Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Minerva, Sprague, from Liverpool, and Nancy, Atkins, from Briſtol, arrived at Boston—Dates to August 17.

SECOND ATTACK ON BOLOGNE.

London, Aug. 17.

A ſecond attack has been made upon the flotilla at Boulogne, and we are ſorry to ſtate, that it has not been attended with the deſired ſucceſs.—Late laſt night the Providence cutter, arrived at Dover with diſpatches from Lord Nelſon.

The attack commenced at a quarter flood at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Our ſquadron conſiſting, of 70 boats, were divided into four diviſions; theſe diviſions were covered by 16 flat bottomed boats, each of which carried a howitzer or carronade. The enemy appear to have been expecting a ſecond attack, and to have been prepared for it. They had thrown up freſh works, and had ſent a large reinforcement of troops into the town. As ſoon as our diviſions approached ſufficiently near the ſhore, a tremendous fire of grape and round ſhot was opened upon them from the gun veſſels and ſhore batteries. The former had between 1 and 200 men on board each, and were well covered by flanking batteries of mortars. Troops, three deep, lined the ſhore, for three miles.

Our brave ſailors advanced to the attack with their uſual ſteadineſs and courage amidſt this heavy fire, and boarded the enemy's gun veſſels. Great ſlaughter enſued; but the decks of the enemy's gun veſſels were cleared and the ſhips taken poſſeſſion of, but they could not be got off. The enemy had taken the precaution of chaining their gun boats to each other head and ſtern; intermediate chains alſo faſtened them to the ſhore. While our gallant countrymen were unavailingly trying to get them looſe, they were expoſed to a dreadful diſcharge of grape-ſhot, ſhells, and muſketry. At length they were forced to retire, bringing with them one lugger-rigged veſſel. Our readers may form ſome opinion of the carnage, from the loſs which this lugger experienced—of 70 men, 14 only were left alive, and moſt of theſe were wounded.

Our loſs in killed and wounded is eſtimated at about 200 men. Capt. Parker, of the Meduſa, a moſt excellent officer, had his leg and thigh ſhot off; the Maſter of the Meduſa was dreadfully wounded; the ſecond lieutenant and other officers, were alſo wounded, and about 30 men in Lord Nelſon's ſhip.

Yeſterday afternoon Lord Nelſon in the Meduſa, with ſeveral cutters, returned to the Downs, but whether to reinforce his ſquadron, or to proceed againſt ſome other place, we know not. The remainder of the ſquadron was left off Boulogne.

After this paper was at preſs, we learnt that a rumour of a very different nature from the above had got into circulation, namely that preliminaries of peace having been ſigned between this country and France, an expreſs had been ſent to Lord Nelſon, deſiring him to return, which he has accordingly done. Stocks were even getting up on this rumor. A ſhort time will determine what we are to give credit to.

LONDON, Auguſt 17.

The Hamburgh Gazette of the 10th inſt. ſtates, that the Chief Conſul has expunged the name of Gantheaume from the liſt of Counſellors of State; for not having obeyed his expreſs order to land the troops entruſted to his care, on the coaſt of Egypt. It is ſingular that ſuch a circumſtance, if true, ſhould firſt tranſpire through a Hamburgh journal. It is not however altogether unworthy of credit on that account.

THE SURRENDER OF CAIRO.

Vienna, Aug. 7.

