Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Alexander, capt. Geary, arrived at Norfolk, in 41 days from London.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Paris Papers to the 3d inst. arrived yesterday. The most important fact, which they announce, is the ratification by the Pope of the Treaty, concluded after a long negotiation, by Cardinal Gonsalvi, his Minister at Paris; but, as no hint is given of its contents, we are left in uncertainty whether it regulates any temporal interest, or relates solely to the affairs of the Gallican Church. Supposing it, however, to be confined entirely to spiritual topics, it is a material event in the history of the French Revolution. By this treaty, the authority of Bonaparte in France receives a stronger confirmation than it could have had from any new course of military atchievements. His virtual sovereignty has now passed through the antient ceremonial of an acknowledgment by the See of Rome, and the Pope appears to have been restored, that he might confer upon it that sanction.

Dispatches from Egypt have been bro't to town, this morning by two officers, who sailed from Aboukir on the 9th of July. It has not transpired that they relate any new event of importance.

Sir Borlase Warren is on his return to England, on account of ill health. Rear Admiral Pole is gone out to succeed him as second in command; and eventually lord Keith. Lord Nelson's destination has been changed, and his Lordship is to remain at home, to guard our coasts.

We hear from Rotterdam that general Angereau is about to repair to Helvoetsluys, for the purpose of having a conference with Admiral De Winter, commander in chief of the Batavian fleet.

Letters from our fleet off Brest, of the 30th ult. say our force was composed of 27 sail of the line, 12 of which were two deckers.—The enemy's fleet, consisting of 25 ships of the line, were in the outer road at single anchor, and in apparent readiness for sea.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The Treaty between Spain and Portugal has excited considerable attention. It was concluded so far back as the 6th of June, and ratified on the 16th; yet the most material of its conditions, that which stipulates for the exclusion of British shipping, from the ports of Portugal, remains unfulfilled, and the intercourse between Great Britain and Portugal is neither interrupted nor carried on by connivance. The packets sail as regularly and as openly as before. The appointment of a British minister to the court of Lisbon, has even been announced in the London Gazette.

It is scarcely possible to be satisfied with any opinion, that immediately presents itself on this variance between the avowed agreement and the open practice. Has the king of Spain succeeded beyond his wishes, and done too much for an imperious ally against an humble friend? Is he alarmed by the probability that Portugal, if this condition should be enforced, may be treated as an enemy by Great Britain, and her South American Colonies occupied by an army, which would speedily endanger his own? Or does he leave it to his Ally to negotiate again upon the subject of this prohibition; to take the odium of enforcing it, if it be adhered to, or the profit of mitigating it, if it be relinquished? We are wholly at a loss to which of these motives to assign his conduct; but, as it is visible that the Treaty is not carried into effect, we may hope, that, whether it be a secret article, or a subsequent treaty, or some newly adopted policy, that prevents its execution, the same cause will continue to Great Britain the benefit of a direct intercourse with Portugal.

Rear Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, who left Gibraltar on the 9th ult, with seven sail of the line, two frigates and a sloop, had the pleasure to find laying too for him off that harbour, the 10th ult. commodore Tyler, with four sail of the line of the Baltic fleet, last from Cork. Sir James's force, to block up the combined squadron of Cadiz Bay, is as follows:

	Guns.		Guns.
Cæsar (flag-ship)	84	Bellona	74
Pompee	84	Defence	74
St. Antonio	84	Russel	74
Spencer	74	Audacious	74
Venerable	74	Caroline	44
Superb	74	Thames	32
Warrior	74	Pettere	18

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A letter is said to have been received in town from Munster, dated the evening of the 4th inst. which states, that notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of Prussia and France, the election of a prince bishop had taken place that day, and that all the votes were united in favor of the archduke Anthony, the emperor's brother. The letter observes that count Westphalen, the imperial commissioner, had arrived at Munster previously to the election, charged with communicating to the chapter the emperor's acknowledgments, & announcing that the archduke had already taken the first ecclesiastical orders, and was preparing to receive the others which were necessary to qualify him for his new dignity.

