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Latest Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, August 31.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Huron captain Hill, in 34 days from Greenock, we have received Glasgow papers to the TWENTY-FIFTH of JULY, containing London dates to the 22d; 7 days later than our former accounts—By which we are enabled to state, that accounts from Constantinople mention, that the captain Pacha had defeated a French corps of cavalry of 500 men, which was going to succour the posts at Rhamanich. The army of gen. Baird is stated to amount to 5000 men, and to have joined the Grand Vizier. The captain Pacha has 17.000 under him, the Grand Vizier 35,000.—Later accounts from Egypt mention, that Cairo had surrendered to the British and Turks, and of the probable capitulation of Alexandria, which, although well supplied with provisions, was in want of water.—Several notes have been presented to the French government by the Russian minister at Paris, wherein the emperor requires the restoration of the king of Sardinia, and the complete maintenance of the king of Naples in his rights.—A convention has been agreed to between the English and Russians.—The Swedes and Danes have been invited to accede to it—Bonaparte had recovered from his illness.—Lord St. Helens has been created a baron of the United kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

PARIS, July 14.

Exclusive of from 18 to 20 000 men, now in Spain, a corps of 30,000 is going to enter it by Perpignan and Bayonne.

[*Moniteur.*

It is certain that the peace with Portugal is not ratified, and doubtful if it will be. [*Clef du Cabinet.*

The first Consul presided in a council of state on the 13th.

The news of the arrival of the First Consul in Paris gives certainty of his re-established health, and has raised the funds two per cent. [*Journal de Defenseurs.*

GENOA, June 24.

A report is current here that the squadron under Gantheume will enter the Adriatic to prevent the English squadron destined for Egypt from getting out.—Several Greek vessels laden with more than 7000 sacks of grain, have entered this port; the crew of one of these vessels assert, that they fell in with a ship from Capraja, by which they learned that Porto-Ferrajo had at length surrendered to the French.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.

On the 10th inst. lord Elgin received dispatches from lord Keith and gen. Hutchinson, upon which he sent the following official communication on the 11th to the Turkish and all the foreign ministers:—That as all the communication between Alexandria and Cairo had not as yet been totally cut off, the French had collected a vast quantity of provisions, which they intended to convey to the garrison of Alexandria. On the 23d of May the escort consisted of 500 soldiers, who had mounted about 200 camels, and were accompanied by 100 foot; but in the neighbourhood of Alexandria the English troops fell upon this important supply, took the whole of the escort prisoners, and sent the peasants home with empty waggons. As great want prevailed in Alexandria, general Hutchinson expected the place would speedily submit to a capitulation which he was on the point of proposing.

In the forts round Cairo there were about two or three thousand French troops, but they were blockaded by the Turks.

A corps of French troops which had held out till now in an advantageous post, seeing the danger of being surrounded, resolved to embark for France, but the English surprised and made them all prisoners.

VIENNA, July 1.

According to some advices from Constantinople the Grand Vizier has actually entered Cairo, after the French had retired to the adjacent forts. The capt. Pacha's corps is reported to have suffered in one of the engagements. The heat of the weather had carried off some of the English troops in Egypt.

MILAN, June 13.

According to accounts from Leghorn, the garrison of Porto-Ferrajo still continues to make an obstinate resistance. The besiegers are making preparations for another attack.

Accounts from Genoa say, that three ships which were separated from Gantheaume's squadron, and returned to Toulon, had sailed on the 13th of June, with 1500 land forces on board. The fleet which had been fitting out at Cadiz are expected at Toulon, with land troops on board.—Sailors are pressed at Marseilles and in all the southern ports of France. Whether, as many expect here, the French and Spanish fleet from Brest, consisting of 60 ships of war, with 12,000 land forces on board, will likewise arrive at Toulon, time must shew.

STATE PAPERS.

The following is a Copy of the Note lately presented by the Russian ambassador, Count Kallitscheff, to Citizen Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, June 30.

