Foreign Intelligence.

PETERSBURGH, June 30.

The Court Gazette of this day contains the following article under the head of Hamburg:

The ecclesiastical princes are, in the constitution of the Germanic Empire, a part full as legitimate as the secular princes.—The one and the other have for their support the power of Wesphia, by which the shaken empire upon a basis on which repose the rights of the ecclesiastical princes. This peace has strong guarantees, none of whom has as yet made known his opinion. The wife Catharine II. always took care to support with a firm hand the bond of the Germanic constitution. Her successor upon the throne wishes to follow her system, and the ecclesiastical princes may confide in his powerful mediation. The delay in deciding the business of the indemnities whose ground to believe the peace of the empire will be yet subjected to a great many changes. Russia herself, notwithstanding the friendship that unites her to France, does not treat this important affair with precipitation, &c.

LONDON, August 7.

A letter lately received from Bombay says, a strong corps of Mahratta horse, consisting of 700, have been surprised by the Seiks, as they endeavoured to pass the banks of the Chalamas. The Seiks were in an immense body, and thought this squadron of Mahratta horse were posted there with an intention to oppose their march. The attack was made at dusk, and a slaughter ensued to have been never great. The Mahrattas, it is said, were generally driven into the river, and were drowned as well as their horses.

The long impending war between several of the native powers of India has at length commenced by an action between the Mahrattas and the Rajah of Jeypore. The latter having collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of his capital, and being joined by most of his allies, refused to pay the tribute which he formerly engaged to Scindea. The Mahratta army in consequence advanced about the middle of January towards Jeypore, while the Rajah broke up from his encampments to meet it; The Mahrattas took poll on the banks of a river five coss from Jeypore, and for some time disputed its passage with the Rajah's troops, but soon retired to a neighbouring jungle, where they lay until about half the Jeypore troops had crossed the stream, when they rallied forth and commenced an impetuous attack before the others had time to form. The elephant on which the Rajah was seated, was killed by a ball from a nine-pounder, and the supposed fall of their chief increased the confusion of his followers; they were pat to the route with incredible slaughter, pursued for upwards of two cos; the Rajah, however, rallied his troops, turned on his pursuers, and succeeded in forcing them to re-cross the river; but from the nature of the country, the extent of his loss, and the imposing position of the enemy, he was deterred from prosecuting his advantage further. For several days previous to the date of the last overland dispatches, the two armies lay almost within view of each other; reinforcements from all quarters were marching to each party, and each appeared resolved in their respective purposes; Scindea to enforce the tribute, the Rajah to defend his independence to the last extremity.

A letter lately received from Bengal informs us, that the merchants there are preparing their configments to be sent to Persia, in conformity to the articles of regulation made for the establishment of a system of commercial intercourse between that populous nation and the English.—The embassy to Schiras was undertaken, it is said, at the instance of Mihinde Ali Khan, whose knowledge of the country has proved of great utility.

The deposed Poligar of Comaravedly, who escaped from Vellore, where he had been confined on suspicion of carrying on an unlawful intercourse with some rebel chiefs, who had assembled on the Frontiers of Mysore, has been retaken, and carried back to his former confinement. In the pamphlet after this predatory chief, the late Poligar of Joannacotta, who has over-run the Pollams, and committed considerable ravages, was also secured, with the principal part of the plunder with which he had unlawfully possessed himself.

A Strasburg paper contains the following article: It seems citizen Carnot has again that influence with the Fist Consul which he so much deserves. He has had several conferences with Bonaparte, at Malmaison, at which Moreau and Dedoles were present, but not Berthier, who is equally hated by these two generals and the late minister of war. Berthier, it is said, will be minister to the Cisalpine government, and Dedoles and Dumas are the principal candidates for the office of minister of war.

Angereau's recal is said to be a consequence of Carnot's reconciliation, which appears to have been caused by pushing upon Massena's and Angereau's being polished for extorting money; their fate would have struck terror in the whole mass of plunderers, and particularly by driving Angereau to be confined in the Abbey, for having returned to Paris from the army without his knowledge. Carnot and Bonaparte are fold to have met about a half way in their opinions; but the First Consul does not with Angereau to remain in Paris without some employment.

LONDON, August 8.

The Paris papers which we received yesterday, say, that "A faction, composed of several individuals, enemies to government, had for some pall distributed, clandestinely, printed pamphlets and songs, in which the first magistrates of the Republic were barbely and outrageously calumniated. These libels were conveyed through into the letter boxes, or slipped under the hall doors, of those for whom they were intended. The authors have at length been discovered, and among them are Sonn, Ex-Canon of Saint Chapelle; Fremoulie, Ex-president of the mint, and Journet, officer of the Colonies, who enjoyed a pension from government."

