

The National Intelligencer,

A N D
WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Received at Philadelphia by the ship *Maria*, 23 days from Westford, with papers of date place to the 20th of June, and London papers to the 13th of June. By another arrival London Gazette has been received to the 13th of June.

LONDON, June 11.

Several signatures of a contradictory nature are in circulation with respect to our operations in Egypt; one is that Alexandria has surrendered. (Couriers.) It is finally determined that Parliament shall be prorogued without any continuation, as it was expected, from his Majesty, respecting the issue of negotiation between France and this country.

Egypt continues an insupportable obstacle to the arrangement of preliminaries, and until the fate of that country shall have been decided, there is at present little probability that the basis of negotiation will be established. The Egyptian army, of the royal artillery, immediately embarks for Egypt with a large detachment of that corps under his command. Two transports dropped down the Nile on Sunday last, to be followed by the detachment, and likewise a large supply of stores, they are expected to fall in the course of the present week.

Upon the king's return to court, an order of council will be signed for taking up the embargo laid upon the Swedish vessels in our ports.

By the appearance of some shipping off the coast about midnight between the 29th and 30th, a considerable amount took place at Portsmouth, and the neighboring country, under an apprehension that it was an enemy's fleet. The lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth went out upon the fortifications at three o'clock in the morning, and all the troops were ordered to be readied at a moment's warning. At nine o'clock the same morning the king's own infantry at Winchester received orders to march at the shortest notice. In the course of twenty minutes the corps was ready, and every man eager to march against any enemy who might dare to oppose his country. They were laying on their arms when our letter came away. Similar preparations took place in other towns; but the whole, we can affirm to be only an undisturbed alarm, arising from a circumstance of a much more agreeable nature, we mean the safe arrival of the East India fleet under convoy of the *Argo* frigates, in the channel, which has been announced by the telegraph, and was yesterday morning made known in the City.

From the circumstance of the *Cartel Euzia* and *Janis Hammi*, not having returned to Plymouth from Mexico, for which port she failed with prisoners the 31st ult.—though the wind has been fair, it is conjectured she is laid under embargo, to prevent any communication to the country. This fact the French is always stated previously to a secret expedition taking place.

According to the latest accounts, from Switzerland, the utmost agitation still prevails in that unfortunate country particularly in the smaller cantons. Private affections are formed, which give the government considerable uneasiness, as they obviously tend to be the restoration of the ancient order of things at all hazards.

June 12.

This day arrived the *Hamburg Mail* due on Wednesday. Its contents are of great importance, as the various points respecting Germany may lead to consequences which cannot be calculated.

The execution of the treaty of Luneville seems to meet with considerable difficulty, owing to obstacles arising from the baseness of Italian nations, and the pecuniary wants which find connected with that intricate matter.

Other papers have, it is said, interfered to prevent the British English being allowed to the extent proposed by France, and agreed by Austria; and also to effect some alterations in the present date of Italy.

In their indications of a renewal of hope and distraction among the human race, we may see expanded the oceans which have been favorable for some time between Prussia and France; but he told us that they once more TROOPS OF FRANCE occupy GERMAN TERRITORY—having crossed to the right bank of the Rhine, and taken possession of several places, which they had formerly abandoned.

Some of the letters from Germany affirm this movement on the part of the French, to the displeasure with which the Government of 1851, especially by the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine at the return of their own sovereigns, had inspired them.

This account of the matter may furnish a German lawyer to suit France; but we fancy a much more insidious motive in the relation adopted by the first coalition, to allow no foreign power whatever to interfere in the execution of the treaty between France and Austria.

This should form as it a new war was on the point of breaking out upon the continent, a war in which all the four monarchs were to be engaged, Prussia, Austria, Russia and Prussia against Austria and France.

Should a re-commencement of hostilities be placed on Sunday last, so as to prevent the attachment, and likewise a large supply of stores, they are expected to fall in the course of the present week.

June 13.

The only news in the mail of great importance, relates to the dispute respecting the indemnities in Germany. The *Cartel Euzia*, acting as it should seem, innocent and co-operation with the court of Vienna, has obliged troops to cross the Rhine and to occupy the districts particularly in the neighborhood of Cologne and Bonn. The Prussians lately expressed surprise that the armies were kept up to their full force; the last letters from Sersburg, of the 20th ult. state, that the troops which were to have evacuated that Brigade, had received orders, and had re-occupied several towns.

The difficulties thrown in the way of the plan of indemnities was distinctly traced as the ground of this measure. Letters from Vienna say, the treaty of Luneville meets with difficulties. We know that Austria has lately been recruiting her armies; and every circumstance denotes a preparation on the part of France, and the cabinet of Vienna, to maintain their projects by the sword, should they be precluded that alternative. But the emperor Alexander is not of a warlike disposition, neither has the king of Prussia shown a bold and decided character—and it is probable the court of Berlin will submit rather than encounter such a war as would be against her. Benjamin seems to agree with the subject with extraordinary eagerness and resolution. Perhaps he is desirous of having Austria for an ally, and seeks out this dispute to accomplish his wishes.

WATERLOO, June 18.

Sunday the 23rd high dragoon embarked at Cove, on board his majesty's ship *Georgon*, and sailed this Good Friday, and on Tuesday evening arrived at Amsterdam Monday morning the *Guillemant*, *Ambrante* and *Galathea* Hoop, Dutch ships of war, arrived at Cove, for the purpose of taking up troops.

DUBLIN, June 13.

The agreeable intelligence has reached us by letters of unquestionable authority

from London, that there is every reason to suppose a permanent and honorable peace will speedily take place between Great Britain and France.

