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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1800.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.

Last evening arrived the ship *America*, captain Swain belonging to Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith from London. The *America* left London the 5th, the *Downs* the 12th, and *Lands-end* the 15th of October, and made the Light-house the third of November—a passage we believe at this season of the year almost unparalleled.

The *COURIER* of the 6th October, 1800, contains the following paragraph.

Paris, Oct. 3d, 1800.

"A CONVENTION of Amity and Commerce, between the French Republic and the United States of America, was signed the day before yesterday (First of October) by the French plenipotentiaries Joseph Buonaparte, C. P. Claret, Fleuriot, and Riederer, and the American commissioners Oliver Ellsworth, W. R. Davey, and W. V. Murray.

(Official.)"

October 3.—It was less necessary to revert to the past than to revive, between the two nations, useful and honorable relations; the treaty has fulfilled this object.—The French Ministers, convinced that the prosperity of America could not but add to the prosperity of France, have been particularly to consecrate maxims most favourable to the rights of neutrality, and most conformable to the regulations of '78. The first Consul in restoring force to those regulations four months ago, fulfilled the wish of Justice and of Europe, and undoubtedly it will be delightful to him to evince himself anew faithful to his principles, by not flying the treaty concluded by the Ministers of the Republic, at a moment in which Europe resounds with the violation of neutral flags.—The American Ministers, on their side, appreciated the advantage of being allied to a Nation, governed, at length by wisdom and firmness. Every thing announces that a strict and durable friendship is about to reanimate the mutual Commerce of the two Nations.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Line of Strasbourg.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to General Buonaparte, First Consul of the Republic.

"I have concluded a new armistice. The three places of Ingolstadt, Ulm, and Philippsburg will be given up in five days, and evacuated in ten.

(True Copy)

"CHAPPE."

Army of Batavia—Right Wing.

Order of the day of the 11th Vendemiaire. The army is informed, that there is a prolongation of the Armistice for 45 days on condition of the surrender of the three places of Ulm, Ingolstadt and Philippsburg, which has been consented to by the Emperor.

(Signed)

ANDREOSSI.

MODENA, Sept. 15.

Lucca has been entirely evacuated by the French—the Austrians have also evacuated Ferrara and re-passed the Po.—Before they left they exacted a contribution of 80,000 crowns.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.

On the news that the armistice was prolonged, our state papers rose 8 per cent.

What must greatly contribute to promote peace, or should it not be concluded, must have a great influence on the consequent events, is the armed intervention of two great courts, which in certain circumstances will take place. We have now received certain information, that two numerous Russian armies, which will amount together to not less than 130,000 men, are assembling on the Russian frontiers of Volhynia and Lithuania. We are also assured that another powerful court will not see with indiffer-

ence, the French carry the war into Bohemia.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Yesterday were received Paris papers to the 26th instant. The intelligence they present is of the very first importance, as having the strongest appearance of peace.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last arrived yesterday, and brought a confirmation of the prolongation of the armistice between France and Austria, the intelligence of which reached us on Wednesday in the Paris papers. The Emperor, according to the Vienna article, has sent to Paris a modification of the terms proposed by Buonaparte; and this circumstance has considerably revived the hopes of peace at Vienna. While an expectation of a favourable issue of the negotiation prevails, the means of defence are not however neglected; and his Imperial Majesty is making great and important changes in his army, which he now commands in person.

The following intelligence was brought by the Hamburg mail which arrived yesterday:

Riga, Sept. 10, 1800,

N. S. Publication.

"The Emperor of Russia having learned that the English have made a violent attack upon Denmark, and have impeded the passage of the Sound, by sending a squadron of men of war to Ellsneur, whereby the commerce of the Baltic Sea appears to have sustained an interruption, is hereby pleased to order that English property or capital in his Imperial Majesty's dominions be sequestered or detained, and that no part of it be suffered to be remitted nor sent out until his Imperial Majesty shall have ascertained what the real views of England are, or that his Imperial Majesty shall have given his special permission to the contrary.

"None of the property of the English shall, however, be taken from the possessors; nor shall any interruption be given to the private concerns of the merchants possessing British property."

