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WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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NEW-YORK, September 28.

A French gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Olive from Bordeaux informs the editors of this Gazette, that a news of Ganthemes's having landed a part of his troops near Alexandria, was contradicted—and that positive accounts of his having arrived at Isonah had been received and announced at Bordeaux.

By the Ship General Mercer, from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Gazette were last evening furnished with London papers to the sixteenth of the present instants, which enables them to give the publicity to the subsequent Important Intelligence.

LONDON, August 15.

FALL OF CAIRO.

Though the Hamburg mail yesterday brought no intelligence of much consequence, yet government received news of the highest importance from Egypt.—One of Lord Miran's servants, Mr. Huddell, brought the following account.—That upon the departure from Vienna, a messenger had passed through that city on his way to London from Lord Elgin, with dispatches, announcing the capture of Cairo and 6000 French prisoners by the combined troops under general Hutchinson, the Grand Vizier, and the egypt. Pacha. Yesterday afternoon the following Bulletin was circulated by government.

A messenger arrived this morning from Lord Minto, at Lord Hobart's office, by whom we are informed that the Grand Signior had received dispatches from the Grand Vizier, containing an account of the fall of Cairo, with 6000 prisoners. The guns were fired at Constantinople on the occasion.

Though the above bulletin was issued by government, no Extraordinary Gazette was published, either last night or this morning, nor will any one be published till the messenger arrives with the official dispatches from Lord Elgin, which are hourly and anxiously expected.

The contents indeed of an overland dispatch received yesterday, by the East India Company, from Buffon's fleet, state that the siege of Cairo had been deferred on account of the plague. The same cause, however, that induced the combined armies to defer the siege, might force the French to capitulate. It must be observed, the government Bulletin does not say that any battle or siege took place. It merely states, that Cairo had fallen with 4000 prisoners. The dispatch from Buffon, therefore, and the bulletin, are by no means irreconcilable with each other.

The surrender of so large a portion of the French army, and the power which that event affords to the allies of concentrating their whole force against the remainder of the enemy's troops near Alexandria, justify a confident belief that the entire conquest of Egypt will be immediately effected.

Of the landing of troops by Ganthemes's government, it is said, have not received any confirmation. The overland dispatch from Buffon, mentions the capture of French transports and a school of Alexandria, with troops on board. Were these troops carried out by Ganthemes or Deradif, it is true that he landed them at Derna or Deradif? This reinforcement, however, even if it has departed in Egypt, will scarcely now be of any decisive benefit to the French, if the account of the surrender of Cairo and six thousand prisoners be true.

Amund 15.

The intelligence of the surrender of Cairo is confirmed. Two messengers arrived yesterday with dispatches from the Grand Vizier and Vienna to government and the East India Company. The dispatches to government are from Lord Minto, who continues to concern itself with the negotiations on the fall of Cairo. The dispatches, however, to the East India Company, place the intelligence beyond all doubt. They are in substance as follows:

Extract of a letter from Peter Toke esq. to W. Romney, esq. dated Constantinople, July 19, 1861.

"I had the honor to address you, on the 17th inst. by an express courier, in order to inform you of the reduction of the castle and city of Cairo by his majesty's and the Ottoman armies, after fierce evolutions, wherein the enemy had lost 20000 men in killed and wounded; and that the remainder, consisting of 4000 men had surrendered. I had only heard from that the enemy capitulated on honorable terms, and were to march to Rosetta, to be embarked for France, under the escort of the British ships of war."

The remarks we made the other day need now only be repeated. The fall of Cairo enables us to concentrate our whole force, and to direct it against Alexandria, the last position which the enemy have upon the Egyptian territory. Preceded by such an army on the land side, and blocked by sea, in want of provisions and water, it is not probable that Alexandria will long hold out. Perhaps it is not now of much consequence to enquire where Ganthemes's French troops, which the Grand Signior says, if which he was at anchorage on the Egyptian coast, he heard of the surrender of Cairo, it is not unlikely that, being of low spirits and such a reinforcement must be afforded such an event, he returned with the troops to France. If, however, he did actually land them, they will now be only used to feed the number of our prisoners, without being of any use to the enemy.

