Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

From London papers by the ſhip Pigou, arrived at Philadelphia, in 38 days from London.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.

The Porte is in the greateſt conſternation in conſequence of the taking of Cairo, by the mutinous Arnauts (for it is Cairo, and not Alexandria, that has been ſurpriſed and taken by the rebels). The brother of Seid Aly has been appointed pacha of Cairo, and will immediately ſail with the fleet of the Captain Pacha.

The Pacha of Bagdad has defeated a party of the Arab rebels, and ſent home twelve heads of their leaders. They are, however, far from being extirpated; they continue daily to increaſe, and fears are entertained even for Bagdad itſelf.

June 12.

The Porte has received diſpatches from the Pacha of Damaſcus, importing, that he had with a ſmall corps which eſcorted a large caravan, entirely defeated and diſperſed the troops of the rebel Abdul Wechab, and that the cities of Mecca and Medina were thus reſtored to liberty.

BREMEN, June 30.

For a week paſt the French have been buſily employed in fortifying the Iſland of Kratſadd, in the Elbe, directly oppoſite Gluckſtadt, which latter fortreſs is in the moſt reſpectable ſtate of defence, and particularly ſtrong on the Elbe ſide. All the French troops at Stade, except a very ſmall detachment, have marched to Lunenburg.

LUNENBURG, June 30.

Our whole garriſon is marched to the Elbe. A large French military hoſpital is going to be eſtabliſhed here. We expect this evening a final iſſue of the negociation with the Hanovarians in Lauenburg, where a great council of war has been held this morning.

July 1.

For this week paſt ſtrong corps of French troops are inceſſantly marching through here, ſome from the parts of the country occupied by them, and ſome directly from Mayence, often in forced marches of 10 or 14 leauges a day. This town and the country to the Elbe reſemble a camp—17,000 men are collected along the river, oppoſite Lauenburg.—Their deſtination is entirely to diſarm the Hanoverian corps.

July 2.

All the ſhips here are put in requiſition for the conveyance of artillery. This morning they all ſailed to the Hope, to receive further orders. No one is allowed to paſs to the other ſide of the Elbe. A park of artillery of 30 pieces, four, eight, and twelve pounders, arrived this morning, and part are already at the Elbe.

July 3.

The moſt ſerious preparations are making for paſſing the Elbe in ſeveral places. All the veſſels here are gone down to the Illmenau, to be employed as occaſion ſhall require. The next will be deciſive. Laſt night the pontoons and artillery went down to the Elbe. The horſes of the French furgeons ſtand already ſaddled, and every preparation is made in caſe of bloodſhed. General Mortier is ſtill here, but ready to depart immediately to put himſelf at the head of the army. As far as we can learn, the laſt propoſitions have been rejected, ſo that we look for the lamentable deciſion by the ſword.

LAUENBURG, July 2.

All is yet quiet, and it ſeems as if the French did not intend to paſs the Elbe, oppoſite to this place, but rather above and below. The day before yeſterday, in the evening, general Leopold Berthier, arrived here from Lunenburg, and had a conference of an hour with field marſhal count Walmoden, after which he returned immediately, to Lunenburg. The purpoſe of his coming was, it is ſaid, to ſummon the Hanoverian army to ſurrender as priſoners of war. The French demand that the troops ſhall lay down their arms, the cavalry give up their horſes, and the privates be taken to France as priſoners. To this it was decidedly anſwered that as his Britannic majeſty not having ratified the convention of Sublingen, it was in no reſpect binding for the Hanoverian army, who were reſolved to fight to the laſt drop of blood, rather than ſubmit to theſe conditions.

Since this time all the approaches to the Elbe, from the frontier of Mecklenburg to the Zollenſpicher, wherever it would be poſſible to paſs, are ſtrongly defended by troops and heavy artillery, and we now await the event. The head-quarters are removed to Gulzow. We are in no want of proviſions, but every thing is very dear. We are in ſome fear that the town may be bombarded.

ZOLMPIEKER, July 4.

