

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, August 27.

By the brig Tartar, from Grenada, has received the *Gleaner's* Courier of the 25th, 27th and 30th June, and 2d and 4th of July; which contain a regular series of events from London papers, from the 5th June to the 15th of July inclusive. The paper furnishes us with few articles of importance. Accounts from Lord Elgin, at Constantinople, dated the 23d of May, mention that a French corps of 5000 men, which occupied an extensive position in Egypt near Rhinanie, was on the 9th of May, attacked by the British and Turks, under the command of general Havelock and the Grand Vizier, and driven from thence. The combined forces then proceeded towards Cairo. Lord Minto, at Vienna, on the 4th June, received official advice, that the corps of British troops which fled from Bombay, were safely landed at Suva. Another account dates their number at 3000 men.—There are no certain accounts of a peace having been concluded between Portugal and the Empire. The *Gleaner's* has published several articles from the Paris papers, of the complete defeat of the English in Egypt; which the *Moniteur*, Roman's official paper, mentions as having just concluded. The negotiations for peace between England and France, are still continued. Provisions in Great Britain had experienced a temporary rise, and the prices of stock.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.

Another courier arrived from Egypt with dispatches has brought the following intelligence:—
The British have blockaded all the canals to Alexandria, both by land and sea, in such a manner that there remains but little hope to the Egyptian army of receiving succour either from Cairo or any other part of Egypt. Gen. Hutchinson has also caused three trenches to be dug, and a line of circumvallation, strengthened with redoubts, to be drawn, in order to prevent any fortifications which might be attempted by the besieged. On the side of the sea the port is closely blockaded by a line of vessels. Notwithstanding the menacing demonstrations, the British are yet to order no uneasiness, and wait the issue with the coolest intrepidity. They have rejected all proposals made to them for the evacuation of the place, declaring that they will defend themselves to the last extremity; they will not even receive any flag of truce, but fire upon them when they appear. The utmost exertions will be made to resist the campaign before the rains commence. The report that the French have offered to evacuate Egypt, still requires confirmation.

VIENNA, June 5.

Letters received yesterday from Smyrna assert, that the French Admiral Grandjean, who was first to carry force into the general of Egypt, has been ordered by the British admiral Sir John Boscawen Warren.

The squadron of admiral Ganthezme having, when off Lagnon, received information of the approach of the British fleet, under Sir John Boscawen Warren, made full sail precipitately for Corfu, where it is blockaded by the British.

VIENNA, June 10.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 23d May, a French corps of 2000 men, which occupied an entrenched position in Egypt near Rhinanie, was on the 9th of May, attacked by the British and Turks under the Captain Pacha, and driven from thence.

On this occasion 2005 of the French were slain on prisoners; the remainder were taken to Cairo against which the Grand Vizier sent the Captain Pacha, and some divisions of the British are advancing, while Lord Keith will support the operations against this city with a number of gun-boats on the Nile.

HAGUE, June 13.

On the 11th instant, the great question relative to the new constitution was decided, and the plan proposed, as was expected, rejected. The President of the First Chamber put the following three questions to the vote, viz. 1st. Whether the report of the committee of the Directors of the Plan of the constitution should be accepted or not? This question was decided in the negative, by a majority of fifty votes against twelve. The second question was whether the necessity of the Directors of the 4th of March, by which it was proposed

to make changes in the constitution, should be a further object of deliberation, that is to say, whether any change should be made in the constitution before the limitation by the constitution itself? This question passed in the affirmative by 38 against 20 votes. The third question was whether the declaration of a Dictatorship as it was drawn up, should be rejected, and this was decided in the affirmative.—The party which opposed any changes in the constitution, has therefore completely triumphed; and in four days were enabled to determine, that nothing more should be said of any change till next year. The Dictator may now bring forward the proposition of a change in the constitution in another form. We shall now see in what manner the Second Chamber will act when his decree shall be laid before them next week for their sanction.

HAGUE, June 14.

We learn that the mission of Citizen Huism to Berlin, drawn to its conclusion, the negotiations carried on between him and the Deposits of the Prince of Orange, under the mediation of France and Prussia, are on the point of being terminated to the satisfaction of all the parties. The King of Orange was the finally interposed for the sake of his personal convenience in the Rastavir Republic. We do not know whether this indemnity will be made in money or in lands situated in the German Empire.