BANKS OF THE MAINE.

May 30.

We have reports here, though they certainly require confirmation, that three divisions of French troops had immediately after the capture, that the first conflict had declared, that he would not co-operate of any other power in the accomplishment of the peace of the country; and to prevent all delay, will immediately occupy the countries defined for compensation with French troops; and a strong French corps will immediately take possession of Bannberg and Wurtzburgh.

FRANKFORT, May 30.

The account that the town of Delft, opposite Cologne, had been occupied by French troops, by an order of the Grand army; and that the same thing had been done at Calce, near Mentz, at Duffeldorf, and Elsenbrunn, has occasioned a great sensation here. It is to be feared that the French had been for some time dissatisfied with the inhabitants of their place, manifested in great satisfaction at their being evacuated, and to great attachment to their former German government. The fugitive pretor Joviller, has also barred other difficulties, relative to the influx of so many emigrants from Germany, the leaving of the old towns in the West, which were to be abandoned to French citizens; and relative to the evacuation of the Rhine, and contraband commodities.

MULHEIM, May 27.

A detachment from the 4th regiment of Delft, opposite Cologne. This unexpected advance of troops on the right bank of the Rhine, so far from explaining.

HANAU, May 30.

Yesterday an account from Alchenburg, from the district commandant at Calce, Zweyer, stated that general Chamberlain, at Mentz, had required that French troops should again occupy the almost demolished fort of Calce. The cause of this was the French and Prussian troops, and orders and representations have passed between Alchenburg and Mentz.

PRAGUE, May 9.

Our Gazette of this day contains the following article:

"This morning an English courier from Vienna passed through this city, on his way to England. According to the account he gives he carries intelligence that the English in Egypt had again attacked the French before Alexandria, and driven them out of that city. All the water by which that city is supplied, is cut off, which has compelled the French to offer a capitulation, which the English commander has refused, inflicting on an unconditional surrender of the French army, as prisoners of war."

VIENNA, May 27.

Whilst we were expediting with the attention the regular Mail from Constantinople of the 6th inst. on account of the news from Egypt, a messenger arrived last night from Constantinople, that the English Ambassador, Lord Mervill, who, as it is reported, brings an account that Damietta and Rosetta were delivered up to the English on the 4th April in Alexandria. It is said that the army of the Grand Vizier now advancing was estimated at 6,000 men. The Turks are now going to attack the English with all their power, as the Grand Vizier, as well as the English in Egypt, have received such accounts of the death of Paoli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.

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After gen. Hutchinson had compelled the French to keep within their lines, on the defensive, he avoided engaging in any new action of consequence till the arrival of the reinforcement which he expected, and the army of the Grand Vizier. The Grand Vizier had proceeded on his march in the beginning of April, upon which the French evacuated Salabitch and returned. Their retreat encouraged the Turks to hasten their march, and on the 22d of April they were only two days march from the advanced posts of the English.

Mardi Bey had joined the English with his troops against the French. Three important posts, among which were Ismetia and Roietta, were occupied by a strong English garrison. In all the small actions and skirmishes which had taken place during the last four weeks, the English had constantly the advantage. At the departure of the courier, the English had received a reinforcement of 5,000 men.

Admiral Keitch had taken a French corvette of 22 guns, escorted by a French corvette which had troops on board destined for Egypt. This corvette immediately on its capture, was quarantined by a number of English ships.

The reinforcements which the English in Egypt have received, came from Gibraltar, Minorca and Malta.

HAGUE, June 11.

In the session of the First Chamber of the Representative Body, on Wednesday the 10th inst. a bill was introduced in the name of the committee of Finance, reported an extract from the records of decrees of the Second Chamber, whereby they regulate their sanction of a resolution of this nature of the 18th May last, directing the levying of two per cent. on the income, together with the manner of redemption, as far as the same pays interest; the committee also state, that at the second chamber in their resolution of non-concurrence, had given no other reasons, than what concern the redemption of that part which bears interest, it would now be proper, acquiescing in the refusal of non-concurrence, to vote on the former paper, a levy of two per cent. on property, by way of a gratuitous gift, and will respect to the interest and redemption further directed.

For the security and pledge of this levy, in so far as the same pays interest, and the principal is to be reimbursed, the yearly levy of four per cent. on the income, is to be augmented with one per cent. and further to be raised to five per cent. to begin with the year 1862; and also that the same means of paying the interest, and redemption of the principal shall be continued, or another one substituted, being equally productive, as it will be found convenient for the interest of the inhabiting.

The one per cent. wherewith the above said levy is to be augmented for the space of three years, and the means which shall then be fixed upon, shall be appropriated only for providing for the payment of the yearly interest of the levy now decreed, and for the redemption of the same, by way of drawing lots, the beginning whereof to be made at farthest in the year 1863, and to be continued to the end thereof; the Executive power being directed to make a yearly return to the Representative body of the amount of the redemption and purchase, and likewise of the bonds which are yet out, in order that the levy on the incomes, or other means that may have been substituted in place thereof, may be taken off, as soon as a total extinction thereof shall take place.

The report was referred to printed.

On the consideration of the report of citizen Scin Porve respecting a freely revision of the constitution being again under consideration, citizen Hubert was for refusing that report, as it now stands, being of a different opinion, than the majority of the committee with respect to the manner of offering the last plan. Citizen Ponce Van Nordervoort was in favour of the report. Citizen Oeyon was in favour of a different opinion, as now the levy being sufficiently purged against the abuse of the powers hereby granted.