Yeſterday the French at the Hope, began to lay a bridge over the Au, and at 4 o'clock, began to convey the numerous veſſels there collected, up the Elbe, to Beſenhort, above Geeſtacht.

BERGENDORF (8 Engliſh miles from Hamburg.)—Laſt night the Hanoverian camp, which was at Windorf, two miles from hence, broke up to march towards Geeſtacht, in order to be more concentrated in the places where the French will moſt likely attempt to paſs. General Hammerſtein is taking the moſt vigorous meaſures of defence. This evening the armiſtice is ſaid to end. The Hanoverians let no one paſs their camp without a particular paſſport. The French, we hear, are conſtructing a bridge of boats over the Elbe, oppoſite Geeſtacht.

BRUSSELS, July 7.

The nnmber of troops which are deſtined for the landing in England, is now eſtimated at 200,000. Immediately after harveſt, camps will be formed at Cherbourg of 60,000 men; at St. Omers, 50,000; at Compiegne, of 50,000; and in the Batavian republic, of 40,000. The great flotillas will be aſſembled at Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Calais. We are aſſured the firſt conſul will command the expedition in perſon; and the miniſter at war, general Berthier, will undertake the direction of the ſtaff. The attack, for which a great quantity of artillery is already prepared, will be made from every ſide at once.

PARIS, July 14.

In twenty-four hours after the arrival of the courier who was the bearer of the convention of Sublingen, relative to the army of the king of England in Hanover, the firſt conſul cauſed that act to be ſent to the Engliſh government, in order to know whether his Britannic majeſty was willing to ratify it.

Citizen Talleyrand, miniſter for foreign relations, conſequently wrote the following letter to lord Hawkeſbury:

Letter from the miniſter for foreign affairs, to lord Hawkeſbury, Paris, May 10, 1803.

"My Lord,

"After a ſlight engagement with the troops of his Britannic majeſty, the French army occupies the territory of Hanover.

"The firſt conſul having only in view to obtain ſome pledge for the evacuation of Malta, and to endeavor to accompliſh the execution of the treaty of amiens, has not been diſpoſed to make his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects experience all the rigors of war. Nevertheleſs, the firſt conſul cannot ratify the convention concluded between the French army and that of his majeſty, of which I have the honor to ſubjoin a copy, but in as far as it ſhall be in like manner ratified by his Britannic majeſty; and in the firſt caſe, I have it expreſsly in charge from the firſt conſul to declare that it is his intention that the army of the king of England, in Hanover, ſhould, in the firſt inſtance, be exchanged againſt all the ſailors or ſoldiers which his majeſty's ſhips may or ſhall have made priſoners.

"The firſt conſul would ſee with pain that his Britannic majeſty, in the refuſing to ratify the ſaid convention, ſhould oblige the French government to treat the country of Hanover with all the rigors of war, and as a country which, left to itſelf, and abandoned by its ſovereign, would find itſelf conquered without a capitulation, and left to the diſcretion of the occupying power.

"I ſhall anxiouſly expect, my lord, your communication of the intention of his Britannic majeſty.

"Receive, my lord, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed)

"CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND."

[Here follows a copy of the convention.]

General Mortier at the ſame time received orders to acquaint the general of the king of England's army in Hanover, that the firſt conſul would make no difficulty of ratifying the convention of Suhlingen, as ſoon as his Britannic majeſty himſelf ſhould have ratified it. There is not a ſingle ſenſible man in Europe who could for a moment have doubted the ratification of the king of England.

The receipt of the following anſwer from lord Hawkeſbury, therefore, excited the greateſt aſtoniſhment.

Anſwer of lord Hawkeſbury to the miniſter for foreign affairs.

"Downing-ſtreet, June 15, 1803.

"Sir,

"I have laid your letter of the 10th inſtant before the king.

