Lteſt Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Late laſt evening arrived the ſhip Mercury, capt. Butler, in 40 days from Hamburg, by which papers to the 1st of Oct. have been received.

The number of Britiſh veſſels cruiſing at the mouth of the Scheldt increaſed daily; and the number of Engliſh men of war off the coaſts of Holland and Flanders received continual augmentation, in order to prevent the ſailing of the Dutch fleet under Admiral De Winter, which was ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Boulogne, to protect the ſailing of the French flotilla from Calais.

At Bruſſels, according to advices of the 24th, General Augereau was expected with his whole ſtaff. French and Pruſſian cabinet couriers were daily paſſing and repaſſing through Bruſſels, to which place a ſtrong corps of French troops was on its march.

Capt. Gardiner, who arrived at this port yeſterday from Peterſburgh, which place he left on the 16th Sept. informs us, that on the 11th it was rumoured that the Emperor Alexander was taken ſuddenly and dangerouſly ill; ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a ſtroke of *Ruſſian apoplexy*—the ſame diſorder which carried off the late Emperor Paul.

HAMBURG, Sept. 30.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, of the 4th September, which can be depended upon. Received by Expreſs.

"On the 17th of Auguſt, the Siege of Alexandria was begun; and on that day the Engliſh General Coote, with 5000 men, advanced towards the Lake Ameriotis, after having attacked the French Gun Boats, whereof two blew up, and two were ſunk. He has taken poſſeſſion of the ground of Marabon, without oppoſition from the Garriſon. During this operation, the Engliſh Squadron before Alexandria, made a feint Attack on that place, whilſt General Hutchinſon attacked the outſide entrenchments of the enemy, which were partly on a hill called Green Hill, which was taken after a trifling loſs.

"On the 31ſt July, the greater part of the French Garriſon from Cairo, conſiſting of 8000 men, arrived at Roſetta; and the exertions to tranſport them were ſo much accelerated, that the whole had embarked and ſailed on the 17th of Auguſt, for France. Amongſt the number of theſe troops were 900 cavalry, and 50 pieces of cannon. The remainder of the Garriſon, which conſiſts of more than 5000 men, of every deſcription, are daily arriving down the Nile, from Cairo, to be tranſported to France."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, of the 22d September.

According to information from Conſtantinople, by a courier which has juſt arrived, the ſiege of Alexandria begun on the 17th of Auguſt, and has continued with ſuch great ſucceſs, that General Menou has demanded a ceſſation of arms for two days, to afford time to agree on the points for evacuating Alexandria, and of acceding to the Convention of Cairo. We expect ſoon a courier with the particulars of his agreeing to the terms propoſed."

Extract of a letter from Paris, of the 22d September.

"Should the Negociations for Peace with England fail, it is believed that in the beginning of October the expedition againſt that country will be tried. The encampment at Boulogne has been reinforced on the 13th inſt. by three battalions of riflemen, and two diviſions of artillery from Paris. From Lille, Douay, and Arras, different corps of troops with artillery, have proceeded for Calais. At Dunkirk, the Count Admiral Neilly has held a council of war. All the troops at Boulogne, conſiſting of about 25,000 men, have received orders to keep themſelves ready for an immediate embarkment; and to leave all unneceſſary baggage behind. The Breſt fleet is getting ready to go to ſea.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24.

The number of Engliſh men of war on the coaſt of Holland, has been conſiderably encreaſed. They intend to prevent the Dutch fleet from putting to ſea; as it is ſaid Admiral de Winter has it in view to join the flotilla at Boulogne.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26.

Two couriers arrived this week from England. We will have our Weſt-India poſſeſſions returned, after our Government has agreed to the Convention concluded at St. Peterſburgh, on the 17th of June.

CADIZ, Sept. 1.

For ſome days paſt we have been cloſer blockaded than ever. We fear new attempts of the Engliſh againſt this city, as their force has been conſiderably encreaſed. The former French Miniſter of Marine, Truguet, has arrived, who will accellerate the intended expedition.

It has been juſt publiſhed, that the Engliſh Vice-Conſul, has informed all the Conſuls of the neutral powers, in the name of his Government and of Admiral Saumarez, that Cadiz and St. Lucar are blockaded, and that no neutral veſſels are permitted to go out or in, without a ſpecial permiſſion from the Admiral. The Engliſh fleet conſiſts of 15 ſhips who form the blockade.

PARIS, September 30.