Should this statement be true, the election will in all probability involve the emperor in a serious dispute with the cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries.

A very gallant action has been fought off Rochefort by the Amelia frigate capt. Herbert, with a squadron of three French frigates and a schooner, which she compelled to return to port.

We learn by letters of a recent date, received on Sunday at Plymouth from the Cæsar, off Cadiz, that sir James Saumarez has declared that port in a state of blockade.

Tuesday a privy council was held at Dublin castle, before his excellency, when a proclamation was directed to be issued, requiring the inhabitants of the maritime counties of Ireland, upon notice given by the general commanding each district, to drive their cattle and stock into the interior of the country.

September 17.

A Plenipotentiary has been appointed by the court of Lisbon, to negotiate a treaty of peace between France and Portugal with Lucien Buonaparte. In the mean time the republican troops continue to enter Spain by the way of Bayonne, and their army which is again approaching the frontiers of Portugal, is stated at no less than 25,000 men. The principal part of the Spanish forces employed in the campaign of Portugal have been disbanded, and the general staff suppressed.

A letter received from Hamburgh by one of the last mails, mentions as follows:

"The last news from Paris gives considerable uneasiness to our city. It will be recollected, that the deputation of our senate to Buonaparte, consisting of Syndicus Doorman, Dr. Myer, &c. for the removing of the misunderstanding between us and France, has been there for these last six months, without having an audience. The consul has had it intimated to our embassy, that all their attempts will be fruitless, that he never should forget Hamburg's partiality for England, nor their behavior in the affair of Napper Tandy, and that they must hold themselves ready to depart.—However we shall do every thing that is possible to attain our object."

September 18.

This morning arrived the Hamburgh mail, due last Wednesday.

Several accounts received at Constantinople, between the first and 15th of last month, confirm the intelligence previously announced, that Menou had refused the capitulation offered to him by the convention of Cairo. The Turkish forces were expected to arrive in the vicinity of Alexandria before the beginning of last month; but we learn with regret, that a misunderstanding, which may have been productive of disagreeable consequences, had taken place between the Grand Vizier and the Captain Pacha, with respect to the right of precedence.

The emperor Alexander has refused to acknowledge the king of Etruria, and dispatched an ambassador to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A difference of opinion on the subject of negociation has certainly taken place between the two leading members of the cabinet.

September 19.

The rumor in circulation, both yesterday evening and this morning, that the negociation was actually broken off, is like the many idle conjectures with which the public have been deluded for many weeks. We can positively state, that previously to the assembling of the council, a conference took place between lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

This morning we received by express, Paris papers to the 17th inst. They are destitute of all interesting intelligence.

The Tiers Consolides left off on the 15th at 48 3-4.

By the flag of truce which brought the Paris Journals, dispatches from the French minister for foreign affairs were transmitted to Mr. Otto.

We understand that three regiments of infantry are to be sent with all possible dispatch to Gibraltar. They are destined to replace three regiments belonging to that garrison, which are to be conveyed to Egypt in the transports that take out the former.

The following article relative to Alexandria is from the Clef du Cabinet. "At the moment when we read in certain journals articles relative to Egypt, extracted from German gazettes, we have under our eyes letters from Alexandria, dated Aug. 10, which do not conform with the reports circulated in London and Ratisbon. The joy at Constantinople appears to have been of short duration. It is entirely false that Alexandria is ill provided either with men or arms. All the accounts that arrive indirectly confirm the news which have been published."

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

NORFOLK, Nov. 5.

Two English frigates are cruising off Hampton Road, waiting for the French frigate Semllante.

Our London, papers up to the *Nineteenth September*, received yesterday by different arrivals, contain no very interesting matter. The few articles given in the preceding columns, are such (on a hasty perusal) as we think worthy of our immediate attention. Flags of truce still contine to go and come between Dover and Calais, without the least thing transpiring in the London or Paris papers as to the contents of the dispatches they carry. The stocks, at both places, have, for some past, been very steady, which induces a belief, that the propositions for peace, are, at least, favorably received by those in power. There is no truth in the report of Pitt's taking the reins of the British government—or, of the surrender of Alexandria, which seems to hold out boldly. From a late proclamation in Ireland, we find the government much in fear of a descent by the Sans Culottes in that country.

