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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 25.

The following is a copy of the letter which Mr. Forbes, Consul of the United States of America in Hamburgh sent to the Captains of his nation.

Hamburgh, July.

"Sir,

"The blockade of the Elbe by the English has been officially announced to the Government of this City. In so serious a crisis as the present, it is of consequence to the interest of your owners most strictly to observe, not only the laws as they have been acknowledged by the respective nations, but also those laws as they have been laid down by the principal Maritime Powers. I therefore advise you not to take any goods on board, to procure the best certificates, that what you have already loaded has been shipped and loaded before the blockade of the Elbe was known, and to hasten your departure as much as possible.

"I am, &c.

"JOHN M. FORBES."

A letter from the Banks of the Mein, states that the First Consul will assume the title of Commander in Chief of the Army of England, which is to consist of 200,000 men. The head quarters are to be established *pro tempore* at Compeigne. This army is to form an immense cordon from the mouth of the Elbe to Rochelle and Rochefort, and is to be subdivided into four separate armies; the first of which is to extend from the mouth of the Elbe to Flushing, and to comprehend the troops dispersed in the Electorate of Hanover and the Batavian Republic; the second is to be formed by the troops in Belgium, and to extend from Flushing to Dunkirk; the third is to extend from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, and to comprise the troops cantoned in the departments of the north, the Pays-de-Calais, La Somme, and Basse Loire; and the fourth is to extend from Cherbourg to Brest and Rochefort and to comprehend all the troops distributed in the Departments of the West.

THE KING OF FRANCE.

The following is a translation of a printed paper delivered at his Levee by Monsieur, entituled "Publication made by Monsieur, Brother to the King of France."

Monsieur, the brother of the King of France, has looked upon it as his duty no longer to observe silence on an important fact too vaguely understood.—The different accounts which have been circulated of it, the false reports which an usurping Government has spread in France, imperiously demand that the opinion of the public, and particularly that of the French, should be accurately formed on the true facts.

This is the consideration which has determined Monsieur, in the present conjuncture, to publish the details, which particular circumstances, however interesting, do not suffer him to enlarge upon more fully than as follows:

On the 26th of February in the present year, a person fully authorized, waited on the King of France, at Warsaw, and verbally made to his Majesty, in the plainest, but, at the same time, the most pressing, and, as he thought, the most persuasive terms, the proposal of renouncing the Throne of France, and of requiring the same renunciation on the part of all the members of the House of Bourbon. This person added, that in return for such a sacrifice, Bonaparte would himself secure the King sufficient indemnities, and even a splendid support. His Majesty, strongly impressed with that sentiment, which misfortune never destroys in great souls, and which attaches him as strongly to his own rights as to the happiness of France, instantly made the following answer, and remitted it in writing on the 28th, to the person who had been dispatched to him.

THE KING'S ANSWER.

I do not confound Mr. Bonaparte with those who have preceded him; I esteem his valour, his military talents; I am pleased with several of his acts of administration; for the good done to my people will ever be dear to me; but he deceives himself if he thinks he can induce me to transfer my rights; so far from that, he will himself strengthen them, if they could be questioned, by the course he at present pursues.

I know not the designs of Providence with respect to me and my race. But I know the obligations which are imposed upon me by the rank in which it was its will that I should be born.

As a Christian I shall, to my last moment, fulfil those obligations; as a descendant of St. Louis, I shall, like him, respect myself even in chains; as a successor of Francis First, I shall be desirous of saying with him—*Nous avons tout perdu, fors l'honneur—All is lost, except our honor!*

At the bottom is written:

With the permission of the King, my uncle, I, with all my heart and soul, adhere to this act.

(Signed) LOUIS ANTOINE."

On the 2d of March, the King wrote to Monsieur an account of all that had passed, and desired him to communicate it to the Princes of the Blood, who were then in England: undertaking himself to make the same communication to such as were not there.

On the 23d of April, Monsieur called a meeting of the Princes, who, with equal zeal and unanimity, signed the following instrument of approbation of the King's answer of the 28th of Feb.

Act of Approbation of the Princes.

We, the undersigned Princes, the brother, nephew, and cousins of his Majesty Louis XVIII, King of France and Navarre;

Deeply penetrated with the same sentiments with which our Sovereign Lord and King shews himself so nobly animated, in his answer to the proposition which has been made to him to renounce the Throne of France, and to renounce their imprescriptible rights to the succession of that throne;

Do Decree,

That as our attachment to our duties and our honor can never permit us to commute our rights, we concur, with heart and soul, in the answer of our King.