The Conſuls have concluded that one General Collector of duties of the Republic, and four Adminiſtrators ſhall be appointed. Citizen Collin has been choſen General Collector.

Paris, September 12.

Touſſaint Louverture has tranſmitted a Conſtitution for the iſland of St. Domingo, to the Firſt Conſul. This conſtitution is not fully approved of by the Council of ſtate, becauſe by it too many prerogatives are ceded to the negroes. To reſtore peace and good order to this important colony, it is decreed that three Generals be ſent from hence to that colony—among the three the name of Rochambeau ſtands foremoſt—this general has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a peculiar manner during the campaigns in Italy. It is hoped that Touſſaint Louverture will ſubmit to theſe new regulations of the conſuls.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

The government have reſolved to make another effort to reinforce the army in Egypt, and for this purpoſe have ordered part of the army in Spain to proceed to Cadiz, where admiral Thuget is waiting for them. Menou holds out with determined reſolution, and the government will eſteem no ſacrifice too great to afford him aſſiſtance.

Religion appears to revive, and the churches are generally crouded. Grand Maſs has been celebrated in the church de Graves Place, which during the performance was ſhrouded in black.

The chief Conſul has it under conſideration to give the proteſtant miniſters an adequate ſalary, and has ordered the prefects to tranſmit to him an account of the number in each department.

ITALY, Sept. 10.

Porto Ferrajo continues to hold out with almoſt unexampled bravery—notwithſtanding the vigorous efforts of the French to ſtorm it. The Engliſh afford them all the aſſiſtance in their power by ſea. A few days ſince, four Engliſh frigates landed ſome troops in the neighborhood of that place, but were immediately attacked and forced to re-embark.

MILAN, Sept. 12.

By an article in the treaty concluded between France and Naples, the latter is to deliver all the navy, which conſiſts of two ſhips of the line, two frigates and one corvette.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.

The king of Pruſſia has proteſted againſt the inſtallation of the archbiſhop of Munſter.

HAGUE, September 22.

The new revolution is now at an end; and ſince the 19th, no diſturbance or alteration has taken place. On the 8th, in the evening, after the Directory had iſſued their proclamation, they determined to give General Angereau the command of the city. The new conſtitution will be laid before the people on the 1ſt of October, and there is no doubt but they will accept of it. The former executive power is of courſe annihilated.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 19.

The following remarkable proclamation of the Directory, was publiſhed yeſterday, just at the cloſing of the mail:

BATAVIANS!

This day it was carried only by two votes, in the firſt chamber in the Legiſlative Body, that our proclamation of the 14th inſtant be publiſhed—the people are hereby invited, either to reject or adopt the plan of the new conſtitution. The object of this is no leſs than to unite the people, to let them give their free ſuffrages upon an important point, which poſſibly may become the parent of inteſtine convulſions, by a continuance of an order of things, which through confuſion, is riſen to its ſummit, and which embraces the intereſts of but few, while the whole is hurrying to its ruin.—We feel it our ſacred duty, not only to expoſe ſuch pernicious projects, but alſo to avert as much as in us lays, its direful conſequences. We have adopted efficient meaſures, to prevent the aſſembling of the Legiſlative Body, until the ſenſe of the people is known. Citizens of Batavia, it is with reluctance, that we impeach the conduct of our fellow-citizens; but we cannot, we dare not allow, that the voice of the whole nation be ſuppreſſed—and that comparatively but few, without any prior inveſtigation, ſhould audaciouſly call themſelves the people. Our only motive is to be informed of your ſentiments, and what will be your ſovereign will. Your will ſhall be our guide, we will without ſelfiſhneſs, promote the good of the whole.—Judge, therefore, cooly and deliberately reſpecting the plan of the new conſtitution—Digeſt it well, without being biaſſed by others—remember that not only your deareſt rights, but alſo the welfare of your poſterity is at ſtake, and chooſe that which to you ſhall ſeem moſt ſalutary. Reſt aſſured, that the meaſures which are adopted for your ſecurity, will be efficient: Be convinced that we are willing and able, to curb the temerity of the audacious, who might be vile enough to undertake to ſhackle your free ſuffrages: The Directory orders this to be made public, and that it ſhall be poſted up in all public places.

Done at Hague, the 18th September, 1801, Seventh year of the Batavian Liberty.

(Signed)

BESIER, Loco-PRESIDENT.

MAZEL, Loco-SECRETARY.

