

I beg leave to recommend him as a deserving and most excellent officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, maj. gen.

Right honourable Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from lord Elgin to lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, May 9, 1801.

My Lord,

Mr. Morier having returned from Egypt, I have the satisfaction of being able to lay before your lordship a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the camp before Alexandria on the 22d ult.

At that time the enemy remained in their strong position upon the heights near the eastern walls of Alexandria—their number is about 6000 men. They were still in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from admiral Gantheaume.

The loss of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds five thousand men and a great proportion of officers: four generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement seems to have been given and held out to the French army to ensure their utmost exertions. Among other things, they were taught to expect no quarters from the British. The prisoners agree, that in no part of this war had such hard fighting or such determined bravery ever been seen, as they have met with from our army in Egypt.

I presume that Sir Ralph Abercrombie's absence from the camp, in consequence of his wounds on the 21st of March, had created a momentary suspension of our operations; and the irreparable loss occasioned by his death must also necessarily have checked the prosecution of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had always borne so leading a part. The captain Pacha did not arrive in time to see Sir Ralph Abercrombie; but it appears that general Hutchinson followed his excellency's intention relative to the troops on board the Turkish fleet, by employing them against Rosetta, and accordingly directed col. Spencer, having under him a corps of about 800 British, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without resistance. Some guns were brought to bear upon the fort St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river. The garrison of 368 men surrendered on the 19th ult.

Rahmanich was still in the hands of the French. They had fortified it both sides, in a view to secure their communications in the upper part of Delta, and Upper Egypt, whence they received their provisions.

Under these circumstances, gen. Hutchinson has very much strengthened his position between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of works in front, but particularly by opening the sluices which kept in the waters in the lake on their left; and if, as is supposed, this inundation shall extend over the whole of the plain, to the east of the lake of Mareotis, the communication between Alexandria and Rahmanich, which is the enemy's nearest point, will be eight or nine days journey without water.

Having taken these measures, general Hutchinson was to transfer his head quarters to Rosetta on the 23d ultimo, to which place he had already sent forward a strong detachment amounting to about four thousand British, including col. Spencer's corps; and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the captain Pacha's troops, against Rahmanich, where the French were understood to have assembled 3000 men.

On the other hand, advices have been received several days before from the grand vizier, dated at Belbeis, from which it appeared that his highness, reinforced by nearly five thousand men from Djezzar Pacha, had passed the desert, and had advanced so far towards Cairo, without meeting with opposition either at Salahieh or at Belbeis. He had also detached a corps which has taken possession of the town of Damietta, though the fort of L'Esbe is still in the hands of the French.

It is not expected that his highness will experience any material resistance at the town of Cairo.—And I find it is the determination of gen. Hutchinson to afford his highness such aid as may be requisite towards the attacking the fortifications which the French occupy near the town, if it is necessary to reduce them by force.

General Hutchinson has further received a favourable letter from Murat Bey, saying he is ready to join us when we come into his neighbourhood.

I am happy to add, that our army are in the highest health and spirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been most propitious, the natives had acquired the greatest degree of confidence from the proclamation issued by our army: and were continuing to bring in horses and provisions in great plenty. Nearly 1000 of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and we have had above 11,000 infantry in the field.

The utmost degree of unanimity prevails between the British and Turkish troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ELGIN.

June 6.

A negotiation is now on foot at Berlin, between the agent of the stadtholder and the agent of the Batavian republic, for a full indemnity to the stadtholder, for his losses by the revolution.

A million of florins is about to be levied by the French on the city of Leghorn.

Many small bands of insurgents, chiefly under the command of Georges, are active against the government in the western department of France.

The tiers consolidate, on the 2d of June, were at 50 liv. 75 c.

Private letters, which accompanied the late dispatches from Constantinople, say, that Alexandria surrendered to the British troops on the first of May. They add, that as the Turkish army advanced, the inhabitants of the country rose every where in its favour.

The immediate cause of admiral Parker's recall from the command of the Baltic fleet is said to be the concessions made to Sweden, which would enable the fleet of that nation to form a junction with the fleet of Russia.

June 7.

The following note was sent early in the day to the lord mayor for the information of the city:

Admiral's-office, June 3.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that by a dispatch just received from viscount Nelson commander in chief of the Baltic fleet, dated the 27th May, it appears that the embargo which had been laid on British ships, in the ports of Russia, has been taken off.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) St. VINCENT.

From the London Gazette.

Queen's-house, June 4, 1801.

This day the count de Wontonzow, having received new letters of credence reinstating him with the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the emperor of Russia, had a private audience of his majesty to deliver his credentials; to which he was introduced by the right honourable lord Hawkesbury, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and conducted by Sir Stephen Cottrell, knight, &c.

June 8.

The two frigates which sailed some time since from Brest, with troops, have put into Cadiz. It is said that these ships went first to Ferrol, and that as soon as they appeared off that port, a Spanish squadron of 7 sail of the line, and some frigates with 2000 troops on board, put to sea and proceeded to Cadiz, where they are to be joined by ten more sail of the line. At Carthage and Barcelona, as well as at Cadiz, the naval preparations are unusually active. Expeditions, whose destinations are conjectured to be Egypt, are to sail from each of those ports.