Extraordinary as this measure may appear to be, yet, as the motives which are alleged as having given rise to it have now ceased, it is to be presumed, that the edict directing it would be revoked almost immediately after it had been issued.

Luneville, the place proposed for a meeting of the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Great Britain, is a town of Lorraine, 14 miles ESE. of Nancy.

The mail of Friday brought us letters from the combined British and Turkish fleet off Alexandria, dated the 9th of July, stating that Sir Sidney Smith had sent Lieut. Wright, of Letigre to Cairo, charged with dispatches to General Menou.—The Grand Vizier was encamped with about 30,000 men at Jaffa, and was engaged in preparations to advance against the enemy, should the mission of Mr. Wright fail to induce them to evacuate Egypt. Sir Sidney Smith had only two English ships, but two others were hourly expected to join him.

Letters from Lubeck, of the 15th mention the arrival of an English vessel there from Riga: so that the embargo stated to have been imposed on our vessels in the Russian ports must have been but of short duration.

October 1.—Nothing has transpired since our last with respect to the negotiations which are now upon the tapis for a maritime armistice between this country and France. The answer of the consulate to the last dispatches of our government on this subject is expected to arrive in the course of to-morrow.

The negotiation between the courts of Petersburg and Berlin for an armed mediation to settle the affairs of the continent, have been carried on for some time past with great activity. It is reported, from a very confidential source, that the strenuous exertions of the Emperor Paul to draw the King of Prussia into this league, have not been effectual, the latter having very recently transmitted his refusal to the application. It is thought the King of Prussia has been promised a boon by the Chief Consul at the general peace.

The latest and most confidential letters from Spain mention, that troops are marching from all quarters of that kingdom towards Portugal. Since the peace between the Emperor and the French Republic, the situation of Portugal is evidently become much more critical than before.

October 3.—On Wednesday Mr. Herflett, a King's Messenger, arrived from Copenhagen with the ratification of the Convention signed in that City on the 29th of August, by their Excellencies Lord Whitworth and Count Bernstorff, on the part of their respective Courts.

The Hamburg Mail due on Sunday arrived yesterday morning. The intelligence it brings, being of a date prior to that before received by the Paris papers, cannot be very interesting. It does not come down to the 20th of September, the date of the Convention by which the armistice was prolonged. We only find, that the hope of this prolongation had caused a great sensation in Germany, and produced a rise of two per cent. in the State paper of Vienna. The Emperor, on his arrival at the army, did not take command of it himself, but appointed his brother, the Arch-duke John, general in Chief, until, say the letters from Vienna, the Arch-duke Charles shall be sufficiently recovered to take his place.

The Mail brings a confirmation of the Emperor Paul's having taken off the sequestration on the effects of British subjects; it is to be regretted that it should have been so hastily imposed, and that a disposition should have been manifested for which no provocation had been given.

The Emperor, after signing the last Convention with the French, gave notice of his intention to set out for Italy, to review the Austrian Army in that country. He was expected at Verona on the 16th of September.

The flag of truce which arrived the night before last, brought to Lord Grenville the answer of citizen Talleyrand to the dispatches sent on Friday last to Paris, relative to the proposed Naval Armistice.

Respecting the particular points of restriction or equivalent, which are the present subjects of delay in the Negotiation of the Naval armistice, nothing certain will transpire till that object shall be finally accomplished or refused. Ministers by admitting and attempting to modify a similar proposition, evince their desire of procuring a general peace at the Congress of Luneville. Much difficulty will attend the present discussions, which naturally embrace so many parts of the world, where France is in various modes coerced and confined by our maritime superiority. Many flags of truce therefore will pass, no doubt, and repass, before such an armistice can be finally concluded, and a renewal of speculation and imposture, to which, during every species of negotiation, it is always exposed.