HAGUE, Sept. 26.

Peace and tranquility ſtill prevail, notwithſtanding the adoption of the new conſtitution, and although ſeveral of the directors have refuſed to accede to it.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, September 26.

"Yeſterday the American Ambaſſador, Mr. Pinckney, who has arrived by way of Amſterdam, ſet off for Madrid, the place of his deſtination."

"The oppoſition party againſt the three preſent Directors, which is entirely in favour of the Conſtitution of 1798, have, as the preſent party is powerfully ſupported by the French, kept themſelves quiet. This new revolution has, therefore, been the moſt quiet, as not a drop of blood has been ſhed. The preſent majority of the preſent Directory, which conſiſts of citizens Haerſolte, Bezier, and Pymann, are conſidered as the reigning power. The two remaining Directors, Ermerius and Van Swinden, will not acknowledge the power of the majority, and do not attend the ſeſſions."

LONDON, Sept. 15.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 22d inſt. The public attention at Paris is almoſt excluſively occupied with the grand feſtival which was to take place on the 1ſt of Vendemaire (the 22d of Sept.) During the complimentary days preceding the fete, the Louvre was crowded with perſons to ſee the ſpecimens of the progreſs made by the French in different arts and manufactures. A proclamation was expected to be publiſhed on the day of the fete, communicating to the people the ſtate of the negociation between this country and France.

Some flags of truce have arrived at Marſeilles from Egypt, with French priſoners; and 12,000 more priſoners, for whoſe reception preparations had been made at the Lazeretto of Marſeilles, were hourly expected. A Britiſh ſquadron of ſeven ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates has appeared off Toulon; it is apprehended that port and Marſeilles are again to be blockaded.

The Pruſſian troops are in full march for Munſter, but no mention is made of their having yet entered the biſhopric. The Pruſſian miniſter De Dohm, eſcaped the fury of the populace with difficulty. The election of an archbiſhop of Cologne was to take place on the 20th inſt. The French papers apprehend that theſe elections may produce diſagreeable conſequences between Auſtria and Pruſſia.

Mr. Johnſon, the Meſſenger, arrived this morning from Conſtantinople. We have not heard that he has brought any intelligence of importance relative to Egypt. Alexandria, it is ſaid, ſtill holds out.—Mr. Johnſon left Vienna on the 12th inſt. and Cruxhaven laſt Tueſday.

By count Walmoden, juſt arrived from Hanover, we underſtand government has received official intelligence that the king of Pruſſia has conſented to withdraw his troops from that electorate, in conſequence of the remonſtrance of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

Parliament muſt meet very early in Nov. as Mr. Addington ſtated himſelf in Parliament to be provided with money till October, and we all know he has expended far beyond his calculations. The protracted war in Egypt alone muſt have coſt many millions more than were expected.

WEYMOUTH, Sept. 17.

When the laſt poſt left Vienna, the ſtate printing-office was on the eve of publiſhing an Addreſs and Admonition to the inhabitants of Vienna, exhorting them to behave quietly, on the arrival of the new French ambaſſador, and not to moleſt in any manner, or offend by words or geſtures, the ambaſſador himſelf, or any perſon belonging to his ſuite, under pain of being dealt with as diſturbers of the public tranquility. The inhabitants of Vienna are alſo deſired in the ſame paper, not to oppoſe the affixing of the arms of the French Republic, if it ſhould take place.

A letter from a Greek houſe at Belgrade, of the 20th Auguſt, poſitively aſſerts that Paſſawan Oglou has marched to take poſſeſſion in perſon of that important Fortreſs. The vanquiſhed Pacha of Belgrade has been put in chains till his arrival.—Seeing himſelf betrayed and cloſely preſſed from all ſides, in vain he requeſted the rebellious Janiſſaries to grant him a truce till the return of a courier, whom he wiſhed to diſpatch to Conſtantinople. The Pacha aſked for this delay, in hopes that a reinforcement of 4000 men, under the command of his ſon, would long before that time be able to join him. But Paſſawan Oglou intercepted this reinforcement.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 15.

Arrived late this evening the American ſhip Martyr, capt. Cochran, from St. Sebaſtian, 8 days paſſage, in ballaſt, for the Eaſt Indies; ſhe brings an account, that two days prior to her ſailing from thence, accounts had been received that the Spaniſh troops and inhabitants had riſen on the French troops, being much diſſatisfied with their conduct, and that 80 of the latter were killed.

