

ceived his first audience of Paul the day before the death of the latter.—Five days after he was presented to the new emperor, and received assurances of the emperor's favourable intentions. It is said too that Alexander had sent a letter addressed "To the government of the Batavian republic," and had appointed a minister to go to the Hague. This speedy acknowledgment of the Batavian republic is a proof that the influence of Buonaparte's intrigues is not wholly overthrown.

The French Tiers Consolides are 54 francs. The following article from the *Moniteur* may be considered as one of the most interesting in these papers, and as a preface to further aggression on the part of the French.

"Complaints are daily renewed respecting the conduct of the duke of Abita, governor of Sardinia, in the room of the king, his brother. All the English ships have met with a welcome, and provisions, at Cagliari. Considerable convoys of corn are on their road to Malta, and to the army of gen. Abercrombie. The French ships are badly received; that on board of which was citizen Devoize, the commissary of foreign affairs, anchored on the 20th March at Cagliari. An English convoy which had just failed, had been profusely victualled, while he could only obtain provisions for three days, and that with much difficulty. It is not easy to conceive the motives which influence the conduct of the court of Cagliari."

A letter from Yarmouth, received yesterday, mentions "that the Prince of Wales packet, *Hearne*, is in the Roads with the mail of the 24th inst. and is to sail with a flag of truce, for Cuxhaven, as soon as the wind admits. The wind having been fair for some time for the packets leaving the Elbe, we are at a loss to account for the non-arrival of the two mails, which are now due, as there are six packets on the other side the water."

When Hamburg was taken possession of by the Danes, assurances were given that the commerce and correspondence of the city should experience no interruption. It is now said, however, that the Prussians have shut up the Elbe, the Ems, and the Weser, a circumstance which would easily account for the non-arrival of the mails; neither of which had been received at one o'clock this morning.

On Saturday morning Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, left that place for Dover, whence he was immediately to proceed to Paris; it is supposed upon a mission of considerable importance.

The Prussian minister has not yet left London; but he is in hourly expectation of receiving orders to return home.

A letter from an officer in the Baltic fleet, dated Copenhagen Roads, the 14th inst. concludes thus:—"I have only to add a few particulars respecting the late action: ten ships bore the brunt, and sustained almost all the damage: these were, the *Monarch*, *Edgar*, *Defiance*, *Isis*, *Glatten*, *Ardent*, *Bellona*, *Elephant*, *Ganges*, and the *Amazon* frigates: the killed and wounded amounted to about 1200 men: the official returns make the numbers much less; but these take no notice of wounds where there is no fracture, or limb lost; and I am sorry to add a melancholy fact, that nearly one third of those returned wounded are already dead. We are in hourly expectation of receiving a reinforcement of ships from England. We have had none to join us since we entered the Sound, except a sloop of war from Yarmouth, and two cutters from Leith. The *Monarch* and *Isis* having left us to repair their damages at home, our fleet, which originally was intended to consist of 22 sail of the line, 2 fifties and 7 frigates, now consists of only 16 sail of the line, 1 fifty and 4 frigates. It is reported in the fleet, that lord Keith is to co-operate with us in the Black Sea. *Bravissimo!* We shall then have Russia between two fires."

The following is related as the cause of the blockade of Gantheaume's Squadron: when captain *Dunn*, of the *Incendiary*, was taken by Gantheaume, on going on board, he entered the admiral's cabin with the greatest apparent alacrity, and delivering his sword, saying that he should not be his prisoner for many hours, as Sir John Warren, of whose Squadron his was the headmost ship, was close in pursuit with a vastly superior force. This intelligence so alarmed the French admiral, that notwithstanding he had passed Toulon, he instantly tacked and entered that port, where he was soon blocked up by Sir John Warren's fleet, which though reinforced by two ships, then amounted to but six of the line.

## BOSTON, June 2.

From SPAIN.

We learn by captain *Dean*, who arrived on Sunday, in 30 days from Cadiz, that five Spanish ships had entered the harbour of that place, and augmented the number of ships of the line there to 15, the whole of which were preparing for sea; that French troops were in Spain on their way against Portugal; that various reports were current respecting affairs in Egypt. A gentleman sent captain *Dean* the following letter, which the captain presented, to us for publication. The French official accounts, however, which have been printed, will probably preponderate in the minds of our readers.

"Cadiz, April 22, 1801.

"A letter has been received here this morning from Gibraltar, via Algieras, which brings accounts of a bloody action having taken place in Egypt, between the French and British troops, and that the former were defeated and routed (this affair happened at the moment of the debarkation of the latter); and that Sir Ralph Abercrombie was within two leagues of the city of Alexandria."