By the French papers we find the invasion of England is much talked of. De Winter's fleet is nearly ready for sea.—General Lasnes, Bonaparte's relation, is arrived at Dunkirk, to concert measures with Admiral Neilly. Admiral Trouville, remains at Boulogne; and the French Admiral Truguet has taken the command of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz.

NACHEZ, October 22.

Extract of a letter from the City of New-Orleans to one of the Editors, dated the 15th instant.

"There is a variety of news here, but I am too weak (having been sick with the Fever) to attempt giving it to you farther, than this country and province is absolutely ceded to the French by the Spaniards, by the treaty ratified the 11th of March last. And that BOWLES and the Indians are very troublesome at the Appalachi, have killed several Spanish soldiers and settlers."

Nashville October 14, 1801.

Extract of a letter dated 26th September, 1801, in the Chickasaw nation, from ——— to a correspondent of this place.

"I find the minds of the Indians much agitated indeed. Capt. Butler's measuring and marking the path leading from Nashville to the mouth of Bear creek, without the knowledge or consent of any of the nation, together with the movement of col. Butler's regiment to Mero district, in so circuitous a rout, as by the way of Wilkinsonville, from South West Point, excite their alarms, and they cannot comprehend the reason involved in such a measure. They appear to be quite tenacious of their rights, and view these proceedings, at any rate as infringements of the treaty between them and the United States.

I doubt government has been premature in their movements, and that their designs in the pending treaty, will prove abortive. The minds of the Indians ought certainly to have been prepared, and the agents notified of the intention of government.

The commissioners have descended the river for the Chickasaw Bluffs, and we may calculate, on hearing, shortly, the result of the conference. I give it however as my opinion, that they will neither sell land, or permit the cutting of the road or roads."

SALEM, November 3.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

By Capt. Burgess, who arrived here on Saturday from Cape-Francois, we have received a pamphlet containing the first laws of the colony of St. Domingo made under the new constitution. The laws are proposed by the Governor (Toussaint Louverture) and enacted by the assembly. The first law divides the island into departments, military districts and parishes. The departments are six, one of which bears the name of Louverture, the capital of which is Gonaives. Another law restores the Roman Catholic religion, and, consequently, the observation of the Sabbath as a day of rest and religious worship: the decade days are therefore no longer regarded. Other laws organize their courts, regulate the police, the finances establish a militia which includes all from 14 to 55 years of age, prohibit forever the return of such emigrants as shall be definitively borne on the list of emigrants in France, and confiscate their estates, designate provisionally Port Republican for the ordinary residence of the Governor and the sessions of the assembly, &c. &c.

Mr. Lear, Consul of the United States, informed Capt. B. that the amount of revenue at Cape Francois in less than three months amounted to 300,000 dollars. The import and export duties are very burdensome, amounting to nearly one third the whole cargo; and Toussaint, in answer to remonstrances on this head, observes, that he finds no necessity for lessening the duties, as they do not prevent a full supply of every article they want. Mr. Lear, however, expected that he should be able to obtain a diminution of the duties on exports.

Mr. Lear speaks favorably of the state of things in St. Domingo. He observes, that industry is encouraged, that commerce is assuming a more regular course, that the best disposition exists towards the Americans, and that persons and property enjoy perfect security under the present government.

TO RENT,

And may be entered upon immediately the house of Mrs. WASHINGTON,

adjoining to general Dearborne.—Apply to Mr. LAW, Capitol Hill.

November 11. eptf

WANTED,

A person who can come recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and attention;

and who can give good security for the faithful discharge of the duties of the Office of JAILOR.

November 11. *

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. 1y

Thirty Dollars Reward

THE following criminals who made their escape from the prison of Washington County, in the City of Washington, on Sunday night the 1st inst. have not yet been apprehended.

