



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1807.

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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The following intelligence has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's land forces in Egypt, transmitted in a letter from the Right Hon. Wm. Windham.

Extract of a copy of a letter from Major-General Alex. M. Fraser, to the Right Hon. Wm. Windham, dated Alexandria, April 6, 1807, transmitted to him by Gen. Fox, the original not having been received.

SIR,—My letter of the 27th ult. has already informed you, that in consequence of the strong representations of Major Misset, his Majesty's resident here (a copy of which I then transmitted) stating the risk that Alexandria run of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmanie were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, I had, with the concurrence of Rear Admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regiment and chasseurs Britaniques, under Major-General Wauchope & Brigadier-General Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you that, contrary to all expectation this measure did not succeed. Our troops took possession of the heights of Aboukir (which command the town) without any loss; but, from circumstances as yet unexplained, the General, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into town with his whole force, without any previous examination of it; when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire; more especially as Major-General Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, Brigadier-General Meade, badly wounded.

The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded, retired to Aboukir in good order, without molestation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This certainly has been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especially as every information led me to conclude that the opposition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed representation of Major Misset, corroborated by the personal application of the Sorbagi, or Chief Magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Rosetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice and co-operation of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis (who commands the squadron here since the departure of Sir John Duckworth) detached another corps, under the command of the Hon. Brigadier-General Stewart and Colonel Oswald (as per margin*) to effect this purpose without which it appears impossible that the measure proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, of keeping possession of Alexandria can be accomplished.

* Detachment of Royal Artillery, Detachment of the 29th Light Dragoons, Detachment of Seamen, Light Infantry Battalion of 35th Regiment, 2d Battalion of 72nd Regiment, Regiment de Roll; in the whole about 2500 men.

JUNE 15.

Extract of a dispatch from Major-General Fraser to the Rt. Hon. H. E. Fox, dated on board his Majesty's ship Canopus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you, that the second attempt I thought necessary to make against Rosetta, has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back with the loss (I am grieved to say) of nearly 1000 men killed, wounded and missing. Among the latter are Lieut. Colonel M'Leod, Major Vogelsang and Major Mohr. Brig. Gen. Stuart, who commanded the troops on this service, is only

now upon his march towards Alexandria to the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details; but as the Admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard brig immediately from this bay to Messina, I think it necessary to give you all the information I am at present in possession of, and shall send you the particulars of this unfortunate affair by his Majesty's ship Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very soon; and as I have not time to acquaint his Majesty's Ministers of this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon possible.

JUNE 19.

Destruction of the Dutch Shipping at Batavia.

From the private journal of Capt. Vicary, from Batavia, that the Batavian frigate Maria Reygersburg, of 44 guns had been taken by Sir Edward Pellew's squadron. The extent of the destruction of the shipping may be judged from the following extract.

The following vessels were burnt near the batteries, viz.

Frigate Phoenix, 32 guns; brig Adventurer (Adventurer) 20 ditto; Zeaploug (Seaflower) 14 do. States Vessels.

Frigate Amestoy, force unknown; ship Patriot, 18 guns; brig Ceres force unknown; Company's ships.

Brig Snelheyd (Swift) force unknown.

Ship Daugdzomhayd (Probity) force unknown; East Indian, ditto; Zuider Pole (South Pole) Prussian, ditto; Private ships.

And four or five at least whose names are unknown.

On the east side of the bay were burnt the Andromeda, and Deborah, the two finest ships in Java, both of which belong to the Governor of Samara, and another large ship, the name unknown. During the engagement, some of the American vessels were obliged to slip their cables and run out to keep clear of the shot, which flew thick about them.

During night, the sky was awfully illuminated by the blaze of 18 large ships; and the blowing up of several of them when the fire reached their magazines added to the grandeur of the scene. No one could behold the destruction of so many fine ships, without lamenting the evils inseparable from war, and particularly regretting that so large a portion of the misfortune should fall to the lot of private persons, most of whom were probably opposed to the principles and actions which first occasioned hostilities.

Eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy hides, 80 tons tallow, and 6170lbs. Cortex Peru, have already been imported from Monte Video, & entered at the custom-house.

JUNE 20.

The first division of the Expedition sailed yesterday morning, from the Downs for Stralsund. It consists of the 6th, 7th and 8th regiments of infantry of the German legion. The division that has sailed is under the command of Gen. Drecksel. A second embarkation will take place in a day or two.

The Vienna court gazette draws a very different picture of the state of affairs in Turkey from the French and Dutch papers.—The blockade of the Dardanelles and of the canal of Constantinople has reduced the capital to great distress. The Captain Pacha seems unwilling to quit the security of the sea of Marmora, and the Turkish squadron which entered into the Black Sea, has been driven out of it by the Russians. General Michelson's position remained nearly the same. He has not evacuated Moldavia and Wallachia, and has lately received considerable reinforcements.