His Excellency Count Woronzow, who our over here only as envoy extraordinary from the Russian court, has received this the laft week the appointment of Ambassador, in order that he might be on an equality with the situation held by lord St. Helens at Petersburgh. Hiesen, formerly envoy to the court of London, for Weymouth, where he will present the necessary credentials to his majesty.

The Duke of Portland has been appointed president of the British privy council.

BRISTOL, August 8.

The king of England iffued, on the 30th of July, a proclamation, by which he calls on all feamen that have deserted, who shall return to the service before the 1st day of September next.

PARIS, July 28.

The Minister of Police has sent the Prefects of the different Departments the following notice: Kinsreve a jeune homme calls himself Constitutional, exercises the functions of Catholic worship in the building defined for that purpose, if another Priest, who has submitted to the Constitution, afterwards comes to reside in the fame Commune, the Church that belong exclusively to the forme ."

Cardinal GONSALVI, the Secretary of State of his Holiness, returned to Rome on the day before yesterday.

General ANGEREAU returns to the Hague.

The Elector of Bavaria has officially contradicted the reports in circulation, of a battle having taken place between his troops and the Austrians, at a moment when the latter lately took poll flion of the Fief of Schaenfee, in the Upper Palatinate. The Elector declares, he has referred this affair to the Feudal Court of Bohemia.

Letters from Parma, of the 22d July, say, that the young King of Etruria has been received by the whole people with great demonstrations of joy and esteem. He was yesterday solemnly acknowledged King by his Brother. Yesterday two Ministers Deputies, sent by the Provisional Government, came to salute him as the new King of Tuscany. Three Deputies from the Cisalpine Republic came to compliment him as King of Etruria.

MILAN, July 16.

Our government, having been officially informed that the royal prisoner Pichegru, has refolved to send an ambassador to his court. That prince arrived at Turin eight before lall, and intended to purchase his journey on the following day. Before he goes to Florence, he will pay a visit to his father, the Duke of Parma. The three French frigates that had arrived at Leghorn, on the 2d inst. failed from thence on the 7th, to affist in the siege of Porto-Ferrajo. The English frigate which had hitherto been stationed at Porto-Ferrajo, has sailed from thence a few days ago, with the English commissioners and some valuable effects on board, there is reason for supposing that the main of the troops in that place, are nearly exhausted, and that it will soon be obliged to surrender. It is confirmed that some privateers from Porto-Ferrajo have lately taken a French brig laden with ammunition for the troops forming the siege. There were also six piece of cannon and two mortars on board of the prize. The fame privateers have also taken a Neapolitan vessel, which, being liberated, has since arrived at Leghorn. On the 27th of June, about 3000 of the garrison made a fally, when the besieging corps suffered to advance, but afterward cut off their retreat, when they were either killed or made prisoners. The French troops before Porto-Ferrajo will be constiderably reinforced, and the inhabitants have been threatened with the severest penishments if they do not speedily furrender. The three French frigates that have failed from Leghorn, are commanded by captain Breel. The society at Turin calling themselves the friends of liberty are no longer allowed to hold public meetings. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is at present at Genoa. It is reported that an English fleet, of 24 sail of the line, commanded by Lord Keith, had appeared off Genoa.

RATISBON, July 24.

Baron Steigentesch, directoral minister from the Elector of Mentz, though is not yet completely recovered from his illness, called an extraordinary meeting of the Diet, for the 21st, in order to confider what means might be effectually taken for obtaining the end proposed in the Imperial decree of the 26th ult. but as none of the ambassadors have as yet received instructions on this momentous business, they have declared themselves with respect to it, but only reported it to their principals. It appears more and more that the moll important object of the impending war between the Emperor and the grand duke of Tuscany, is by no means arranged between the two principal powers and that the difficulty in coming to an agreement upon this point, is the principal obstacle to the final settling of the negociations between Austria and France—The former trying every means for effecting the restoration of Italy, in order to diminish, as much as possible, the mass of fortunatizations in Germany; when, on the other hand, France abides by the 3d article of the treaty of Lunneville, defining the indemnification of the grand duke of Tuscany in Germany. The ambassadors from the Hanseatic States are privately employed in deliberations on the best means of enforcing their claims to the plan to give an limited power to the Emperor for settling the whole business.

GIBRALTAR, July 31.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EGYPT.

This morning arrived his majesty's brig of war Spider, in 43 days from Alexandria.

At the time of the Spider's leaving Alexandria, (the 18th June) that garrison still held possession of Rosetta, consisting about 8000 troops in high health and spirits, and abundantly supplied, were within about 12 miles of Cairo, which place is probably now in his power, as the generals had with them about 30,000 Turks, and a large body of Mamelukes who had joined the British forces. With this army general Hutchinson was making arrangements for the complete driving of the French force at Cairo, amounting to 7000 men. Only a part of the Bombay army had arrived at Suez, and joined Sir John Hutchinson's main reinforcement, having been delayed in their navigation up the Red Sea (where the Forte frigate, used as a victualling transport, was unfortunately cast away) which was one of their destination till July. The four regiments which are mentioned in a former Chronicle to have passed Gibraltar in the line of battle ships, have arrived safely in Egypt.