Lord Minto received yeſterday a Courier from lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople; and in the afternoon communicated the important intelligence, which he had received officially, that the city and fortreſs of Cairo, with the whole corps of French troops which were there, partly in garriſon, and partly in an entrenched camp, had ſurrendered by capitulation to the united Turkiſh and Britiſh forces.—The French troops are made priſoners of war, and are to be conveyed to France. The joy of the inhabitants of Cairo at the ſigning of the capitulation was indeſcribable; and had it not been for the Engliſh, the populace would have proceeded to barbarous exceſſes againſt the French priſoners. By the middle of June, the Grand Vizier, with the aſſiſtance of Gen. Hutchinſon, and the reſt of the combined forces, approached the forts, and threatened them with a general aſſault. The French judged it unadviſeable to attempt to reſiſt the attack of a force ſo much ſuperior, and therefore laid down their arms, rather than expoſe themſelves to the conſequences of the forts being carried by aſſault.—The number of the priſoners is eſtimated at about 5000, among which are included Greeks, Armenians, &c. In conſequence of this event, the whole of Upper and Lower Egypt is in the power of the Engliſh and the Turks, and Alexandria is the only place in Egypt remaining in the poſſeſſion of the French. Immediately after the entrance of the Grand Vizier into Egypt, that commander, in conjunction with the Engliſh, propoſed to march immediately, with all the force that could be ſpared, againſt Alexandria; and it was expected that Gen. Menou would ſoon follow the example of his comrades at Cairo, and ſubmit to a ſimilar capitulation.—The Porte and the public at Conſtantinople have expreſſed the utmoſt joy at this intelligence of the ſurrender of Cairo; and it is now conſidered as certain that the French muſt ſoon be driven entirely out of Egypt.

Hamburgh, Aug. 8.

The intelligence of the fall of Cairo has cauſed the moſt lively joy to prevail here. As you have, probably by this time, received the official account, it is unneceſſary for me to enter into any particulars.

The number of troops who ſurrendered was 5000, and their determination to ſubmit was accelerated by the dreadful ravages which the plague had for ſome time continued to make. I have this moment learned that the fall of Cairo rendered the ſituation of the enemy at Alexandria entirely hopeleſs. Gen. Menou propoſed capitulation, by which his troops were to be conveyed home to France. The propoſal was inſtantly ſent to Gen. Hutchinſon, whoſe anſwer was not received at the departure of the laſt accounts, but there is no doubt of its having been agreed to. This important intelligence has been received from Conſtantinople, and as it ſeems extremely probable, I think I may venture to congratulate you on the entire ſubjugation of the enemy in Egypt. The next advices are expected to bring the particulars.

Yeſterday we alſo received Paris journals to the 12th inſtant, incluſive, and this morning thoſe of the 14th. The moſt important article in them relates to the harveſt. Our readers in general will rejoice on being informed that the abundant harveſt with which Providence has bleſt us, has not been limited to this country. In France they eſtimate the crop at one third more than that of laſt year, which was abundant. In their corn provinces the harveſt is almoſt over, though it appears that they have had a good deal of rain in the ſouthern diſtricts.

The French journaliſts begin at length to ſpeak of Gantheaume's expedition as being hopeleſs. The papers contain ſeveral rumors reſpecting him, the moſt important and moſt probable of which is, that though he got within 60 or 70 miles of Alexandria, he got only one veſſel ſent in, and could not land his troops. The natives on different parts of the coaſt threatened oppoſition, and he has failed in his object. We may therefore ſoon expect to hear of the fall of Alexandria.

If we may truſt to the reports of private correſpondence from France, this ſeems alſo to be the opinion of the chief Conſul himſelf, for the rumor is, that truſting no longer to the poſſeſſion of Egypt, as a ground for demanding reſtitution of all the conqueſts we have made, from the allies of the French republic, he has, within the laſt ten days, offered a new project of accommodation to the Britiſh miniſter, more likely to conciliate the two nations.

We pretend not, however, to ſtate this fact upon any other authority than that of the letters from Paris, upon which the rumor has been freely circulated for ſeveral days.

Yeſterday we received the Paris papers to the 13th, and this morning to the 15th. Their contents are by no means of importance. Of the ſituation of affairs in Egypt, they make not the ſlighteſt mention; but they contain a very detailed account of the taking poſſeſſion of the ſovereignty of Tuſcany in the name of Louis I. king of Etruria. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and ſplendor.

By private letters from Vienna, we are aſſured the Engliſh cabinet has prevailed on the houſe of Auſtria not to diſarm until a general peace be effected; and that our government in return, will inſiſt upon the modification of the treaty of Luneville. The negociation on this ſubject has been carried on through Thugut, and it is upon this buſineſs he has of late had ſo many interviews with the emperor.

The chief Conſul is indiſpoſed. We learn from Bruſſels that the ex-director Barras lives there in the moſt expenſive ſtile.

LONDON Auguſt 13.