"I have his majeſty's orders to inform you, that as he has always conſidered the character of elector of Hanover as diſtinct from his character of king of the united kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, he cannot conſent to acquieſce in any act which might ſanction the idea that he is juſtly ſuſceptible of being attacked in one capacity for the conduct he may think it his duty to adopt in the other. It is not now that this principle has, for the firſt time, been advanced. It has been recognized by ſeveral powers of Europe, and more particularly by the French government, which, in 1795, in conſequence of his majeſty's acceſſion to the treaty of Baſle, recognized his neutrality in his capacity of elector of Hanover, at the moment when it was at war with him in his quality of king of Great-Britain. This principle has beſides been confirmed by the conduct of his majeſty in reference to the treaty of Luneville, and by the arrangements which have lately taken place relative to the Germanic indemnities, whoſe object muſt have been, to provide for the independence of the empire, and which have been ſolemnly guaranteed by the principal powers of Europe, but in which his majeſty took no part as king of Great-Britain.

"In theſe circumſtances, his majeſty, in his character of elector of Hanover, is reſolved to appeal to the empire, and the powers of Europe, who have guaranteed the Germanic conſtitution, and conſequently, his rights and poſſeſſions in quality of prince of that empire.

"In the mean time until his majeſty ſhall be informed of their ſentiments, he has commanded me to ſtate, that in his character of elector of Hanover, he will ſcrupulouſly abſtain from every act which can be conſidered as contravening the ſtipulations contained in the convention which was concluded on the 3d of June, between the deputies appointed by the regency of Hanover, and the French government.

"I beg your acceptance of the aſſurances of the high conſideration with which I have the honor to be, ſir, your moſt humble and obedient ſervant.

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."

General Mortier was then informed, that in conſiquence of the refuſal of the ratification on the part of the king of England, the convention of Sublingen was conſidered as null.

Copy of a letter written by lieutenant general Mortier to marſhal count Walmoden, dated Lunenburg, June 30.

"I have the honor to inform your excellency that the firſt conſul would have approved in its entire contents, the convention of Sublingen, had the king of England himſelf conſented to ratify it. It is therefore with pain I have to acquaint you that lord Hawkeſbury has informed citizen Talleyrand, that his Britannic majeſty formally refuſed that ratification.

"Your excellency well recollects, that in 1757, a ſimilar convention was concluded at Cloſter Seven, between M. de Richelieu and the duke of Cumberland, and that the king of England not being diſpoſed to adhere to it, gave orders to his army to recommence hoſtilities.

"It is to avoid a renewal of the ſcenes which then took place that my government charges me to inform your excellency, that the refuſal of his Britannic majeſty, annuls the convention of Sublingen.

"It is evident, M. Marſhal, that England unworthily ſacrifices your troops, whoſe bravery is known to Europe; but it is no leſs known that any plan of defence on your part would be illuſory, and could only draw down new calamities upon your country.

"I have empowered general Berthier, chief of the general ſtaff, to communicate to you my propoſals. I muſt inſiſt that your excellency will have the goodneſs to give me a catagorical anſwer in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. The army which I have the honor to command is ready, and waits only for the ſignal to action. I intreat your excellency to believe me to be, with the moſt diſtinguiſhed conſideration.

(Signed) "ED. MORTIER."

Letter from general Mortier, to the Firſt Conſul, "Head Quarters, at Lunenburg, July 6.

Citizen Firſt Conſul,

"On the 30th ult. I wrote to marſhal de Walmoden a letter, of which a copy is hereto ſubjoined. Baron de Bock, colonel in the regiment of guards, waited on me, on his part, the following morning. He told me that the propoſal of making his army lay down their arms, for the purpoſe of being conducted priſoners to France, was of a nature ſo humiliating, that all of them would rather periſh with arms in their hands; that they had made a ſufficient ſacrifice for their country by the capitulation of Sublingen; that it was now time to do ſomething for their own honor; that their officers & their army were reduced to deſpair. M. de Bock then repreſented to me the extreme fidelity with which the Hanoverians had ſcrupulouſly executed all the articles of the convention of Sublingen, which concerned them; that their conduct in regard to us was exempt from all reproach, and ought by no means draw upon them the misfortunes with which I menaced them. I, on my ſide, recriminated on the perfidy of the king of England, who had refuſed to ratify the convention of the 3d of June; that it was Machiavelian policy of England alone that they had to accuſe, and that it was manifeſt that government would ſacrifice them, as it always had ſacrificed its friends on the continent.