Great activity prevails in the different ports, in order to send reinforcements to Egypt as quickly as possible. Transports sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Ireland to take on board troops; and on Saturday the Moumouth sailed from Plymouth with the 24th regiment on board.

June 9.

At a late hour last night arrived the Hamburg mail due on Saturday. As was expected, the intelligence from Stockholm shews that the same progress towards pacification is now made with that as with the other powers of the north. The king of Sweden has by a new edict revoked the one which prohibited all commerce with England, and enjoined that the English be admitted without molestation, into the Swedish harbours.

The next gazette may therefore be expected to announce the removal of the embargo from the Swedish vessels in our different harbours.

FALMOUTH, June 6.

The King George packet, capt. Yescombe, which arrived yesterday in 12 days from Lisbon, brings intelligence that the long meditated war between Spain and Portugal, has at length commenced, with a battle between the main bodies of the Spanish and Portuguese armies, in which the latter were victorious, and in which the Spaniards are said to have lost upwards of 1000 men. This intelligence reached Lisbon only the night before the packet sailed; and no official account of the affair had been published when he left the Tagus.

We have seen a letter from a respectable merchant at Lisbon, in which it is stated, that the Spaniards commenced the attack, by driving in the advanced posts of the Portuguese, who, retiring to the main body, concentrated their forces, and fell upon the Spaniards with such fury as compelled them to retreat, leaving 1500 dead on the field of battle.

The advanced guard of the French army were within two or three days march of the Spanish head quarters; and, on their junction, it was expected that another attack would be made on the Portuguese.

Two French frigates had arrived at Corunna, with battering artillery.

The packet had been only two days at Lisbon, and was sent off immediately with the account of the above affair to the court of London.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

A letter from a respectable merchant in London, to his partner in this city, dated June 6, mentions, that there was a strong talk of Mr. Pitt's going into office again.

A letter from New-Castle, of the 5th of June, says, "I am sorry to inform you, that the riots still continue to an alarming degree in several parts of Lancashire, (England). Troops are daily passing through here, by forced marches, with artillery, from the inland districts."

July 23.

A paragraph under the Paris head of the 1st of June, says, "Mr. Murray, whose expected arrival we announced, is now in this city. The business re-

lative to the treaty between the French republic and the United States of America, will therefore be speedily brought to conclusion."

His excellency governor Clinton has appointed Dr. Benjamin De Witt, of Albany, his private secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

The second report of the committee of secrecy has been laid before the house of commons. The various views and machinations of the disaffected, from 1799, are detailed at considerable length. It was not, however, till the commencement of the present year, that a combined plan of operation seems to have been carried on. Plikes have been made in London and its vicinity; and contracts are actually in agitation with manufacturers, for furnishing the members of the British Union, as they call themselves, with daggers at a reasonable price.

Extract of a letter from captain J. Allen, to his owners in New-York, dated Newry, June 10, 1801.

"You may think strange of my staying here so long, without accomplishing the business which I engaged in. I had every assurance from the consul of getting permission to take passengers, with orders to advertise and engage. I accordingly engaged 250 cabin and steerage passengers, to be landed at Norfolk or New-Castle; but a new lord lieutenant arriving has put a stop to all people leaving the kingdom."

GEORGE-TOWN, July 24.

Mr. Wm. Skelton, of Huntington, Connecticut, states, in a publication dated the 29th ult. that about the first of July, 1799, he observed in that town the Potatoe Bug or American Cantharides; which had been discovered by Dr. Chapman, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1797.

Mr. Skelton then proceeds to give some account of these insects, and urges to the collection of them as an article of the materia medica. He says that a number of physicians had found plasters made with them more powerful than with the Spanish fly of the shops, which lose their strength by being long kept; and that the imported cantharides have in some instances cost 20 dollars per lb. whereas the American may be easily collected even by children, and appear in such quantities that the town of Huntington alone might probably have supplied the state of Connecticut for the two preceding years.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States. Charles Pinckney, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of Madrid.

Robert Smith, Esq; secretary of the navy.

David Gellston, collector for the district of New-York.

There are in Paris 455 bookfellers, 340 printers, 138 book-binders, 41 fitchers of pamphlets, 321 engravers, 85 copper-plate printers, 49 printfellers, 71 old book-shops, 240 sellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cook's shops, 630 wine merchants, 145 perfumers, 154 lottery-offices, 975 actors, actresses, singers, dancers, &c.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of ROSWELL MUDD and ELECTIUS MUDD, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand, this 27th day of July, 1801.

HENRY T. MUDD.

A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation some time in October, 1799, he was then supposed to be about two years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of said steer is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 29, 1801. BENJAMIN BENSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

An ASSORTMENT

Of handsome China cups and saucers.

China in sets.

Glass and queen's ware, of every description.

A few dozen elegant cut wines, tumblers, glasses and decanters.

Lavender water.

Orange flower ditto.

Rose ditto.

Syrup of punch.

Cordials.

A box, containing an assortment of bonbons.

French brandy.

N. E. rum.

Whiskey.

Spermaceti and tallow candles.

Castile Soap.

Teas, sugars, loaf and brown.

A general assortment of fruits.

With a number of other articles too tedious to mention, for sale, at my store, between Mr. Wills and Mr. Munce's.

WILLIAM W. BREWER.

Annapolis, June 23, 1801.