INVASION.

At one o'clock this day the guns were fired from the different ſhips in the Roads. The fire being rapid and irregular, the alarm of invaſion ſpread with electric celerity through the town. Thouſands crowded to the Pier, to aſcertain the particulars; but the ſurf was too high to permit any communication between the veſſels and the ſhore. Some thought they could already perceive the advanced guard of the French flotilla, and ſeveral Engliſh veſſels could be deſcried by the naked eye, ſteering for the coaſt; but whether they were flying from the enemy, or the ſtorm, no body could decide. All was doubt, terror and deſpondency. A few of the natives ſhewed a diſpoſition to remain, but all the viſitors were unanimous for an immediate evacuation. Accordingly, coaches, gigs, whiſkies, tax-carts, cars, waggons, every ſpecies of vehicle, were put into immediate requiſition; and ſome had already ſet off, when it was luckily diſcovered that this is the anniverſary of the coronation, and ſuch the true cauſe of the firing in the Roads.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

This day we have witneſſed the doors of the bakers aſſailed, in the ſame manner as in 1793, by a great concourſe of people forming a line. So much wheat has been ſent to England, that the price is conſiderably increaſed. In the neighbourhood of Paris, particularly at Mantes, the pound of bread coſt 5 ſols (about 5 cents). Government wiſhed to prevent any addition to the price of an article of the firſt neceſſity; but the bakers, who were loſing their trouble and their money, have refuſed to bake, and the hungry mob have been waiting at their doors ſince 8 o'clock this morning.

An American frigate entered the river of Bordeaux within the laſt three days, bringing back with her ſeveral black inhabitants of St. Domingo, amongſt whom, it is ſaid, are the officers of Rigaud's ſtaff, and two young men of Bordeaux who were taken in a privateer from that port, carried to Barbadoes, and eſcaped from their priſon in an open boat, in which they combated the ſeas for 27 days, contending againſt the winds, the waves, hunger, thirſt, and all the horrors imaginable. Their hiſtory is a romance.

The ſquadron from Tunis, cruiſing in the Mediterranean, has already captured fourteen Neapolitan veſſels. Formerly the marine of the order of Malta would have given an effectual check to the piracies of the Barbarians.

The conſuls have decreed, on the 6th of this month, that the law of the 24th Vendemaire, containing the meaſures proper to be taken for the extinction of mendicity, ſhall be promulgated in the nine united departments.

The conſuls decreed, on the 26th Auguſt, that the Piedmonteſe officers who made part of the auxiliary army of the year 5, and ſerved during the year 7 in the corps united to the French army, may be admitted into the French military corps.

By another decree of the 6th of this month the Iriſh and Scotch colleges, eſtabliſhed at Paris, ſhall enjoy all property not alienated, and ſhall be governed and adminiſtered by the reſpective ſuperintendance of a gratuitous board, compoſed of the prefect of the department, the preſident and commiſſary of government near the tribunal of appeal, and two citizens deſignated by the Firſt Conſul.

NOTICE.

Several citizens of this place being deſirous to have

A BRIDGE

Erected as early as poſſible over the

POTOMAC,

From Maryland Avenue to Alexander's Iſland, a book is opened at Stelle's Hotel, where it is hoped that every perſon who wiſhes to encourage ſo uſeful a work for this City, will ſubſcribe their names before the firſt day of December next, alſo the number of ſhares they are willing to take, calculating them at two hundred dollars per ſhare.

Washington Nov. 11. *ep:1D*

City of Waſhington, July 24, 1801.

The Subscribers

HAVING on hand a number of houſe frames of different dimenſions, alſo, a large quantity of the various kinds of lumber requiſite for building, and having made ſuch arrangements as will enſure a conſtant ſupply thereof, and enable them to ſell the ſame on very advantageous and moderate terms to the purchaſers, hereby give notice, that on application, accompanied by a memorandum or bill of the frames or lumber wanted, they will cauſe the ſame to be delivered as ſoon as may be, at any of the wharves in the city of Waſhington, George-Town or Alexandria. The circumſtances under which the ſubſcribers enter into this buſineſs, authorize an aſſurance that the ſtricteſt punctuality in their engagements may be relied on. They are therefore induced to believe, that many perſons who are engaged in building, or who may intend to build, will find a great convenience and advantage in making timely application, and being thus ſupplied with the whole of the lumber neceſſary for their buildings by the time it may be wanted for uſe.