Gantheaume's squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, two frigates, and some transports, with a reinforcement of troops for Menou's army, had arrived on the coast of Africa, to the westward of Egypt, but finding it impracticable to put the troops on shore, on account of a high surf, the squadron had returned to the coast of Italy. The British cruisers had captured 4 or 5 of the transports, with troops doctors, and flores. On board one of them was a company of fingers, dancers, and comedians, sent by the First Consul for the recreation of his Egyptian army.

A detachment of the British army under the command of brig. gen. Doyle, had intercepted and taken prisoners, a body of Menou's army, on their march through the desart, from Alexandria to Cairo, consisting of 500 of the very best troops, 140 horse, and 550 camels.

Damietta had been evacuated by its garrison, who, (600 in number) embarked at Surlos, with a view of either getting into Alexandria, or reaching France; the whole of these were captured: and, in one week, 1400 French prisoners were taken by the British forces, without the loss of one man.

DISTRICT OF POTOWMAC, To wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirty first day of August, in the twenty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, AUGUSTUS B. WOODWARD, of the faid District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "Considerations on the Subsistance of the Sun"; in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." Witness GEORGE DENEALE, Clerk of the DISTRICT OF POTOWMAC, this day, month, and year aforesaid.

GEORGE DENEALE, clerk.

September 9, 1801. w5t

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

LYING on Mountain Run, in the county of Fairfax, containing 1000 acres, of which 100 acres, containing 12½ acres and well improved, with buildings for a large and genteel family; orchards, vineyards, meadows, &c. a large proportion of meadow land, which is now in grass sufficient to cut 60 or 80 tons, or say annually; 3 or 4 acres of highly improved red clover lay the fall cutting this spring and very luxuriant; the whole is cleared and in good farming order and in a pretty fine state of improvement; the tract may with great convenience be divided into two or three farms, equal advantages except of buildings. The buildings on one of them would be finall, but might with no great expence be improved for a handsome family with the necessary buildings now on it, with a very productive garden; convenient to church, court house and Georgetown merchants mills two of them within one mile and an half and the other seven and an half miles, immediately on the road leading to Fredericksburg; about 40 miles from Alexandria and the Federal City; 30 miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth. To its local advantages it is equally desirable among the children, and as some of them are young, the purchaser will be made easy on paying the interest annually; one third or one fourth of the purchase money will be expected on giving possession, which may take place on or about Christmas next, or perhaps sooner if required, with the liberty of feeding this fall. All kinds of Rock, plantation utensils, corn, fodder, hay, bouldinder, kitchen furniture, except beds, may be had with the plantation: He a parcel of likely NEGROES in families, which can be well recommended for their honesty, &c. Any person wishing to retire from trade, and let himself in the farming line, will finder find an opportunity of doing it more to his mind than the present one.

One other tract of nearly 700 acres of Land, lying on the river, 4 or 5 miles above Fredericksburg, known by the name of Sutherland's Tract of land, the greatest part of which is now in wood, containing a quantity of valuable timber, and its vicinity to so thriving a town as Fredericksburg, will render it truly valuable; there is a small plantation on it now in cultivation and may be converted into a small grass farm to great advantage. It is needless to say much on its quality or other advantages, preferring any one willing to purchase, will chuse to satisfy themselves by taking a view of them. The payments for the last tract of land will be one third on giving possession on or about Christmas next, the other two in three equal annual payments. The price of each tract is now to be an application to the subscriber, either by letter or otherwise; the price of the latter tract may also be known of Mr. D. Grinnan, of Fredericksburg, or my son, living with Mr. Stone, of Fredericksburg.

R. SIGLAUGHTER, jun.

Culpeper, Virg. August 21. e

FOR SALE,

A good and convenient Lot and House,

BEAUTIFULLY situated on the South corner of Square No 973, in the vicinity of the Navy-Yard, commanding an extensive prospect down the Potomack. The house is two story high, fronting 42 feet on 12th Street east, and 42 feet on South G Street, containing six rooms, front a commodious kitchen, with oven and other conveniences. A large frame stable, carriage-house, with a hay loft 50 feet by 25, and a pump of the water near the back of the kitchen. The lot will extend 200 feet on the 12th Street S.E. and 139 on South G Street. The purchaser may have a preference of the South half of the Square.

Also, a number of O. B. slightly fituated in various parts of the City the titles to the whole are indisputably free of every incumbrance, the terms moderate and convenient, which may be known by application to the subscriber, excepting the premises first mentioned, possession of which may be given within 30 days after purchase.

THOMAS TINGEY,

Who will also sell one whole and four half pipes, London particular Madeira wine, of excellent quality.

Washington, 20, April 1801. eff.tf