A report is current this afternoon, that the French garriſon of Alexandria, has offered to capitulate on the ſame terms as the army at Grand Cairo has agreed to. I do not vouch for the truth of the report, nor have Government received any official accounts of the capture of Cairo; but the capture of the latter place is ſoon expected to be confirmed, with the ſurrender of the French army to the Britiſh and Turkiſh forces.

Auguſt 15.

The following Bulletin was iſſued in the courſe of the afternoon, containing, as we ſuppoſe, the ſubſtance, of the official account; it varies, as will be ſeen, but little from that of Mr. Tooke.—

"*Downing Street, Aug.* 14.

"Another diſpatch has been received to day from Lord Minto, mentioning the ſurrender of Grand Cairo, with 4000 French, who capitulated on condition of being ſent priſoners to France—About 2000 were ſlain in the attack which preceded the ſurrender."

An opinion now prevails with ſome, that the French Government has been in poſſeſſion of the news of the ſurrender of Cairo ever ſince the arrival of the Swiftſure, which is ſuppoſed to have been the bearer of the diſpatch ſtating the fact.—This, if true, accounts for the ſullen ſilence of the Conſular Prints reſpecting the cruiſe of Gantheaume.

The French papers contain no intelligence from Egypt, nor any information reſpecting the ſquadron of Gantheaume.

It is ſaid that there has been an inſurrection at Vienna of the grenadiers of Tuſcany, which regiment is in garriſon in that city. It appears that their object was an increaſe of pay. It is ſaid that ſeveral perſons were wounded. The Archduke Charles has ſucceeded in re-eſtabliſhing tranquility.

The negociation, or correſpondence between Lord Hawkeſbury and M. Otto, is ſurely protracted to an uncommon length: whatever may be the iſſue, we have a right to expect a very voluminous publication on the ſubject.

We learn from Buſſora, that the great Granary in Old Cairo was very ſparingly ſtored at the time the enemy were driven into that city, as great quantities of grain had been taken away, and ſent into various parts. This is a very ſpacious place, and ſurrounded by a ſquare wall. Formerly the tribute which uſed to be paid to the Grand Signior in corn was laid up at this place, which is called Joſeph's Granary.

Auguſt 16.

Marquis Cornwallis has aſſembled at Colcheſter and its vicinage 8000 infantry, one regiment, of cavalry, and thirty pieces of field ordinance, with howitzers, &c.

A conſiderable degree of alarm lately pervaded our new conqueſts in India, by the intended introduction of European law into Myſore; the Britiſh government has in conſequence, deemed it neceſſary to declare, that the rights of fathers and maſters of families, as exerciſed by the Hindu and Mahomedan laws, are to be preſerved to them; and that any act, ſanctioned by the rules or laws of a Caſt, ſo far as reſpects the members of the ſame family only, is not to be deemed a crime, or cognizable by any criminal court of juſtice, although it be not juſtifiable by the laws of England.

Superb preſents are preparing for Lord St. Helen's by Alexander I. the value of which is ſaid to exceed 100,000 roubles. His Lordſhip has received flattering invitations to viſit the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen, on his return to England.

Bag of Feathers miſlaid.

IN December laſt JAMES MITCHELL received from Meſſrs. M'Culloch and Birkhead, at Baltimore, a Bag of Feathers, directed to Samuel H. Smith, Waſhington, which he engaged to deliver to Mr Engliſh, George-Town. Mr. Mitchell did not deliver the Feathers according to their direction, owing, as is ſuppoſed, to the obſtruction of ice. In the ſpring he was at Baltimore, when he ſtated that he ſtill had the Feathers.

The Feathers belong to the ſubſcriber, who requeſts Mr. Mitchell to forward them to him, or to Mr. Engliſh, George-Town.

The ſubſcriber will feel grateful for any information reſpecting the reſidence of Mr Mitchell.

SAMUEL H SMITH,
City of Waſhington

September 25.

For Sale or Rent,

Two three ſtory brick houſes in Alexandria, completely finiſhed, on King and Columbia-ſtreet, with ſundry valuable property near the ſame, poſſeſſion whereof may be had immediately. The ſituation for the flour and grocery buſineſs is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, from the General Court for the Weſtern Shore of the ſtate of Maryland, returnable to October Term 1800, will be ſold at Public Sale, for ready money, on the twenty-ſeventh day of October inſt.