It is reported that a change has taken place in the Russian Ministry: that Baron Busberg has resigned, and M. Novozilzoff received the portfolio of foreign affairs, and that Count Romanzow has been succeeded by Count Strognoff, in the commercial department. The latter not long since left this country, and his appointment will, it is supposed, be extremely favorable to this country.

Holland is at present strangely situated; she is apprehensive of an

invasion, and she is without a chief magistrate. Louis Bonaparte, according to private letters from Holland, has abdicated the throne in consequence of a misunderstanding with his brother. His conduct, though grateful to the people, because it favored their commerce, displeased Napoleon. The wish of the latter is to distress the British trade by all possible means. Does he ruin his ally or his dependent by carrying his wishes into execution—this is to him a matter of indifference. Private letters state, that as soon as Louis Bonaparte was placed upon the throne, he saw the danger which his brother's system was bringing upon the country; the people approached with representations of their common distress, and implored him to abrogate that prohibitory commercial system, which, by cutting off foreign communication, intercepted all foreign demand, and thus ruined a country which could only support itself by means of its richer neighbors.

Louis Bonaparte appears to have been moved by the scene of distress before him: the system was partially abrogated, and the communication opened between England and Holland, through the indirect medium of neutrals. It is stated, that these indulgences provoked the indignation of the Emperor Napoleon. The first of it experienced of the King of Holland, was the desertion of his wife, the daughter of the French Emperor; who, after some unsuccessful intrigues, withdrew from her husband to her mother.

L. Bonaparte, wearied with these intrigues, and having in vain solicited permission to retire, has at last abdicated the throne, and withdrawn himself to Italy. The Dutch provinces are in consequence in the greatest confusion: they have implored the return of Louis; "That Monarch whom they have known long enough to love, and whose retreat will renew that state of confusion and distress, from which his moderation and princely humanity had but began relieve them."

Such are the statements which private letters have brought—Louis Bonaparte is the best of his family; no very great compliment this, our readers may think—His character is mild and humane; it has all those softer qualities which his brother wants, without any of those strong traits which his brother possesses—he is affable in his manners, unostentatious in his living, wishing to make the people love rather than fear him. It was with great reluctance he ascended the throne, and he has been often heard to say, that he wished his brother would have suffered him to remain his subject.—This disagreement between the brothers will increase the dissention which has always prevailed in the Bonaparte family; Lucien and Louis have ever been the greatest favorites. Napoleon, from the impatience and violence of his temper, was never loved—Joseph preserved the situation of mediator in the family. Another source of disagreement is the marked preference which Napoleon has always shewn to his wife's family the Beauharnois. The rumour of the separation of Louis Bonaparte and his wife, who is one of Madame Bonaparte's daughters, will inflame the hatred of both branches.

Letters have been received from the fleet under Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz, dated about 12 days since, all of which agree that the combined squadron, about 12 or 13 sail of the line, are ready for sea, and it is supposed if our fleet were by accident driven off their station, they would endeavour to make a grand push out to get through the Gut of Gibraltar, and endeavour to form a junction with the Carthagena or Toulon squadron, or perhaps with both.—But Lord Collingwood is ever on the alert, and his cruising frigates form a line of communication from Cadiz Bay to his fleet in the offing, for the purpose of communicating information directly by telegraphic signals.

JUNE 23.

The new parliament met yesterday, but nothing more was done than electing a speaker. Mr. Abbot was unanimously chosen, every member

bearing testimony to the ability, the independence, and the attention with which he has discharged the duties of that great office during the two last Parliaments. There were about 200 members present in the House of Commons. The number of Peers that took their oaths and seats in the House of Peers was very great.

We understand that the King of Sweden has sent a notification to the French General, that the armistice will terminate at the stipulated period. Ten days was the time first fixed, but it was afterwards extended to a month. The command of the Prussians who are to co-operate with Sweden, has been given to Gen. Blucher. He has published a spirited proclamation to his troops, and tells them that they are about to commence their operations against the enemies of their country. The Prussian and Swedish force is about to be strengthened by the German Legion from this country; and the aggregate amount of the whole will be little less than 50,000 men.

There is a report in circulation, that Denmark has protested against the employment of a British fleet in the Baltic; and declared that she should consider the appearance of a British ship of the line in the Sound, as a declaration of war. We do not believe the rumor. The Danish government hardly wishes to see a British fleet before Copenhagen a second time.

VIENNA, MAY 27.

Gen. Michelson's army has lately received reinforcements from the governments of Taganrog and Odessa. The old Prince Posorowsky exerts himself in obtaining reinforcements for Gen. Michelson's army.

The insurrection in Rome continues. Much animosity subsists between Mustapha Buraklar of Ruchuck, and the Ayan of Phloppopel. These disturbances operate very seriously in increasing the difficulties of provisioning the army of the Grand Vizier. The blockade of all the ports in the Ionian & Egean seas, by the Russians, has caused a great scarcity at Constantinople; & in consequence of the arrears due to the troops, the garrison of the Dardanelles have lately mutinied, and left their post. The Commandant, however, overtook them at Budjukdere, and prevailed on them to return, by promising them a speedy payment.