May 31. It is confidently asserted that the Pope has finally determined to renounce all share in the temporal Government of the Ecclesiastical States.

A letter of the King, alluding to the design which the Pope had formed of renouncing the Government of his temporal States, and confining himself wholly to spiritual affairs, contains a variety of remarks on a resolution, manifestly the work of the Pope, to be found in the records of the Papal Hierarchy. It is suggested that this resolution originates from reflections on the manner in which he was reproached by the late Head of the Church, from the degraded condition of the Pontifical power, as well as the wishes of his subjects, to abstract his mind wholly from the pursuits of worldly dominion, and to devote himself to the cultivation of religious and humane studies. The repairs, the letter goes on to urge, should whether the design will be carried into effect, and adverse to some difficulties, both in the means of executing, after such a degree of independence of the Pope, or the transfer of the States transferred to another ruler.

PARIS, June 17.

Citizen Le Clerc, the officer of the consular guard, who is a distinguished citizen, arrived this day at noon from Edinburgh, with dispatches of the date of the 30th May. The aide-de-camp Daro, had arrived at Petersburg on the 24th May. He was presented on the morning of the 25th to count Pahlen, who presented him on the 26th to his imperial majesty. The emperor received him alone in his cabinet, and gave him the most favourable reception. He afterwards repaired to count Panin, the privy councillor, with whom he had several conferences.

On the 27th, on the parade, he himself presented to his Majesty, in the absence of the officers who accompanied him. In the afternoon of the same day, having taken a walk in the gardens of the palace, he met the emperor, who majestically caused him to be called in, and by a few minutes' talk entered into a long conversation with him.

Citizen Daro speaks of the imperial guard as being a great party. He is kept in the barracks to perform the same duties with absolute precision.

Alexander I. is of a figure which inspires respect, and inspires confidence. Seniors flock to Petersburg to be near the emperor. He is equally dear to the people, and to the ministry.

He lately paid a visit to the fleet at Constantinople. As he had laid late in the evening, he general exercises of his soldiers. The regiments of their own accord went to arms, and called loudly for their emperor.

The great question prevails in the imperial family.

PARIS, June 20.

The communication between Dover and Calais is, at this moment, more than usually free, and through great measures are being taken for the purpose of equalizing the supply, the friends of peace expect

that the two governments will at length come to a good understanding.

(Lafayette's Cabinet.)
All the accounts received here from Paris, says a letter from Marcellus of June 16, agree in announcing the total defeat of the British under the walls of Alexandria; and they also confirm the excellent disposition of Marshal Bey, and of the Egyptians towards the French, notwithstanding all the arts of the British to debauch their principles.

A French courier, under the date of June 18, has this passage—
"Two British officers, (naval and military) are arrived here from Egypt; they assure us that when they took their departure from Alexandria, they were in possession of the colony, the French continuing to defend themselves in Alexandria."
[Moniteur.]

ANTWERP, June 14.

The military preparations of the French corps still continue without interruption. The expedition which is fitting out from the Garonne, under the command of the Schamyl, will, it is said, be disbanded in the following manner—
A corps of 25,000 men, all chosen from the command of the chief leaders, General Foy, and his staff, French and Spanish flags of the line, and a proportional number of frigates, will fall from Hertz; a second corps of 10,000 men, under a convoy of one flag of the line and eight frigates, and a great number of lighter ships of war from the harbours of Flushing and Fecardy.

LONDON, June 23.

New South Wales.—The recent accounts from this settlement are of the most gratifying nature—noting can be found of the ability of the climate, or the fertility of the soil, all kind of crops, and what particular, are produced in great quantity than is necessary to the consumption of the colony, and some years, when the soil is exhausted, has been prohibited, and literally has been the cause of the growth spontaneously in great abundance, and of excellent quality, and long growth, and about the country of unimpaired iron, and coal, and lead, and copper, and tin, and Norfolk Island produces excellent linen.

A letter from the French Minister of Marine to the Maritime Prefect of the island, which we have seen, states, that it is now expected by the government that the naval armaments at Havre will consist of themselves to mere defences, or be content with barely doing their duty; they will seize every opportunity to engage in a little frigate to action, and he promises that all who distinguish themselves shall be liberally rewarded by the nation.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing street, June 29.
A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, to His Majesty, Lord Haverley, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Copy of a letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Grey, his Majesty's Secretary, dated Constantinople, May 23, 1801.