ALL that part of ſquare numbered ſeventy-four in the general plan of the City of Waſhington, which is included within the following lines, that is to ſay, Beginning on Pennſylvania Avenue, at the center of the party wall between the third and fourth three ſtory brick houſes from the weſternmoſt of the buildings now erected on the ſaid ſquare, and running thence by a line running northwardly through the middle of the ſaid party wall one hundred and twenty ſix feet, through the center of the wall between the third and fourth ſtable from the weſternmoſt houſe of the ſaid buildings built at the back part thereof, and ſtopping at the center of the north wall of the ſaid ſtable, then eaſterly parrellel with the lines of Pennſylvania Avenue, through the middle of the north wall of the ſaid back Buildings and ſtable ſo far as a line drawn from Pennſylvania Avenue through the middle of the partition wall of the fourth and fifth houſes, from the moſt weſternmoſt houſe built on the ſaid ſquare one hundred and twenty ſix feet, forming a right angle with the ſaid Avenue; will ſtrike and interſect the ſame, and thence with the ſaid line through the ſaid partition wall ſoutherly to Pennſylvania Avenue, and thence weſterly with the ſaid Avenue to the beginning, together with an elegant three ſtory brick dwelling houſe, handſomely finiſhed and all neceſſary out houſes upon the ſaid lot being.

Will be alſo ſold on the ſame day and by the ſame authority, Lots numbered ſeven, eight and nine, on ſquare numbered thirty eight in the general plan of the ſaid city of Waſhington; each of the ſaid laſt mentioned three lots having thereon a two ſtory brick houſe. Alſo, one dozen mahogany chairs, 3 mahogany tables, 2 mahogany bedſteads, 2 mahogany tea tables, 2 mahogany card tables, 1 mahogany book-caſe, 2 pair of looking glaſſes, 8 framed prints, 3 carpets, 4 feather beds complete, 2 ſets of china, 2 pair of braſs andirons, fenders, ſhovels and tongs, ſome kitchen furniture, and one Negro boy ſlave named Butler, about fifteen years of age. The above property is taken as the property of Iſaac Polock, to ſatisfy a judgment of Abraham Vanloghen againſt him.

The ſale will commence at eleven o'clock of the day, and continue until all is ſold—The lots and houſes will be ſold on the premiſes reſpectively, and the perſonal property upon ſquare thirty-eight in the City of Waſhington.

NOTLEY MADDOX, late Sheriff
of Prince George's County.

October 2. lawts

To be Rented.

THE ſubſcriber will rent by the year, or during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, four large, convenient three-ſtory BRICK HOUSES—they are well calculated for Boarding Houſes, being all ſituate on the Capitol Hill, and the neareſt houſes to the Capitol; two of them adjoin the well known Tavern occupied by Mr. Stille the other two are ſituate equally convenient to the Capitol. Any perſon qualified to keep ſuch houſes may know the terms by applying to

DANIEL CARROL, of Dud'n.

Sept. 28. eptf

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E ſtreets, where he continues to manufacture and ſell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontiſpieces Metal Saſhes, &c. which may alſo be had at his ſtore No. 51, Barclay ſtreet, New-York, and at Mr. Wild's ſtore, Market ſtreet, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who has gold leaf for ſale by the package or book.

May 8, 1801 tf

This day is Publiſhed

BY

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Acts paſſed at the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſixth Congreſs, began and held at the city of Waſhington, on Monday the 17th of November 1800.

Alſo just received,

A very handſome aſſortment of New Novels, of the firſt merit, with a good collection of Law, and miſcellaneous History, and a very elegant aſſortment of Ladies' and gentlemen's Pocket Books, of various prices and qualities.

R. C. & Co. Have always on hand a general aſſortment of ſtationary, ſuch as writing and letter paper, quills, wafers, ſealing wax, ink-powder, pen knives, ſlates, parchment, playing cards, blank and account books, inkſtands, black lead pencils, &c &c. All which they will ſell at the moſt moderate prices. Almanacs for the year 1802, juſt publiſhed.

Sept 16, 1801.