The *ci-devant* Grand Vizier of Turkey, Jusuff Pacha, has suddenly surprised & taken the castle of Anacria, very important for its situation at the mouth of the Phasis. The garrison was extremely weak. A similar attempt upon Kimhal failed altogether.

M. Lablanche, the Secretary to the French Legation, and Lieut. Colonel Pouton, have set out from Constantinople to Fethaly, Schach, to conduct the operations of the Persians against Grusnia.

His Highness the Archduke Joseph has been suddenly attacked with a spitting of blood, and is very much indisposed.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 2.

In a letter from Silesia, it is stated, that there are between 17 and 20,000 men in Glatz.

Dantzic surrendered for want of powder. Gen. Kalkreuth has already arrived at Konigsberg, where he has been introduced to the King of Prussia. Lord Gower and the Earl of Penbrooke are both here.

DANTZIC, JUNE 3.

The repairs for the houses which have been damaged in the course of the siege, amount to 12 millions at least. The houses destroyed in the suburbs by order of Gen. Kalkreuth, are estimated at 9,000,000; This city, in houses alone, has therefore suffered a loss to the amount of 21 millions.

No fresh meat was consumed during the siege. The pound of meat, since the termination of the siege, provisions not being arrived, costs from three to four livres.

ROME, MAY 16.

By virtue of an order of his Holiness the Pope, several persons have

been lately arrested here, and sent to the Bastille. Among them is the Count Camille Borgen, the nephew of the celebrated Cardinal Borgia, and a Knight of the Order of Malta.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

The following is a letter from the Emperor to the Archbishops & Bishops of France:

"After the memorable battle of Eylau, which terminated the last campaign, the enemy, driven forty leagues from the Vistula, was no longer able to support Dantzic. Notwithstanding the rigors of the season, we commenced the siege; and forty days after the trenches were opened, this important place has fallen to the power of our arms. The efforts of the enemy to succour it were defeated, and victory constantly followed our banners.—Immense magazines of provisions and artillery, and the reduction of one of the richest cities in the world, to our power, are the debut of the campaign. We cannot out ascribe this success, so rapid and so signal, to that special protection of which Divine Providence has given us so many proofs: It is our pleasure that, on the receipt of this, you assemble our people, and offer solemn thanksgiving to the God of Armies, praying that he will continue to favor our arms and watch over the happiness of our country; that they may all pray, that the cabinet which persecutes our Holy Religion, as much as it is the eternal enemy of our nation, may no longer influence the cabinets of the continent, to the end that a solid and glorious peace, worthy of the Great Nation, should console humanity, and enable us to realize our intentions for the good of religion and the prosperity of our people. This letter is only to that end, and we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

"NAPOLÉON.

"In my camp in Finkensteen, 28th May, 1807."

Music, French and Drawing.

T. SAMBOURNE,

Late Professor of Music, &c, at Philadelphia,

is about to fix his Residence permanently in the City of Raleigh, where he proposes giving Instructions in the above polite and fashionable Accomplishments, to a select number of Pupils, on the following Terms:

The Piano Forte, every other day, at fifteen dollars a quarter.

The French Language, grammatically, on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at five dollars a quarter.

Drawing, every Saturday afternoon, at six dollars a quarter.

T. SAMBOURNE having obtained leave to place his Piano Forte in one of the Rooms of the State House, will expect such Pupils as have not Instruments to attend there; where they will also have an opportunity of practising at leisure hours. Those Ladies who have Forte Pianos will be attended at their own houses.

As he intends his Quarters to be regulated by those of the Academy, and on the same terms of payment in advance, the Pupils who now enter with him, will do so for the remainder of the current quarter, which will end on the 29th of August, and of course will have to pay only for that time. If desired, T. S. will instruct a few Pupils on the Violin, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7, on the same terms as the Piano Forte.

Raleigh, July 15.

Mr. Sambourne having obtained his Knowledge in the above Professions from some of the first Masters in England, having also had much experience in this country, and comes to this place with indisputable testimonials of Character and Talents, it is expected he will meet with encouragement. His regulations being fixed so as to suit the Students in the Academy, those Parents and Guardians who wish their Children or Wards instructed in Music, &c. will be pleased to communicate their desire to me, or to Mrs. Bowen; as they may be taught without interfering materially with their present studies. W. L. TURNER.

To whom it may concern.

DIED, at my house, in Orange county, near the University, on the 9th instant, a Young Man by the name of REUBEN BRADBERRY. Had in possession a Horse 5 feet high and about seven years old, has lost the sight of one eye, and is of a brown bay colour. Understanding that the friends of the said Bradberry reside in the State of Tennessee, this is therefore to notify such to come forward, pay expenses, and take charge of the property of said decedent.

MATHEW McCABLE.

Orange Hill, N. C. July 18.