June 3.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM EGYPT.

Yesterday the schooner *Iris*, captain *Griffin*, arrived at the quarantine road, in 52 days from Naples, and 35 from Gibraltar. Mr. *Thomas Hill*, jun. supercargo of the *Iris*, has obligingly furnished us with the following interesting papers.

## ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

GIBRALTAR, April 17, 1801.

Yesterday arrived from Aboukir, in 28 days, his majesty's hired armed brig *Louisa*, Truscott, from whom we have the following information:

The British army, under Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*, arrived in Aboukir Bay on the 2d March; but did not attempt to disembark, on account of tempestuous weather, until the 8th, when landing was effected by 7000 men, under a heavy fire from artillery and small arms. The French made a vigorous opposition, advancing to the beach, and actually levelling the muskets over the gunwales of the boats; but the British soldiers, leaping on the shore, attacked the enemy with the bayonet, made good their debarkation and drove the French about two miles towards Alexandria, and into the castle of Aboukir, taking from them 8 pieces of cannon.

Our loss in killed and wounded this day is computed to amount to 400 or 500 men; and the enemy's about the same. Among the corps which made this first landing were the guards, 28th, 42d, 90th, and 92d regiments. Our troops were reinforced the same evening by 5000 more men who landed afterwards; and having established themselves in this position, they remained until the 15th March, when a general action took place, which terminated in the total rout of the French, and four pieces of cannon being captured by the English, who lost about 1000 men in this affair: But by accounts from prisoners, the loss of the French was greater.

On the 14th the attack commenced upon the castle of Aboukir; and on the 18th that garrison surrendered to the British forces; all the guns, except two, having been dismounted by the fire from our batteries.

When the *Louisa* left Egypt, the British army was posted within two miles of Alexandria; and the French, supposed to be about 6000 strong, were entrenched on the heights at Pompey's pillar, said to command Alexandria. The British were occupied in disembarking their field train of battering cannon, two thirds of which were already on shore; and the attack upon the French camp was expected very soon to begin, when it was supposed there could be little doubt of the event being as glorious to Britain as the preceding actions had proved. The French had at first mistaken the 42d regiment in the Highland dress for Turks, and attacked them with their usual confidence, but were received with a gallantry and spirit which they did not expect, and probably had not been accustomed to. The Highlanders received the French cavalry on their bayonets, in their turn made a brisk charge, checked, and completely worsted that part of the French army opposed to them.

It is further reported that *Murad Bey* and his followers have attacked the French at Cairo, and prevented *Menou* from joining the forces at Alexandria, where all the rest of the French troops in the Delta had been concentrated. Certain accounts had arrived that the grand vizier, with his army, had marched towards the Delta about the 20th of February.

One of the lieutenants of his majesty's ship *Swiftsure*, writes as follows to his friends in Gibraltar, dated 17th March:

"Our gallant army is only waiting for the heavy artillery to attack the enemy's height near Alexandria, which must immediately fall on our becoming masters of this height, as it entirely commands the town."

Sir *John Warren* fell in with and chased the Squadron under admiral *Gantheaume*, on the 21st of March, but lost sight of them in the night. They were seen on the 4th of April by his majesty's brig of war the *Mutine*, off the island of Sardinia, steering north-east. Two of the line of battle ships had lost their fore-masts.

[It may be worthy of remark to news-mongers, that the late French account of the victory in Egypt on the 20th March, was from general *Moncey*, dated at Milan the 2d April, in which he says, the intelligence of the English defeat and embarkation was founded on advices from Naples, and that the *Iris*, which arrived here yesterday, left Naples the 11th April—nine days after the date of *Moncey's* letter—and then no such account had been in circulation.]

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Messrs. *Morton*, *Bigelow*, and *Williams*, have been chosen on the part of the house to consider the resolutions of the state of Maryland, respecting a uniform mode of choosing electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

June 5.

On the 28th May last, arrived at the bar off the harbour of Nantucket, the ship *Lydia*, capt. *Clarke*, belonging to *Micajah Coffin* and sons, of that place, from a southern whaling voyage, with her casks full of whale oil. One thing worthy of notice happened in the course of the voyage, which will serve to show that the female form may exist without possessing all the soft and delicate habits so much admired in the sex. On the voyage, one of the blacks belonging to captain *Clarke's* crew, was discovered to be a woman; notwithstanding which, captain *C.* informs us, that she has performed all the duties incumbent on a sailor, equal to any man he had on board. What induced the young lady to disguise herself, and enter into so laborious and dangerous an employment, we have not yet been informed.

