

# The National Intelligencer,

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## WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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MONDAY MARCH 23d, 1861.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

### ANECDOTE OF THE EMPEROR PAUL.

While the flag of Malta was going on, the Emperor Paul ordered to be conducted upon a Lake, in the vicinity of Peterburgh, a floating island, made of wood, something resembling Malta. Gun-boats were brought to bombard this island for five consecutive days. At last the heroic Emperor, perceiving it partly well muscled, embarked in his barge, and was rowed to it at the head of some troops. Approaching it, he saw every bold demonstration, he at last ventured to land upon it, and entered the firm citadel upon his hands. Ridiculous as this may appear, the conclusion was still more so. There was a grand Gala at Court, and the whole city of Peterburgh was illuminated at night, on account of the surrender of Malta to the Emperor Paul.

PARSON Patten ridiculed the Athenian Crowd to much that he could not be prevailed upon to read it. Archibishop Secker being informed of this, sent the scribe to ask his reasons.—I don't believe it, said the priest. But you may explain it to me. It may be replied, Mr. Patten, he can afford it—he believes at the rate of seven thousand pounds per annum, and I believe only at the rate of fifty.

### CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE.

THOMAS HERTY has opened an office in Yorks from the City, on a new building, where he will attend daily till 3 o'clock during the sitting of Congress, and in the afternoon, as his office opposite the U. S. House—Conveyances of land, mortgages, deeds, assignments, partnership deeds and discharges, marriage settlements and settlements of debts, wills, complete bills of sale of lands, slaves, and other chattels, bonds of conveyance, and other lands, bonds of attorney, wills, manumissions, partitions, exchanges, partitions, annuities, joint tenures, women's wills and powers, and all other instruments in the State at large, are drawn according to the best import of the law respectively, with the utmost punctuality, accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch, and on moderate terms.

His investigations, and opinions given very judiciously.

N. B. HERTY's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland, approved and sanctioned by the Attorney General and Legislature of Maryland may be had at the above office, price Six Dollars neatly bound and lettered. Also HERTY's Digest of the Laws of the United States, price Three Dollars, neatly bound and lettered. December, 1850.

### In Chambers, March 3, 1861.

On application to the Chancellor by petition filed in order of JOHN LEON WAY of Anne Arundel County, praying the benefit of the 2d article of the Family Insolvent Debtor's act, and a discharge of his property and a full discharge, to say as far as can ascertain the facts on which he is entitled to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that said John Conway is, and at the time of filing the said act was a citizen of this State and of the United States, and that said John Conway at the time of presenting his petition having produced to the Chancellor sufficient evidence to satisfy the Chancellor as to have due to him according to the bill of sale, the amount of two thirds of the debt due to him at the time of filing the said petition.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said John Conway by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in each of the daily circulating works in a newspaper of the City of Washington, and by serving to many of his creditors with a copy of this order as can conveniently be done, thereon by him, the twenty and first day of March last, give notice to his creditors to appear at the Chancery office on the 8th day of April next for the purpose of recommending their petition to be read for their benefit on the said John Conway's terms and there taking such steps as may be required by the Chancellor.

SAM'L H. HOWARD, Reg. Cor. Can.

### Robert Greenhow.

Merchant in Williamsburg, Virginia. BEING desirous to withdraw in a great measure from the further pursuit of a business career for the whole of his well known, desired and valuable Acquisition of Merchandise amounting probably at this time close, to Eight thousand dollars, being the sum which he has deposited in this office.—Not willing to disturb his applications to others, wish to have his name in receipt, as to the purchase of the whole of the 23d.

Extract of a letter from James Linn, Esq., member of the House of Representatives of the United States, for New-Jersey, this friend in Philadelphia, dated Frances- town, March 15, 1861.

