with Missiessy, we are amongst the number who believe that admirals Graves, Duckworth and Dacres, united, would be able to give a very good account of them; but it is more likely that the Frenchman will not suffer himself to come into contact with any thing like an equal force. The passage is clear for him, and it is not improbable that we may soon have the pleasure of reporting his safe arrival in the Chesapeake.

*Reported to have been lost.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Washington city, on the 14th inst. a negro man by name Henry PRICE; purchased by the subscriber, from the Rev. Bishop Nealle, of George Town—5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slim made, and hollow much in the back when walking; has a small white spot about one of his eyes, occasioned by a burn; very talkative, apt to get drunk; had on a striped nankeen coattee; white nankeen pantaloons, fur hat half worn, and half boots, with a patch on the heel. Any person that brings home or secures in jail, so that I get said slave again, shall receive five dollars if taken in Washington, or George-Town, and ten dollars if in the district, and out of the city or town, and twenty dollars if out of the district. I forewarn all persons from employing, harboring, or carrying away said slave at their peril.

PETER LENOX.

City Washington, April 22d, 1805.

The subscribers has just laid in, and have for sale, at their Warehouse on the New Jersey avenue, near Barry's wharf—a quantity of Superfine FLOUR for family use, Corn, Corn meal, Chopt corn, Oats, Shorts, Bran, Salt, &c. &c. All of which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash.

PETER MILLER,
EBENEZER ELIASON.

Washington, March 15—3t&6w