"M. de Bock is a man full of honor and generoſity. He ſaid, that if I could make admiſſible propoſitions, ſuch as that of ſending home a part of the army for ſix months in rotation, and keeping up a body of 5 or 6000 men at Lunenburg, that he conceived the marſhal might enter into an arrangement with me. My anſwer was in the negative, and we parted. I had already made every diſpoſition for paſſing the river. A number of boats collected in the Elbe and the Elmenau furniſhed me with abundant means. The enemy occupied a poſition between Steknitz and Bille.

"The general attack was to have taken place in the night of the 4th. The enemy had got ſome artillery of a large calibre at Ratzeburg, and with this they mounted all the batteries on the Elbe. I had on my ſide erected counter-batteries; my troops were well diſpoſed, and every thing announced a fortunate iſſue, when M. de Walmoden communicated to me the following propoſitions.

"Citizen firſt conſul, the Hanoverian army was reduced to deſpair, they emplored your clemency. I thought that abandoned by their king, you would treat them with kindneſs." In the middle of the Elbe I concluded the annexed capitulation with general Walmoden. He ſigned it with bitterneſs of heart: you will there ſee that his army lay down their arms; that his cavalry are to be diſmounted, and to put into our hands nearly 4000 excellent horſes. The ſoldiers returning to their homes will devote themſelves to the labors of agriculture, and need give us no kind of uneaſineſs. They will be no longer under the orders of England.

"Health and profound reſpect.

(Signed) "E. MORTIER."

P. S. It would be difficult to deſcribe to you the ſituation of the fine regiment of the king of England's guards, at the moment of their diſmounting."

"The king of England having refuſed to ratify the convention of Sublingen, the firſt conſul has been obliged to conſider that convention as null. In conſequence thereof lieutenant-general Mortier, commander in chief of the French army, and his excellency count de Walmoden, commander in chief of the Hanoverian army, have agreed to the following capitulation, which ſhall be immediately executed, without being of a nature to be ſubmitted to the ratification of the two governments.

Article I. The Hanoverian army ſhall lay down its arms; they ſhall be given up, with all its artillery, to the French army.

II. All the horſes of the Hanoverian cavalry and artillery ſhall be given up to the French army, by one of the members of the ſtates. A commiſſioner, appointed by the commander in chief to that effect, ſhall be inſtantly ſent to take an account of their ſtate and number.

III. The Hanoverian army ſhall be diſbanded; the troops ſhall repaſs the Elbe, and withdraw to their reſpective homes. They ſhall previouſly give their parole not to carry arms againſt France and her allies until after having been exchanged for thoſe of equal rank by as many French military as may be taken by the Engliſh in the courſe of the preſent war.

IV. The Hanoverian generals and officers ſhall retire upon their parole to the places which they may chooſe for their abode, provided they do not depart from the continent. They ſhall keep their ſwords, and take away with them their horſes, effects and baggage.

V. There ſhall be given to the commander in chief of the Frenah army, with the leaſt poſſible delay, a nominal liſt of all the individuals of whom the Hanoverian army is compoſed.

VI. The Hanoverian ſoldiers ſent to their reſpective homes ſhall not be allowed to wear their uniforms.

VII. They ſhall be provided with ſubſiſtance until their return home, and forage ſhall alſo be granted to the horſes of the officers.

VIII. The 16th and 17th articles of the convention of Sublingen ſhall be applicable to the Hanoverian army.

IX. The French troops ſhall immediately occupy that part of the electorate of Hanover ſituated in the county of Lauenburg.

Signed, by duplicate, on the Elbe, this 5th of July, the 11th year of the French republic.

Lieutenant-general, commander in chief of the French army,

ED. MORTIER,

Marſhal count DE WALMODEN.