The undersigned takes the earliest opportunity of acquainting citizen Talleyrand with the orders he has just now received from his Court. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias hopes, from the good opinion he entertains of the equitable disposition of the First Consul, for which he has been so much and so deservedly celebrated, that he will fulfil the engagements entered into between him and his Imperial Majesty the late emperor—namely, not to insist any longer on the hard conditions which had been extorted from the king of Naples. Citizen Talleyrand must recollect that the five articles proposed to the French government, as an answer to the pressing representations made by the same, when negociations had been opened, were the only motives for sending the undersigned to Paris. The new instructions which he has received, require him to insist on the speedy fulfilment of these five articles which had been made the basis of the negociations. By these articles, both powers had agreed that the king of the two Sicilies, and the king of Sardinia, should be again put into possession of the states which they enjoyed before the entrance of the French troops in Italy. Citizen Talleyrand had full powers again to declare that the five articles had been accepted and carried into effect. But since it now appears that certain conditions have been imposed on the king of Naples by force of arms; and that contrary to the former promise of granting a peace to the king of Sardinia, by means of which he might have been reinstated in his territories, he has been excluded from the same; there is no reason to think unforeseen circumstances have changed the sentiments of the French government, and caused it to entertain views hostile to the abovementioned articles and regulations that had been entered into with his Imperial majesty; the undersigned has orders to signify to citizen Talleyrand, that unless he is positively assured of the fulfilment of the five articles which the French government had accepted as preliminaries, the re-establishment of harmony can no longer continue between the two countries; and therefore he declares that neither the armistice of Foligno, nor the conditions which had been proposed to the marquis de Gallo for entering into a peace with the king of Naples, and which, on the refusal of the marquis, were sent off to general Murat, in order that they might be signed by the chevalier de Micheroux, can ever be acknowledged by his Imperial majesty; and that they must always be considered as a direct violation of the promise which the First Consul had made. This is the substance of the orders which the undersigned had received, and of which he is bound to give information to the French government. He must himself add, that the views which had been held out by the First Consul, the report that was circulated concerning his moderation, and his wishes to bring about a general peace, were the only reasons which made all Europe hope that the period of this general pacification was not far distant: that there was a possibility to expect in future the fulfilment of the assurances given to the people that the system of plunder pursued by the Directory would no longer exist. This alone was the cause which induced his Imperial majesty to send a minister plenipotentiary to Paris, by whose means it was hoped that an amicable intercourse might again have taken place between both nations. The undersigned flatters himself that the First Consul, upon being made acquainted with these things, will consider how much it concerns his own reputation to fulfil his promises, as well as the hopes that have been entertained of him; as it depends on him whether Europe, by a general peace, shall enjoy tranquility. He therefore requests citizen Talleyrand will communicate the contents of this note to the First Consul, and inform the undersigned as soon as possible of the determination of the French government on the subject of it.—The undersigned takes this opportunity of, &c. (Signed)

KALITSCHEFF.

No answer having been returned to this Note, C. Kalitscheff transmitted on the 1st July a second note, as follows:

The undersigned reminds citizen Talleyrand, of his having received no answer relative to the circumstances which he had the honor of communicating to him, in consequence of the orders of the emperor his master; and he begs he may be informed whether the French government intends, in pursuance of the acceptance of the five preliminary articles, to perform its promise with regard to the integrity of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and the restoration of the king of Sardinia to his territories, on the same footing as those countries were before the march of the French troops into Italy. The undersigned, deems it useless to make any further declaration on a subject already sufficiently discussed, and hopes that citizen Talleyrand will as speedily as possible lay the contents of this Note before the First Consul, and acquaint the undersigned with his determination.

(Signed) KALITSCHEFF.

As to the other three articles, not mentioned in this note, it is thought that the pope was to be reinstated in his temporal principality; the second, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany was to be indemnified in Italy, and not in Germany, and the third, that the establishments which were to be formed in the empire, pursuant to the treaty of Luneville, were to take place only with the consent of Russia.

LONDON, July 21.