FRANCIS HIGDON, a slender man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, black hair, and 26 or 27 years of age. It is supposed he has endeavored to get among his relations in Charles or St Mary's County.

JAMES SCULLY, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout made, fair complexion, an Irishman by birth, had on a blue suit of clothes quite new, and of a coarse quality.—He is about 40 years of age, talks thick, has short, bushy hair, and is very much marked with the small-pox.

HARRY, a negro man, of light complexion, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, well made; had on when he went away, a new white cotton shirt, and new coarse, blue, cloth jacket and trowsers.

It is supposed this fellow is gone to Port Tobacco, where, I am informed, his master resides, whose name is Lanty Maddox. Ten dollars will be paid for the delivery of either of the above men, or thirty dollars for the whole of them.

DANIEL C. BRENT,

Marshal of the district of Columbia.

Washington, Nov 11.

IMPORTED,

In the Ship Thomas, from Liverpool,

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery and Brass Ware

which are now opening for sale at the subscriber's store on New-Jersey Avenue, Capitol Hill, viz.

IRON and brass kim locks, stock ditto, butt and HL hinges, screws, bolts, saws, files, chissels, curriers knives, waggon boxes, frying pans, patent metal tea kettles, pots and saucepans, chaffing dishes, iron pots, knife cases, knives and forks, brass and iron candlesticks, shovels and tongs, brushes, ladies dressing cases, mathematical instruments, mill, pit and cross-cut saws, japanned ware, large scale beams, &c &c.

HENRY INGLE.

October 19.

The CABINET and CHAIR-MAKING Business is carried on by Ingle and Felton, at their shop next to the above store, where orders in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. A good steady Journeyman Cabinet-Maker will meet with employ by applying as above. 2awtf.

SANTEE CANAL.

THE COMPANY incorporated for the purpose of making an inland navigation from Santee to Cooper's river, after eight years labor, during which they have been obliged to encounter various obstacles and embarrassments, and to incur an expence far exceeding their original calculations, have the pleasure to inform the public that the Canal is finished.

This great public work, unequalled by any thing of this kind in the United States, more valuable to the public than it is likely in a short time to become to the proprietors, will, it is confidently believed, remove obstacles that, in times past have embarrassed the agriculture of our interior country, by facilitating and expediting the passage of its productions to market, and very considerably diminishing the expence and risk. The Company are aware that it may be desirable to the public that the canal had been calculated for the transmission of larger boats, but when it is recollected, that at the original planning of the canal, the company were staking large interests upon calculations as to supplies of water, and the amount of expences, which calculations might possibly prove erroneous; they trust they will be justified for proceeding on a scale that would least endanger a disappointment to themselves and the public. If the expence has greatly exceeded their calculations, they have some consolation in now having fully and satisfactorily ascertained that there is no ground to apprehend a deficiency of water in the dryest season. The canal is capable of transmitting boats considerably larger than the present locks will admit; and it is hoped that a few years of successful operation may enable the company to meet the wishes of the public more fully in this respect. For the present, boats of any size, not exceeding 56 feet in length, and 9 feet in breadth, from outside to outside, and not drawing more than 2 feet 10 inches of water, will be admitted into and pass through the canal.

The Rates of Toll fixed for the present, and until otherwise announced to the public, are as follow:

	Dolls.
A boat passing through only part of the canal, for every single lock,	2
For every double lock,	3
A boat not exceeding 6 feet in breadth, passing from river to river,	10
A boat exceeding six feet, and within the limitation,	20
A boat having paid the toll of 20 dollars down, and returning within 20 days, empty or not more than half full (to be determined by the superintendant) will be passed through from Cooper to Santee, for	12

The Company would have been abundantly gratified had it been in their power to fix the rates still lower than the above. The most reasonable calculations however, after the payment of the current expences, promise them but very moderate returns for their advances. Even throwing out of estimate the length of time their capital has been a dead fund; while they must trust to time to retrieve their own disappointments in respect to emolument, they will in the interim be alleviated by the certain prospect that the planters and farmers in the interior country will be furnished with new encouragements to their industry, and their fellow-citizens of Charleston with a more cheap and plentiful market, by the operations of the Santee Canal.