That, after his example, we shall never suffer ourselves to be wanting in the slightest degree in our duty to ourselves, our ancestors, or our posterity.

We further declare, that being positively certain that the great majority of the people of France entertain in their hearts the sentiments which animate us, it is in the name of our loyal countrymen, & in our own, that we renew before God, on our swords, and in the hands of our king, to live and die, true to honor, and to our lawful Sovereigns

(Signed)

Cha. Philippe. of France.

Cha. Ferd. D'Artois, Duke of Berri.

Louis Phil. D'Orleans, Duke of Orleans.

Antoine Philippe D'Orleans, D. of Montpensier.

Louis Ch. D'Orleans, Count of Beaujolois.

Louis Jos. De Bourbon, Prince of Condé.

Louis Hen. Jos. De Bourbon Condé, Duke of Bourbon.

Wanstead House, April 23, 1803.

Act of Accession of the Duke of Enghein.

Sire—The letter of the 2 of March, with which your Majesty has deigned to honor me, has come punctually to hand. Your Majesty well knows the blood which flows in my veins, to have for a moment doubted in what sense I should make the reply required. I am a Frenchman. Sire, a Frenchman, faithful to his God, to his King, and to his vows of honor. Many others may one day, perhaps envy me this threefold advantage. Let your Majesty then deign to permit me to add my signature to that of the Duke of Angoulême, as I, like him, adhere, with all my heart and soul, to the contents of the note of my King. In these unalterable sentiments, I am, Sire, your Majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most faithful subject and servant.

(Signed)

Louis Antoine Henri De Bourbon.

Ellenheim, in Baden, March 12, 1803.

The Prince of Condé's Act of Adherence has not been yet received by Monsieur; but there is no doubt of it. Monsieur has since learned, that on the 19th of March, the same Envoy, in pursuance of orders which he had received, again waited on the King, to request a change, not in the substance, but in the form of his Majesty's answer. It seemed to be apprehended that it might irritate the usurper to such a degree as to provoke him to use his influence to aggravate the afflictions of the King. His Majesty answered, that "He should make no alteration in his answer, which was as moderate as possible, and that Bonaparte would be wrong to complain of it, since if his Majesty had styled him Rebel and Usurper, he would have said no more than the truth." The dangers of such a reply were then pointed out to the King. "What, (replied the King) is malice to require that I shall be driven from my present place of retreat? I shall pity the Sovereign who shall feel himself obliged to take such a part, and shall be gone." Oh no! But, might there not be reason to fear, lest Bonaparte should require certain powers to withhold from the Count de Lisle the assistance which he now receives from them. "I fear not poverty. If necessary, I shall eat brown bread with my family and my faithful followers.—But, be not deceived; I shall never be reduced to that: I have another powerful resource, which I do not think it my duty to use, while I have my present powerful friend. I have but to make my condition known in France, and to hold out my hand, not to the Government of the Usurper; no, never; but to my faithful subjects; and, believe me, I shall soon be richer than I now am."

The consequence was, that the messenger was obliged to take back the King's answer, which had been returned to his Majesty, under an expectation that he would have made some alteration in it.

Faithful subjects, spirits truly French, recognize at length a King so worthy to reign over you, whom the Government of an usurper separates from his people.

LONDON, July 26.

Letters from Hanover of the 11th instant state, that 15,000 French troops are to occupy the district of Lauenburg, for whose use the magazines established there for the Hanoverian army will now be appropriated.

From Naples of the 2d, it is stated, that lord Nelson had signified to the king of Naples that he had orders from his court to treat the two Sicilies as an enemy's country if French troops should enter them. It is stated nevertheless that the French ambassador at Naples had notified, that the Neapolitan government would be expected to provide for 15,000 French troops in that territory during the war.

In consequence of the refusal of the court of Vienna, to shut its ports on the Adriatic against the English, the French are said to be very busily employed in the harbors of Ancona and Otranto, in fitting out flotillas with the hopeless expectation of excluding the vessels of this country from the whole of the Adriatic.