According to the Hamburgh mail, which has arrived this day, Gantheaume sailed from Sicily for Egypt in the end of May or beginning of June, intending to land his troops in Syria; and admiral Warren had arrived at Corfu, and sailed thence on the 7th of June, in pursuit of the French fleet. It is possible, and that is all we can say from these statements, that the latter if pursued, might run into some creek on the African shore and land the troops; but if Derna be the quarters, there is little likelihood of their ever reaching Egypt.

Letters from Munich, of the 6th July, announce a piece of news which has excited considerable surprize. The Austrian troops, to the number of 5,000 men, have advanced from Bohemia into the Upper Palatinate, a Province belonging to the Elector of Bavaria, and by force compelled the Bavarian troops to retire. The causes of this movement are variously accounted for. Some state that this province forms part of the indemnity which Austria is, by the secret articles of the treaty of Luneville to receive. Others state that it arises from a dispute about some Italian *fiefs* in that district, which Austria claims. Be the causes what they may, the circumstance excited great alarm at Munich, and the Elector of Bavaria, after, it is said, detaching troops to repel force by force, immediately sent off Couriers to Petersburgh and Berlin, announcing the aggression, and requesting support. So much for the good understanding that prevails among the continental powers, and the views of the general interests of Europe, by which their conduct is influenced.

A letter from Vienna of the 4th instant, by the Mail, brings pleasing intelligence from Egypt; but we are a little apprehensive that the whole may turn out to be only an exaggerated account of the news brought by the last messenger, and published five days ago. "Yesterday, (says the letter,) a Courier arrived at Lord Minto's from Constantinople, who pursued his way to London almost immediately. He is the bearer of the important intelligence, that Cairo has surrendered, on capitulation to the English and Turks. Alexandria was on the point of following the example of Cairo. The garrison of that place is well supplied with provisions, but is in want of water, and the Turks were already in possession of the outer harbour; and according to the statements of the above courier, the place was so narrowly blockaded, that it could not possibly hold out long."

A letter from Copenhagen, of July 11, says, "Sweden has already, it is said, acceded to the convention concluded between Russia and England, Denmark has, as yet, come to no resolution on the subject."

The Dover letter states, that a vessel is arrived from Calais, with a report of telegraphic accounts having been received at Calais from Paris, of an engagement having taken place in the Adriatic, in which one of our ships was driven on shore, and another set on fire. The loss of the French is not mentioned, nor the day when the action took place.

London Courier.

On Saturday evening, government received dispatches from Mr. Merry, being the first since his arrival at Paris.

GLASGOW, July 24.

The letters from the North have bro't us the terms of the Convention between this country and Russia. It consists of ten articles. It re-establishes peace and friendship between the two powers; provides that the contracting parties shall abide by their ordinances, prohibiting all commerce in commodities deemed to be contraband of war; declares, that the ships of neutrals shall sail without molestation to the coasts and harbors of the belligerents; the effects on board those ships, with the exception of goods deemed to be contraband of war, shall be free. The right to search is confined to ships of war.

Paris Journals to the 18th are received, containing an account of the Fete on the 14th. It passed off with great eclat.—Buonaparte, whose health is re-established, was present, and afterwards gave a grand dinner to the Corps Diplomatique, &c.—There were no speeches on the occasion, the proclamation being considered as sufficient.

Paragraphs in several of the Journals say, that accounts have been received from Venice, Naples and Leghorn, stating, that Gantheaume had safely landed the troops on board his fleet, to the number of 8,000, at Derna, in the kingdom of Barca, to the east of Tripoli, 5 days journey from Alexandria. If there be no more truth in the former part of this statement, than in the concluding words, it is unworthy of any kind of credit. Derna lies about eight degrees of longitude to the west of Alexandria, or upwards of 500 miles in a straight line! and almost all the intervening space is quite an impassable desart.

Accounts from Naples and Ancona mention, that a very bloody action had taken place between the English and Gantheaume near the Borletta. Subsequent accounts are totally silent on the subject.

An embargo has been laid upon the vessels in Calais harbour, but this has not prevented dispatches sent there on Friday from being received; others, just then arrived from Paris, were sent to this country by the same vessel.

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