LONDON, July 18.

Fifty thouſand Maps of London have been thrown off in Paris at twelve ſols each (ſixpence) in which rich ſtreets are all deſcribed, and the houſes of the affluent are all ſtamped with a particular mark, that the invaders may know where they are to go to work when they arrive. A printed deſcription is ſold along with the Map, in which the riches of London are exaggerated, and the cowardice of the inhabitants held up to contempt.

It was yeſterday reported that Bonaparte has ſuddenly returned to Paris, in conſequence of the hoſtile motions of the Auſtrians on the ſide of Italy; but this intelligence requires confirmation.

The king of Pruſſia has countermanded the army of obſervation which had been forming in the neighborhood of Weſel, under gen. Blucher; a ſmall cordon only is to be drawn on the Ruſſian frontiers. What makes his majeſty ſo very eaſy with regard to the neighborhood of the French?

The expences of the king of Etruria's burial amounted to 300,000 livres. They put in his coffin two gold medals of great value; the corps wore ſhoes, with a pair of buckles richly ſet in brilliants, and on the king's finger remains a brilliant ring of great value.

July 19.

The firſt conſul, after having left Liſle, proceeded to Menin, Ypres, Dixmude, Nieuport, Oſtend and Bruges, where he was on the 11th. He is to make his ſolemn enctrance into Bruſſels on Wedneſday or Thurſday next.

The French force in Italy has been ſo augmented, that it ſhould ſeem as if the French government were not without apprehenſions with reſpect to Auſtria. The amount of their force is 110,000 men.

The French are having great quantities of ſhip timber felled in Hanover.

The news of the blockade of the Elbe, by the Engliſh, has, as might be expected, cauſed the utmoſt degree of conſternation among the merchants of Hamburg; all buſineſs is at a ſtand; colonial productions are immenſely high, nobody being willing to ſell, while corn is falling ſo much, there being no buyers. The only hope is, that Pruſſia, whoſe trade will ſuffer, will, in conjunction with Ruſſia, take ſome effectual meaſure to put an end to this criſis.

July 20.

It is with pleaſure we are enabled to ſtate that the long pendent diſcuſſions between our government and the United States, reſpecting the claims of the American citizens for captures by Britiſh cruizers during the laſt war, are now brought very nearly to a concluſion. Laſt Friday the firſt awards upon the inſtalments of the commiſſioners, amounting to about 400,000l. became due, and was punctually paid by this government. The whole will amount to 1,200,000l. The three commiſſioners, Meſſrs. Gore, Pinckney, and Turnbull, who have reſided in England for ſeven years, merit the thanks of both countries, for their patience and perſeverance in the examinations and adjuſtment of claims that might have ſo greatly affected the good underſtanding between them.

Accounts yeſterday reached Dover from Calais, ſtating the activity and extent of the preparations making throughout France, for the invaſion of this country. Eight thouſand gun-boats are ſaid to be building; and ſo deſirous is government of concealing the means of annoyance now carrying on, that the Engliſh, who have reſided for twenty years at Calais, have been marched into the interior of the republic.

July 21.

Letters from Dover yeſterday, repreſent the preparations making on the coaſt of France for the invaſion of the country, as extremely formidable; and that the better to conceal them, all the Engſh at Calais, Boulogne, &c. are ordered to England in forty-eight hours, or to retir into the interior of France, even though they ſhould have reſided in theſe towns the moſt part of their lives. It is ſaid 800 gun-boats are to be built for the attack of this country. The number ſeems to be incredible, but France undoubtedl has vaſt means for building them, and many veſſels within her power which may be converted to that purpoſe. While ſome of our countrymen are ſhewing the improbability of invaſion, as the French cannot well land horſes and artillery, it is poſſible they may throw many thouſand of their troes on our ſhores with muſkets and bayonets in their hands, ammunition and proviſions on their backs, who may do the moſt ſerious miſchief. The promiſe of the plunder of this country will animate French ſoldiers to any enterprize, however deſperate, and that promiſe is made to them in every way that can inflame their paſſions.