Scarcely had the Grand Seignor recovered from the alarm occasioned by the news of the occupation of Cairo by the Albanians, than he received intelligence that a banditti had laid seige to Adrianople. To add to the misfortune of the Porte, Wallachia has been in a great measure desolated by a numerous band of robbers.

The Helvetic Diet was opened on the 4th, when several propositions were made by gen. Ney and the Italian plenipotentiary, relative to the forming of Swiss regiments to be placed in the pay of the French and Italian republics.

By a neutral vessel arrived from Holland, we are informed that a French officer, who is called a commissary, with 25 men, are stationed at all the sea-ports in Holland, to inspect such cargoes as may be imported into that country, and such goods as shall be discovered to be English, are to be confiscated for the republic.

The bill for arming the nation was yesterday passed in the House of Lords, and the Commons afterwards agreed to some amendments which the Upper House had made in it, and it will this day receive the royal assent by commission. Not a moment, we are satisfied, will be lost in carrying it into execution.

Ministers have wisely adopted the suggestions of colonel Crawford in the House of Commons, so ably supported by Mr. Pitt, and a line of field fortifications will be drawn round London, in case of necessity, which will render it secure from every hostile attempt. This plan was formed during the last war under that able and experienced officer David Dundas. Such preparations will be made as will enable the population of the capital and the adjacent districts to throw up these lines in a very short period. We have no right to despise or neglect any precaution that can add to our means of defence—Let us persevere in the spirit and activity that now happily pervade the country, and victory is ensured to us.

Mr. Lye, of Bath, has offered to furnish 20 tilted waggons, and 150 horses, in case of invasion.

The Bristol volunteers amount to upwards of eleven hundred men. A camp, consisted of 10,000 men, is to be formed on Leigh Down, near Bristol.

Yesterday the following ships were ordered into commission at Plymouth, viz.

Triton of 32 guns, Childers of 14, Suffisante of 14, gun boats Hecate, Boxer, Fearless.

The sea fencibles all along the coast muster with alacrity; 500 have already enrolled themselves at Deal and Dover; 150 stout fellows are learning the use of the great guns at Archcliff Fort. Dover will be strengthened in a day or two by several companies of Infantry.

LONDON, July 27.

Letters from Cadiz, dated June 28th, received by a mercantile house of respectability in the city, intimate a great rise in the Spanish funds. It is owing to the safe arrival of the register ships with their rich cargoes of gold and silver from Mexico and Peru. One important fact is worthy of notice: At the conclusion of the late war, about 80,000,000 dollars, or 12 millions sterling, remained in Mexico and Peru, it having been thought too great a hazard to endanger this immense sum before the full and perfect re-establishment of peace.—If it be true, that this extraordinary quantity of gold and silver has lately been received in Spain, the rise both of the French and Spanish funds may very easy be accounted for, it being equal to the produce of five years of the mines.

Admiral de Winter, having dispatched the squadron which he commanded in the Mediterranean to the East-Indies, is now on his return by land to the Hague.

An article from Brussels says, that the First Consul will remain there 15 or 20 days, after which he will visit Maestricht, Liege, Aix la Chapelle, Juliers, and the banks of the Rhine, whence he will return by Luxembourg. In that formidable fortress, he will be placed on a car of triumph. A column will be erected on the frontier of the forests, by which he will make his entrance, and an inscription of French and German will transmit to posterity the remembrance of the event. Corps of volunteers to attend the chief consul are organizing at Luxembourg; where there will be one composed of youths between 9 and 12 years old. There will also be a magnificent herald of arms, with a splendid costume, and armed in the manner of the ancients. It appears certain, moreover, that Bonaparte will make a second inspection of the maritime coasts and ports, in order to dispose every thing for the great enterprise against England. The Batavian government has given new orders for the recruiting of their naval and military forces; their recruiting parties are gone into Germany, and hope to profit by the dissolution of the Hanoverian army to obtain numerous recruits. The same government has put into commission a ship of the line and several gun-boats, and in nearly all the ports of Holland, great exertions are used in arming and equipping a great number of other vessels, which will shortly be placed at the disposal of the French government.

July 28.