June 8.

Admiral *Parker*, with a fleet of sixteen sail, proceeded into the Baltic, and was to be joined by admiral *Toty*, with a small Squadron; their destination supposed to be for Sweden, where it is probable the pacification will be settled; admiral *Nelson* was left to guard the Sound, between *Ellseneur* and *Copenhagen*.

## HARTFORD, June 4.

Yesterday came before the house of representatives the report of a joint committee of both houses, on the subject of the resolutions of the state of Maryland, proposing a uniform mode throughout the United States for choosing representatives in congress, and electors of president and vice-president, by dividing the several states into election districts, and referring the choice of electors as well as of representatives to the people. The report contained a number of reasons against disfranchising the state, the choice of representatives in congress, or committing to the people the choice of electors. The question of acceptance was put and decided by yeas and nays, as follow:—Yeas 143, nays 33—Majority 110.

## NEW-YORK, June 5.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon, the remarkable fast sailing and fortunate ship *Argus*, capt. *Main*, arrived here in 33 days from Bourdeaux; the first ship which has performed her voyage from hence to France and back, since the renewal of our intercourse with that country.

A gentleman who came passenger in the *Argus*, informs us, that the news respecting the defeat of *Abercrombie*, had fallen to the ground, and was disbelieved in France when he left Bourdeaux, which was on the 2d ult. Our belief of the inaccuracy of the late accounts from Egypt, by the *Brutus*, is strengthened, from the entire silence of the last Paris papers on this subject.

June 8.

Yesterday arrived in 54 days from London, the ship *Brothers*, captain *Packwood*, by whom we have received regular files of London papers to the 23d April, the latest that have yet been received.

The prospect of peace to that convulsed quarter of the globe still continues dubious.

The new minister of England, however, in consequence with the wishes of humanity and his own declaration when first he entered into office, seems to aim with sincerity and zeal for the attainment of this desirable event, on an honourable and solid basis.

Buonaparte on this subject will no doubt be governed by the issue of affairs in Egypt and the disposition of the new emperor of Russia. The first has assumed a new aspect, and seem inauspicious to his fond wish of preserving that country, so dear to him, from being a conquest achieved by himself and his important to the commercial interests of France, by opening to them an immense source of profitable trade; nor do appearances in the north give great promise of success to his views. The Russian monarch discovers a pacific temper, at least speaks in mild and moderate language to all the courts of Europe.

Mean-time the gallant *Nelson*, having by his moderation in the midst of victory, conciliated the Danes, and detached them from the confederacy for four months, if not for ever, has directed his course with a strong reinforcement of ships up the Baltic, where new triumphs await him, unless Alexandria shall have previously held out to him the olive branch.

The *Cassel Gazette* of the 22d ult. says, "The indemnities intended for the princes of *Hesse-Cassel* and *Hesse-Darmstadt* will be very advantageous. Both of them will receive considerable portions of the electorate of *Meinitz*. The landgrave of *Darmstadt* will be aggrandized on the side of the *Mein*, the *Necker* and the *Tauber*; that of *Cassel* will be raised to the electorate dignity."

The French official journal states that a cartel for the exchange of prisoners has been definitely settled between France and the Porte. This circumstance is the more extraordinary, as it has not been customary for the Turks to enter into such arrangements. It looks more like a preliminary to peace, and the influence of Russia in the divan encourages this supposition.

June 9.

A gentleman who has conversed with the hon. Mr. *Sitgreaves*, since his arrival, informs us, that if the late ministers in great-Britain had continued in office three weeks longer, the points of controversy in our treaty with that country, would have been settled to the satisfaction of both parties—That in consequence of the new order of things there, the negotiation had since remained in statu quo—And that a new conference will have to be opened between the two countries.

Mr. *King* our minister at London, was making preparations to return, hourly expecting his recall.

Mr. *Goreham*, and the other American agents were to return in the ensuing autumn, not having effected the object of their mission.

A gentleman in London, writes to his commercial correspondent in this city, under date of the 27th of April, thus:

"Flour in London, is from 64s. to 70s. per barrel. The same letter says, 'The negotiations for peace, between France and England, are broken off.'"

The empress *Catharine* one day asked prince *Alexander*, the reigning emperor of Russia, whom he would wish to resemble, most, Alexander the great, or Constantine the great, or the great Frederick.