"On Wednesday evening I arrived at Trenton. I was fatigued with my journey, and rested one day at that place.—Late evening I called at the City Tavern, kept by Mr. Voorhes, and took a place in the stage, which was to set out at five next morning; I got up about that time and went to the door of my lodgings with a candle, lobbed three men walking slowly near my lodgings, I returned, blew out the candle, wrapped myself in a cloak, and went towards the Stage-house—upon my going into the street, two of the men walked on, the other crossed the street and followed me, which I had got within fifty yards of the tavern, a man who I suppose was the person who had crossed the street, seized me, and threw me down violently on a piece of timber, I got up, told him he should be taken care of, and went towards the tavern, but he struck me once or twice—led me to Voorhes, and then went towards a flick I thought I observed in the street, he then took up, at 4 o'clock, a horse, and there I was taken care of by Mr. Voorhes.—Servants opened the door, I made towards it, he paraded with a stone in his hand; I entered the door, and the servants took me immediately the family attended, they got ready to send me to the State House; it was to dark that I could not identify the person, and after I was attacked my attention was so engaged that I did not take any further notice of the other two."

Extract of a letter from Captain Callender, of the brig Amelia, dated Alexandria, Bay, 8th Dec. 1861.

With inexpressible regret, I confirm to you the capture of the Amelia, of which you have certainly heard ere this. On the 17th of October, at the entrance of the Straights of Gibraltar, at noon discovered two small sail under the coast of Spain, standing out for us, at half past one o'clock we discovered them to have French privateers, they were within 10 miles of us with the assistance of their sweep; being little wind, we prepared to receive them at a quarter past 2 they commenced firing—endeavouring to get under our stern, which they did not succeed in doing. They were soon within musket shot, when we returned the fire. The action continued with some warmth (the largest privateer alters the other on the Harbour quarter) till 3 o'clock, the ammunition was low, and we had no provisions. They were soon within musket shot, when we returned the fire. The action continued with some warmth (the largest privateer alters the other on the Harbour quarter) till 3 o'clock, the ammunition was low, and we had no provisions. They were soon within musket shot, when we returned the fire. The action continued with some warmth (the largest privateer alters the other on the Harbour quarter) till 3 o'clock, the ammunition was low, and we had no provisions.

They proved to be two French privateers, P'Adelphi, captain Monthell, of 4 guns, 2 twelve and 2 eight pounders with 99 men, and Laetelle Poul, captain Drouin, of 3 guns, 1 eighteen and 2 four pounders with 60 men and 12 guns, and myself wounded.—they denied having any casualties, which I am certain was false when Mr. Humphries got on board the privateer, the doctor was putting away some baggage which they had had occasion for. The Amelia received considerable damage—the fore-top-mast fell away, all the braces, bowlines, &c. which together with its being cut rendered her unmanageable for the greater part of the day, and gave them greater advantage than their superior force.

The Amelia's rigging is much injured, and her sails are nearly irreparable; it was 43 days in her hold.

The Frenchers were on board ere they required for me on answering they commenced beating me with their shells—I remonstrated, laying I was hindered and did not see them to capture

them would have been unnecessary having my eyes bound up; I said had no effect, they continued to knock me down as fast as I could rise; one of my people would have followed to pick me up, but he was found under the necessity of retiring for safety. I was then dragged under the deck and thrown over the bow, where there was a boat to receive me. I was soon along side the privateer, where at least I expected better treatment; in which I was deceived, having another mother beating from as many as could get within reach of me.

They then bucked me of my watch, hat, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, and my boots, and took for the handkerchiefs which bound up my eyes. The crew were not exempt from a share in this correction, but no man was used in an unmanly and brutal manner as myself. They frightened my face and the life of the most opprobrious epithets in the French language. I had been on board about an hour, when one of the officers gave me a hat, and that night as I lay in my berth in the cabin, one of the officers came down and in a very humble and friendly manner, enquired how I was, and then took my feet between two of my feet, he then searched me all over, and found 40 dollars in gold, which I had saved from the first robbery—four or five dollars was all that I had saved, which I got out and that in one hand held, which was taking the leave button from the other.

The next morning we were towed into this port in as shattered a condition as ever a vessel was brought in. The wounded were attended to after we had been on board the privateer 24 hours by a good deal of attention on the part of Mr. Humphries.

We remained on board her two days, then were sent on board the Amelia to procure a quarantine. Found our trunks broken open and emptied; the instruments, keels, all the cabin furniture gone; left us nothing but our beds. Five or six days afterwards Mr. Humphries and the officers were driven out of the cabin, into the fore-cabin to live with the crew, and there closely confined every night.