Published by resolve of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT SMITH, Presidt.

Attest. J. M. DAVIS, Sec'ry.

At a meeting of the Directors, July 2, 1801.

Resolved, That the Superintendant be directed to pass through, free of expence, all proper boats that may offer, until the 30th day of September next, after which day, the toll, as at present established, shall be paid before any boat be suffered to pass.

Resolved, That a committee of directors will attend on the 1st day of October next, in order to settle and apportion to each share the debt due by the company, when certificates of stock will be issued for such shares as are settled, agreeable to the resolution of the stockholders of the 16th of February; and by virtue of the power vested in the directors at said meeting, the shares that are not so settled will be declared forfeited.

Resolved, That the Secretary do, without delay, furnish each stockholder with a copy of the above resolution.

Santee Canal Company.

RESOLVED, That the following rules be published for the information of the stockholders, viz.

RULE 10. That every proprietor shall pay five pounds sterling on each share, on the third Monday in January, and the like sum on the third Monday in July, and on the third Monday in January and July, in every succeeding year until the Canal shall be compleated; but if the president, and a majority of the directors, shall judge it necessary to raise a larger sum, they shall be at liberty to call for the same, to be paid on notice of six months; provided, that the sum so to be called for on each share, shall not exceed five pounds; and provided also, that the requisition shall be made on the third Monday in January and July.

RULE 11. That if any proprietor, shall fail to make any payments, to which, by the rules of the company, he or she may be liable, when it shall become due, or within three days thereafter; every such proprietor shall forfeit to the company all the preceding payments, and also his or her interests in the said company.

Resolved, That payments be made to Thomas Jones, at the Bank of South Carolina.

Resolved, That on the third Monday in January next, an additional sum of five pounds on each share, be required from the stockholders over and above the sums then to be paid, agreeable to the 10th rule, and that the same be notified to the stockholders.

By order,

ADAM GILCHRIST, Presidt.
JOHN M. DAVIS, Sec'ry.

Nov. 11, 1801.

THOMAS CARPENTER,

TAYLOR,

Has just received a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdown, &c.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

GENTLEMEN who favor him with their orders, may rest assured of strict attention, and the best & most fashionable workmanship and materials, and on reasonable terms.

*** Military and Naval Uniforms, and Ladies' Habits made with elegance.

City of Washington, between the President's House and the Seven Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue.

October 21, 1801. 1awtf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber near Piscataway, Prince George County, Maryland, on the 24th of this month, a Negro Woman named NELL, thirty-eight years old, dark complexion, of middle size, has two or three lumps on her breast rather below the collar bone, occasioned by a burn when young, bald on the top of her head, but always wears a cap or handkerchief to conceal her baldness, has a very simple smile when talked to; took with her a variety of clothes—ranaway once before and was gone some years, was taken near the Red House, 60 miles above Alexandria, and lived in that neighbourhood some years and passed as a free Woman by the name of LINY. The above reward will be paid to any person securing her in any gaol so that I get her again.

NICHOLAS YOUNG.

October 4. 1aw3t

A Contract offered.

THE directors of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company will receive proposals until the first day of December next, for erecting a Bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac River, at the City of Washington. The width of the River where the Bridge is contemplated to be fixed, is fifteen hundred and forty three feet, and the average depth of water at common low tide is four feet, except the channel, which is from 12 to 24 feet deep—the width of the channel is 450 feet. It is wished by the Directors that estimates may be furnished for a Bridge to be built on Piles or of Boats, as it is not yet determined by them, which of these two kinds to adopt—it is also desired, that plans of the Bridge may accompany the estimates, that the Directors may be the better enabled to judge of the advantages & disadvantages of the two plans which have been suggested. A draw of thirty feet is intended to be made over the channel.

The proposals must be sealed, and directed, post paid, to the Subscriber, in the City of Washington.

On good security being given for the performance of the contract—liberal advances will be made

By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM BRENT, Secr'y.

Washington, Oct. 19. eo4w.