It is with the deepest concern we have to submit to the public details of acts as barberous and atrocious as most of those which were perpetrated during the late insurrection in Ireland. Dispatches were yesterday received by government from the lord lieutenant, stating the revival of the spirit of rebellion in Dublin, marked with circumstances no less tragical than they were unexpected. In the beginning of last week it was observed, that many strangers arrived in Dublin from the country, but no apprehension arose, nor was any notice taken. Suddenly on Saturday evening, however about 8 o'clock, a large mob assembled in Thomas street, in the liberties, armed with pikes and fire arms, stopped the carriage of lord Kilwarden, who was then returning from his country seat, accompanied by his nephew, the revd. Richard Wolfe, dragged his lordship and his nephew out, and assassinated them in the street, by stabbing them with pikes. The confusion that ensued is more easily to be conceived than described. General consternation and terror immediately pervaded the whole of the city, the drums beat to arms, the military were called out; but, in the mean time, the perpetrators of the horrid deed disappeared, and every effort to apprehend them, we are sorry to say, has hitherto proved ineffectual.

On the same night the mail guard was attacked between Dublin and Naas, and in consequence of the resistance that was made, two dragoons are said to have been killed. On the same evening a pistol was fired at [illegible] the foreman of the Grand Jury of Dublin, by which he received a severe wound. He had, the day before, carried an address to the lord lieutenant expressive of the determination of the city of Dublin to support [illegible] in which we are [illegible]. Col. Browne of the 2[illegible] and several private soldiers, are said to have been killed by the mob. Every measure calculated to ensure the safety of the city was that night carried into effect, but such was the daring spirit of the insurgents, or rather the assassins, that on Sunday a magistrate of the county of Dublin, walking with a gentleman on Ormond Quay, was fired at, and both he and the gentleman were wounded.

The circumstance of these atrocious acts, particularly the assassination of lord Kilwarden, are no less extraordinary and unaccountable, than horrid and deplorable. His lordship was certainly obnoxious to the rebels, and must have had enemies amongst the disaffected. He was not, however, a leading political character: then why should he have been singled out as the first victim? Could private malice have been the motive? and how could the sacrifice of such a man have tended in a particular manner to promote the views of the discontented? It is the opinion of some that the object of this enormity was, by an early effort, to hold out to France a sort of pledge that the people of Ireland were ripe for insurrection, and ready to welcome the aid of our enemies. Any other public man of consequence, it is thought, who might have fallen in the way, would have suffered the fate of lord Kilwarden.

By the proclamation which has been published on this melancholy subject, it is evident that the Irish government view those sanguinary outrages as the commencement of a rebellious conspiracy against the state: and that part of the united kingdom is, in consequence, to be placed immediately under martial law. Orders have already been given to the several generals of district to employ the troops under their command in the most speedy and effectual manner for the suppression of all rebellious insurrections and treasonable practices, to disarm all rebels, and seize all arms and ammunition that may be found in the custody of persons not duly authorised by law to keep them. This proceeding is also wise and necessary, and will we trust, be the means of effectually frustrating the designs of the disaffected. The principles by which these deluded wretches are now actuated, it is somewhat difficult to discover. The lower orders of the Irish, it is true, are as ignorant as they are distressed; and it is not improbable but that the missionaries of France have, of late, been very industrious in fanning the flame of rebellion, which, unhappily, was not extinguished with the former subjugation of the insurgents. But what any description of Irishmen can promise themselves from a connexion with France at the present moment, we are totally at a loss to conjecture, upon any principle of reason, policy, or justice. In no point of view whatever can Ireland hope for any improvement from such a connexion, which on the contrary, would deprive it of all the advantages of rational freedom, and in return for the enviable enjoyments of the British constitution, render it the abject and insulted slave of an enemy, whose boasted protection is the most cruel oppression, whose object is universal devastation & plunder, and whose ambition is only to be satiated with the overthrow of every system that does not accord with his own selfish and tyrannical propensities.

On Monday morning, when Mr. Maryan, the messenger, who brought the dispatches yesterday, set off, all was tranquil as could be expected, and the military were in complete possession of every part of the town. Military guards were placed on all the bridges, and all the avenues leading from the town. A person could not move out without military inspection and protection. On Sunday afternoon there was reason to apprehend the rebels would make another effort, but the military were all on the alarm, and the yeomanry turned out with so much spirit, and in such numbers, that it is supposed the rebels saw any attempt would be vain. There is no doubt, however, that Dublin is full of rebels, and we may look for very unpleasant intelligence both from that city and the provinces. The insurrection cannot be considered as concluded; but the first burst of it has been so completely checked, that we are in hopes nothing very serious will follow.