OF LORD NELSON.

Lord Nelson's death yesterday morning from Deal in the Medina fugate, with several gunboats, cutters, and bombas. Between 11 and 12 o'clock he was seen from Dover, standing in the French coast, and seemingly for Rosque Bay, under a press of sail. Each of his Lordship's vessels has six-bottomed boats on board. It is reported that another attack will immediately be made upon Bonaparte, at least the enemy appear to be apprehensive of one, for accounts from that town state, that on Thursday night the enemy made a movement, and moved their vessels along shore, East and West of the harbour. A reinforcement of 17,000 troops is also said to have arrived within these few days from the interior.

Soon after this paper was put to press yesterday, we received Paris papers to the 12th, and communicated a second edition of a short account of their contents.

The intelligence is not important. A convention has been concluded with the Pope upon matters relating to the Gallian Church. The terms have not been published, but the Monteur says, that "The government has good reason to hope, that in a few months, the priests who call themselves constitutional, and who have taken the promise of fidelity, and all the others united in sentiment and opinion, will peacefully accept themselves with the rest of the mildness of peace, concord, and union."

As article contained in a London paper some time ago, which supposed, that, under the circumstances, the residence of M. Otto in this capital might not be future, is noticed with proper severity in the Monteur, which says a merited tribute to the official attempt to land his troops in Syria; where the natives, as they say, refused numbers upon the French that they were obliged to give over the attempt, by reason of the numerous advantages which must result to Great Britain from his event; which infers the safety of our reinforcements sent out from England, Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, and Trieste, amounting to 90,000 men, the flower of the

British army and of our best data decided the freely fall of Alexandria as a necessary consequence. On the other hand, the 17th papers refer information received from Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, and Ancona, even announcing the name of general Halter, who had arrived at the latter place from Corica. From these sources they are presumptory in declaring the admiral after having taken near Candia an English vessel, which he sent for Messina, carrying his court towards the coast of Barbary. By the way he fell, in with the squadron under Sir John Boscawen Warren, and found that he was in pursuit of him. He learned by the enemy's signals that they were preparing for an attack; but as his principal object was to carry cutthroats to Egypt, he endeavored to avoid a battle, his weather was favorable to him; a gale wind coming on, he lost sight of the enemy, and continued his voyage.

Sir John B. Warren having left this opportunity, returned towards Alexandria, to which he supposed Ganthemes to be bound; but this admiral arrived at Derna, where he boldly landed 10,000 troops, who, coming to the coast of Egypt, after taking a little repose. This intelligence is, as they say, confirmed by a merchant vessel arrived from Tripoli in 19 days, which relates the following particulars, that the natives of Barbary, lo far from opposing the disembarkation, favored as much as was necessary for the success of the expedition. An ill, this contrary of all risks, we can only say—*Non nostrum est humani consilio fieri*—that could any thing tend to involve in more obnoxious a subject, already so dark, it would be an overland intelligence from the Indus about the capture of the transports; for as on the one hand it proves that Ganthemes's return to Isonah was not precipitate, that he had reached the neighbourhood of his destination, for on the other hand, it may be asked why these vessels were left behind had he been compelled to desert?

Constantinople, July 20.

A French ship, with dispatches, has been taken by the British on its way from Alexandria to France. General Menou had sent, home on board it 6 French officers, and a number of private men, partly on account of illness, and partly for other reasons; on its passage, whereas to its capture, the crew, for what cause is unknown, rose upon the officers, and murdered them all.

OF PEACE.

LONDON, (Sunday) August 16.

In our last number we stated, that the negotiations for peace had assumed more than usual activity and decision. We hear with pleasure, that many of the most important impediments to a general adjustment have been removed, so that the negotiation becomes each day brighter, and that every thing indicates a speedy termination to the war.