The last Paris papers mention that Gen. Berthier arrived at Madrid on the 3d ult. at ten in the evening. As he proceeded to the Hotel prepared for his reception, he was followed by an immense concourse of people, all eager to see him, and martial music played as he alighted from his carriage. He left Madrid next day, to go to St. Ildephonso; as he passed through the city, shouts of applause resounded from every corner. On his arrival at St. Ildephonso, he was presented by the Ambassador Alquier, to M. D'Urquijo, Chief Secretary of State. General Berthier then went to Court, and was presented to the King and Queen, by both of whom he was received with the most distinguished marks of honor.

The French army in Bavaria now consists of 70,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and 4000 artillery.

When general Moreau passed through Ratibon, he invited the Ministers of Prussia, of Sweden, and the two Houses of Hesse, to dine with him. The invitation was sent by an Aid-de-Camp.

October 6.—Malta has at length surrendered to the English. On the second of Sept. a Council of War was held, at which, on account of the total want of provisions, it was agreed to send a flag of truce to major general Pigot, with a proposal to

surrender the island. On the 5th the articles of capitulation were agreed to and signed. The garrison are considered as prisoners of war, and are not to serve against his Britannic Majesty until regularly exchanged. This event is of considerable importance, as it removes one of the obstacles to the arrangement of a naval armistice, and will enable G. Britain to negotiate with more effect at the Congress of Luneville.

The Emperor is gone to Vienna. Count Lehrback is daily expected at Strasbourg, on his way to Luneville, where very active preparations for the Congress are making. The Chief Consul's brother Joseph Buonaparte, is to be the Negotiator on the part of France.

The affair of the capture of the Spanish Frigates in the harbour of Barcelona, by two English Frigates, has been taken up by the court of Spain in the most serious manner.

Our readers will recollect that the frigates were captured by means of a Swedish ship on board of which a strong party of English officers was put who got the ship alongside one of the frigates, boarded, took her, and turned her guns against the other frigate which was obliged to strike. The circumstance of converting a neutral vessel into an instrument of hostility, has been considered by Spain as a violation of the rights of neutral nations. A Circular letter has been addressed to all the foreign ministers at Madrid, enclosing a letter to the Swedish minister of Foreign Affairs. The court of Stockholm is desired to demand reparation, and the restitution of the Spanish Frigates, and is informed, that if its representations to the court of London are not attended with the due effect, before the end of the year, his Catholic Majesty will adopt measures of precaution towards the Swedish flag.

On the 30th and 31st of August, Lord Keith sailed from Minorca with 15,000 troops. He proceeded to the eastward, and is supposed to be gone either to Naples or Egypt. Two of the Frigates which did so much damage on the coast of Africa have been taken.

The Convention signed by the Emperor produces a great sensation in Germany—the Malcontents, and Partisans of England, accuse him of having abandoned the interests of the Empire, which is not true.

Date of the events which have occurred in Egypt from the treaty of L'Arisch.

1. Treaty concluded at L'Arisch, on the 25th of January, and ratified by the general in chief, on the 29th of the same month at the camp at Salachich.

2. Conferences of Schille Hallem, near Matharich. They continued from the 12th of March to the 17th of the same month.

3. The letter of lord Keith printed and announced to the army on the 17th of March, with the proclamation of the general in chief Kleber.

4. The rupture officially notified to the Vizier on the 18th of March.

5. The battle of Matharich, or Heliopolis, gained on the 17th of March over the army of the Grand Vizier 60,000 strong—20 pieces of cannon taken.

6. The aid-de-camp Beaudot sent on a parley during the action, was maltreated, and detained a prisoner, contrary to the rights of nations.

7. Infurrection of Cairo on the 19th of March, 6 hours after the departure of the army. It was fomented by some Osmanlis who had introduced themselves into Cairo after the convention of L'Arisch.

8. Arrival of Nasif Pacha in this city on the 29th of March. He had escaped from the defeated army, and making a great detour, entered Cairo by the gate Bab-el-Nafs, called the gate of Victories.

9. Arrival of the French army at Balbeys on the 20th of March, the enemy, constantly pursued, kept flying before it.

10. Surrender of the fort of Balbeys on the 22d of March, 600 Turks prisoners of war—8 pieces of cannon taken.

11. The affair of Goreid on the 23 of March.

12. Arrival of the army at Salachich on the 24th of March. Taking of twelve