Sir,

An officer is arrived from the Captain Pacha, with the intelligence that Gen. Hutchinson had marched from Rhinanie on the 11th inst. with 4,000 British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force, under the command of the Captain Pacha, on the 8th attacked the French near the village of Rhinanie, where they were driven, and in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a small garrison in the intrenchments of Rhinanie. On the 10th the force surrendered, and the combined army then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movement with the Grand Vizier, who was at El Hanka, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a north-east direction. Our loss at Rhinanie is stated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkish officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3,000 British troops had arrived at Aboula, about the 17th of May.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

(Signed) ELGIN.

Ret. hon. Lord Haverley, &c.

LONDON, July 1.

The army of observation is said to have begun its march to Rome. The departure of the French ambassador from Rome, as far as we learn to expect that such a meeting would be a great calamity.

The vessel that brought these Paris papers brought also dispatches to M. Ottoboni. The intercourse between the two governments is extremely active, and the state of the negotiation here, it is rumored, is

the French minister for foreign affairs having his departure from Paris for a few days.

CARISGRONA, June 2.

The cutter *Horus*, which failed with the second official answer to the letter of Admiral Nelson, returned to day. Lieutenant Gardner, and Mr. Mather, who had received very politely by the British admiral, and brought the following answer to Admiral Conradi:—

St. George's Bay, near Roskoff, May 26.

Sir,

"I have this moment the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 24th of May, with a copy of the proclamation of his Swedish Majesty, relative to the drive of the Swedish ships from the Baltic sea; I much thank you for the information, and am much obliged to you. As his Excellency Lord St. Helens must by this time have arrived at Peterburg, I hope the ancient friendship between our respective countries, to be beneficial to the true interests of both, will in a few days again be restored, and that I shall have another opportunity to assure your Excellency with what respect I am,

"Your most obedient fervent,"
"NELSON & BRONTE."

CLONMELL, June 12.

It is with infinite concern we learn, that the lower orders of the people in this and the neighbouring counties, are still carrying on the wicked work of burning houses, leaving notice to the industrious farmers, to quit their habitations, &c. an instance of which happened on the lands of Bellinagony, a few nights ago, where the delinquents set fire to two houses, which were consumed to ashes on Tuesday night last; another house was set on fire and burned to the ground, on the lands of Glacleshown, near this town. In consequence of these outrages, and the many farmers who have fled, or retired to a number of years back, have quitted their habitations, and are now seeking their means of subsistence in other parts of the kingdom, and other adjacent towns, from the want of employment.

On Sunday night last, the house of Joseph Brown, farmer of Coogy, near Dilbow, county of Limerick, was attacked by a gang of robbers, who, after a long resistance broke into it, beat himself of his wife, destroyed his furniture, and carried away out of a box, which they broke outside of the door, four promissory notes amounting to about 24l.

On the night of Sunday, the 26th ult. about twelve o'clock, the house of Patrick Wade, of Kilmurry, within three miles of Dungarvan, an honest, respectable farmer, was attacked by an armed gang, one of whom had his face blackened, who fired a shot or three, and proceeded to the apartment of Patrick Wade—struck with a sword on the head, dragged him from his bed to the kitchen, where he was placed upon his knees, and after demanding 4000l. in specie (which they got to the amount of 4000l. in specie and bank notes) they demanded 1000l. in specie, and 1000l. in bills, which killed a man, and another man, but not content with this savage cruelty, they fired a second shot through his head. They then proceeded to the apartment where his two sons lay, whom they tied together, and discharged a musket at them, which killed his son Patrick; the other they cut and wounded severely in the head, but upon seeing desired by one of the banditti to spare the lives of the children, they spared Patrick. The cause assigned for this inhuman murder, was that Patrick Wade, senior, had taken a farm in the neighbourhood, they had an ancient feud with him, which were, on the following morning, found inhumanly piled to death, at a considerable distance from the spot.

Nail Manufactory.

ALL kinds of cut Nails for Sale by Wholesale and Retail at the Factory of Street, near the Haymarket, London. The Factory is a new building and all others wishing to purchase may be supplied with any quantity at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN JACK.

Washington Feb. 4, 1801.

Conrad & M Munn

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the city of New York, at the corner of Broadway and Nassau streets, in a new and convenient one, which is designed for stage passengers and travellers, the 6th floor for the use of the public. The buildings are large and commodious, and they keep a good public parlour.

City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1800. 18