It has ever been the policy of Bonaparte to make overtures for peace when he was supposed to be most competent to the prosecution of war; and as we cannot suppose him to inconsiderate and madly enthusiastic, as at any period to have surmised an invasion of this country, we are led to regard his preparations as designed only to give weight to his negotiation, and to encourage our government, by exciting public clamour and alarm.—Thanks to the gallant and determined valour of our countrymen, the project has proved abortive—induced by inconsiderate excess, dissipation and enterprise are manifested. Where clamour and dissipation were looked for, confidence and union prevail. We do not wonder that the British Government, of its respects, which only tend to exhibit to Britons the greatness of their resources, and to rouse into action the dormant energies of the empire, is anxious to terminate a war in which experience has taught him to look for nothing but defeat.

To the zeal and loyalty of the Volunteer Corps, the country owes more than its honor and its peace. Their patriotism has repelled alarm, inspired loyal valour

and confounded the disaffected. We trust they will not relax in their exertions, until, by peace, we are fully enabled against their dangers, from which they so powerfully contributed to save us.

We have been taught by experience to respect the authority from which we have received the following articles, whatever opinion we may entertain on the subject of the first, we cannot question the writer's competence to speak with decision to the latter.

"As the Negotiation proceeds, the prospect of peace becomes brighter; and there is now little reason to doubt, notwithstanding the intrigues of the Jacobins, the enemies of the human race, that the wishes of the lovers of peace will soon be realized."

"M. Otto, with a magnanimity for which he has ever been esteemed, dilates any further proceeding against those miserable scribblers who have attempted to injure his reputation. The same opinion is not far distant, when the authors of those calumnies which have been so justly complained of, may be free to reproach themselves with their conduct."

Some movements in Brest harbor within these few days have induced a supposition that the British fleet has an intention of putting to sea. A reinforcement has been ordered from Portsmouth to join the Channel fleet off Brest immediately.

—(From the Monteur of August 7.)

Amund delivered by the Fort Coeur to the Note presented to him by M. Kretschmer.—The First Consul of the French Republic acknowledges the receipt of the communication of the 14th of June, and takes this opportunity to affirm his Imperial majesty of the lasting good opinion and sentiments of the French government towards his majesty's power and government, and offers him, that he will do every thing that may be pleasing and agreeable to the court of Russia; and that this end would have been attained sooner, if the negotiations with England, the situation of affairs in Italy and Egypt, and the war with Portugal, had not thrown certain insurmountable obstacles in the way of the business.

PASSAW OGLIOU'S VICTORY.

The Hamburg Mail.

A letter from Bruin, dated July 25, states, "That Passaw Oglou's retreat to Widdon was a hint to insure his opponents to block him up in that fortress. He has now fought the great battle which formed part of his plan. The blockade is raised, and the troops of the Grand Signior have been either cut to pieces or killed."

In execution of his plan, Passaw Oglou lost over the enemy a large number of his most devoted adherents. Soon after this, he made a rally with the rest of the garrison, and while the Grand Signior's troops advanced against him, the adherents of Passaw Oglou took them in the rear, and placed them between two fires, so that the Grand Signior's army was killed on the spot; the rest were compelled to betake themselves to disorderly flight."

Amund, July 25. Accounts have been received that Passaw Oglou has obtained a decisive victory over the troops of the Grand Signior, which has endeavored to blockade him in Widdon.

The Sings-Dow. A singular attempt on Donnaparie's Life.

According to accounts from Paris, Bonaparte lately escaped an attack of poison, administered in a mode hitherto supposed to be the only mode to the general of Italy and France. A mud-bath, in every point, except the facility of opening the lid, corresponding with his own, was laid on his way to the place of the attack, which was proceeding to replenish himself with a punch, when the illness of the huge attracted his notice to a more minute inspection of the box itself; he made to the general the contents to be analyzed by a physician, who it is lately reported, that had the decep-