JOHN CONNER,
Somerset County, near Princess Ann, Maryland.

THOMAS MUNROE
City of Washington.

July 27. 1wa:f

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1801.

Yeſterday morning there was a conſiderable fall of ſnow, being the firſt this ſeaſon.

A warmly conteſted election has been held in the City of New-York, for common council; the reſult of which has terminated in favor of the republicans; this is ſaid to be an event unprecedented in that City.

We learn from Guadaloupe, that the American brig Two Brothers having been detained by the collector of the cuſtoms at that Iſland, on a groundleſs ſuſpicion of the captain having made a falſe manifeſt of the cargo, governor Lacroſſe condemned the collector to pay an indemnity of 5000 francs to the owners.

We were ſome time ſince appriſed, that great complaints exiſted at Guadaloupe of a criminal practice which ſome of the American maſters of veſſels permitted themſelves to purſue, in kidnapping the negroes, and that rigorous meaſures were contemplated for its ſuppreſſion. We have to regret that the ſame ground of complaint is ſaid to be continued, whence there is a probability of thoſe meaſures being enforced by the authorities of the Iſland. So far as they may involve a juſt puniſhment of the perpetrators of this fraudulent and inhuman practice, they muſt be approved; but in their conſequences they may alſo affect the innocent by ſubjecting them to burthenſome formalities and diſagreeable ſearches. To avoid this, we would, recommend to thoſe who frequent the iſland, a proper circumſpection in avoiding ſuſpicion themſelves and a prompt detection and expoſure of the guilty whenever they poſſeſs the means.

The Revenue cutter John Jay, has been ſold at New-York for 7,400 dollars.—Mr. Crowninſhield of Salem was the purchaſer.

REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

From the Leyden Gazette of the 22d of September.

Translated for the National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated 19th September.

"The proceedings of the Executive Directory, of which we have already given an account, have produced ſuch great effects, that we may conſider it as a new revolution in government, reſembling that of the 12th June, 1798, and of which we may conſider it as the completion. The nation had at firſt been compelled to examine into the motives and views of the directory, or rather into thoſe of the majority, by the proclamation which that majority addreſſed to the people of Batavia, dated the 14th of this month. As it is too long to inſert entire, I ſhall only give you ſome of its leading features. It begins by the obſervation, "that this is the period when ſelf-intereſt ought to be put aſide, every prejudice combated, all animoſity overcome, and party ſpirit extinguiſhed." A picture is then drawn of the ſhocks our country has endured during the laſt ſix years, and the patience with which the nation has ſupported every thing, eſpecially the unexampled contributions which have aſtoniſhed Europe—which in reality have ſcarcely left our citizens of moderate fortune, eſpecially tenants of this deſcription, a half of their property. The almoſt total ruin of our commerce is deſcribed, the deſtruction of moſt of our means of ſubſiſtence, the annihilation of our navigation, the loſs of the greateſt part of our eſtabliſhments and colonies; in ſhort, this afflicting picture is finiſhed, by remarking, that ſo many evils, ſo many reverſes, ſuſtained with ſo much conſtancy, and ſuch well tried patience, have conducted us at preſent, not to a conſtitution made for the happineſs of the people, conformable to its genius and its manners; but to a ſtate of things, which makes the country a theatre for a diſplay of paſſions the moſt violent and inimical to public order and tranquility; ſuch as hatred, vengeance, perſecution and vile ſelf-intereſt, &c. In proof of theſe things, the ſucceſſive ſyſtems of legiſlation ſince 1795, are recalled to mind, and laſtly the conſtitution, which was the offspring of the 22d of January, 1798, that is to ſay, the reſult of open force, and of the violence of the then reigning party. The errors of this conſtitution are then briefly mentioned, which, by concentrating the power of the adminiſtration in the hands of five directors, at the ſame time renders this adminiſtration deſpotic and puſillanimous; deſpotic, in as much as the adminiſtrative government of the republic depends on the ſupreme will of five individuals; puſillanimous, in as much as from the impoſſibility of being competent to their great taſk, they are, contrary to their own will, obliged to depend on others for the diſcharge of the greater part of their duties; and of conſequence, are compelled to leave the reins of government, for the direction whereof they are reſponſible, in the hands of a number of perſons free from all reſponſibility; while the courſe of buſineſs, which ought in ſucceſſion to paſs from one department to another, from the ſupreme