July 22.

As the public muſt wiſh to be accurately informed of the new plan of arming the country, we reſtate the outline of the bill brought in by the ſecretary of war on Monday:

That all the males, from 17 to 55, in every pariſh throughout theſe kingdoms, ſhall be regularly trained to the uſe of arms.

That the armament ſhall be divided into four claſſes, viz. the firſt ſhall conſiſt of perſons from the age of 17 to 30, who are unmarried, and have not more than one child under ten years old. The ſecond of the ſame deſcription from the age of 30 to 50. The third of theſe who are married from the age of 17 to 50, and have not more than two children. And the 4th of all thoſe who do not come within the above mentioned deſcriptions.

That the clergy, the militia, the army of reſerve, the volunteer corps, &c. ſhall be exempted from the operations of the bill

That the lord lieutenants ſhall be empowered and commanded, in conformity to the general plan of defence, to cauſe all the men in the different pariſhes of all the counties, to be inſtructed in the uſe of arms once a week, from Lady day to Michaelmas.

That the arms ſhall be furniſhed by his majeſty, and that they ſhall afterwards be kept in proper order by the reſpective pariſhes.

That ſuch as do not attend at the time and place appointed, ſhall forfeit 5s. and the poorer claſſes, 1s.

That orders ſhall be given for the appointment of officers, &c. and for the uniting of ſmall neighboring pariſhes, to unite them into companies.

That his majeſty ſhall be enabled to order the deputy-lieutenants to aſſemble the whole, and to direct that one or two of the claſſes, or all, if neceſſary, ſhall in caſes of invaſion march to the coaſt, or elſewhere, againſt the enemy.

That when there on ſervice, every man ſhall be ſubjected to regular diſcipline, and to the operations of martial law, in the ſame manner as the regular army.

That when thus aſſembled, every man ſhall be allowed two guineas to provide himſelf with neceſſaries; and on his return, over and above the uſual pay, one guinea.

That the ſervices of theſe corps ſhall be limited to the continuance of invaſion.

That when the enemy ſhall be puſhed into the *ſea*, or otherwiſe *exterminated*, theſe corps ſhall have leave to return to their reſpective homes.

DOVER, July 17.

Arrived from Calais, the French packet Lambert, with Mr. Munroe, the American ambaſſador.

July 19.

The hoy John Florin, arrived laſt night from Calais, with the marquis de Lima, the Portugueſe ambaſſador, Miſs A. A. Oſwald, Miſs E. Staniſon, Mrs. Duff and 3 or 10 other paſſengers. The news by this veſſel is that all the Engliſh at Calais, Boulogne, &c. were obliged to embark for England in 48 hours, or to march up the country: the French are making great preparations to invade England, where little elſe is talked of than the booty they expect to get—they are building 8000 gun-boats. Captain Sutton and his mate, who hitherto have remained at Calais, are marched to Ardes; the order is ſo ſtrict that the Engliſh inhabitants of Calais, who have lived there 20 years, are obliged to go into the interior. This veſſel alſo brought the remainder of lord Whitworth's baggage.

FALMOUTH, July 15.

Arrived, the American ſhip Golden Age, captain Allan, from Norfolk, with tobacco, for orders, in thirty days; ſhe fell in with a great number of Engliſh privateers in the Channel. Alſo, the American ſchooner Frederick, captain W. Seymour, from London, for Liſbon, with two Portugueſe priſoners on board, who had forged for large ſums of money, on the bank of England; ſhe put in here in conſequence of being leaky; and the American brig Regulation, captain Taber, from New-York, for Bordeaux, with cotton, flour, &c. detained by the Lord Howe privateer, of Portſmouth, captain R. Hawker.

PORTSMOUTH, July 15.

Arrived, the Eagle, from New-York, for Amſterdam, ſent in by the Duke of York cutter.

LIVELPOOL, July 14.

Arrived, the Orion, Prior, from Virginia.