I was blind for three weeks—and it was doubtful whether I should ever see.—They told us that all the Americans were obliged to leave Paris, that a prison would be our portion as soon as we were landed, would not suffer us to write to any person on shore, or speak to any of our countrymen, they were falling off.

Our quarantine terminated on the 10th of November, when things changed their appearance, and there is at present very little doubt of our being liberated.

### LATEST FROM EGYPT.

#### FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

#### PADIS, JANUARY 5.

Several vessels arrived from Egypt. They effected their passage from Alexandria to Toulon in eighteen days, having sailed from Alexandria on the 9th of December, and arrived at Toulon on the 23rd.

The general in chief, Marnes, to the Grand Consul of the French Republic.

Head-quarters at Cairo, October 30.

Citizen General.

"Since the ill-fated letters which I had the honor to write to you, nothing new has taken place in Egypt."

Different squadrons of the regiment of Boussabats have traversed the desert, and made excursions on the frontiers of Syria; they have taken several convoys, and among others one of 500 camels.

"Each squadron of dromedaries has with it two three pounders drawn by dromedaries."

"The labours of the engineers and architects are continuing with activity. The whole coast is completely armed from Ouan Ezeny to the tower of Marabout, and the well of Alexandria. The fort of El Yeh upon the coast of Alexandria is finished

It will contain the magazines, and serve as a point of support for all the movements which the army may be obliged to make to oppose a debarcation.

"I saw calling a canal to be opened from Rosetta to Lake Bourlas. The whole canal of Alexandria is now navigable. The ancient canal of Eyyoot, which joins that of Alexandria is re-established. By this means we can now fall at any time from Cairo to Rosetta, without passing the lake of Birket."

"I am very well satisfied with the inhabitants. The Villahs feel daily more and more the advantages which we procure for them."

"I request you to grant some rewards to Moullin Jacob, colonel of the Coptifligion, and to the Greek, Nicola Pappa Oghou, colonel of the Greek Legion. They display the greatest zeal, and the greatest energy."

"The administration of the finances is in the best order. Citizen Flicke is particularly entitled to my warmest commendation."

"Citizen Tallien has left this place.—I have reason to complain of him; he has behaved extremely ill. He has attempted every thing to discourage the army, and to foment dissensions."

"The adjutant general Devaux and Gilley Vieux are returning to France. You know their long services. It is impossible that any person could display greater courage, or have performed greater services."

(Signed) "AB. J. MENOU."

### FRENCH REPUBLIC.

#### THE DEPARTS OF EGYPT.

Message from the consuls of the republic to the legislative body.

#### PARIS, 19th Nivose—Jan. 9.

#### LEGISLATORS.

The government proposes to you the plan of the following laws: "The army of the East, the Administration, the Men of Letters and Artists, who endeavour to organize, enlighten, and make known Egypt, have deserved well of their country."

"This plan is the expression of a wish of the Tribunate, and repeated by all the French people."

"What army, what citizens, have better deserved to receive this tribute of national gratitude."

"By want of print and labor has Egypt been considered? how many prodigies of courage and patience have preferred it to the Republic!"

Egypt was subdued—the most distinguished of the families of European Turkey perished in the battle of Abulene. The grand Vizier and his innumerable troops were fill in Syria.

Our victories in Italy and in Germany founded in the East. It was there France that the coalition threatened the frontiers of France, and that discord was ready to tear that country in pieces.

In the midst of the misfortunes of his country, they recalled to Europe, the man who had directed the Egyptian expedition.

The English seized this circumstance, and circulated sinister rumors. "That the army of the East was abandoned by its general—that, forgotten by France, it was to perish at the discretion of its country by disease, or by the sword of its enemies—France left him but pity and his conquests, and would soon lose with her liberty, her heroes."

In Paris, vain creators declined against the expedition to Egypt and depicted our warriors sacrificed to a bale and diabolical system of jealousy.

Their rumors and schemes, collected and circulated by the emissaries of England, excited insurrection, inquietude, and alarm in the army.

Elrich was attacked—El-Arishi fell into the power of the grand Vizier, by the energy of the French and the discouragement of our soldiers.

But to arrive in Egypt, an immense desert remained to be crossed. In this desert