Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

Translations from Dutch and French papers, by the Sally, Capt. Swasey, arrived at Boston from Rotterdam.

STOCKHOLM, April 7.

The new Ruſſian Emperor has given our ambaſſador aſſurances, that no interruption of the good underſtanding which has exiſted between Ruſſia and Sweden ſhall take place; and that the treaties with Sweden, as well as the convention of neutrality, ſhall be faithfully obſerved.

Beſides the 13 ſail of the line which has ſailed from Revel, there is a ſecond ſquadron at Cronſtadt, and a third at Swenſkſund, ready for ſea. This laſt is compoſed of frigates and ſmall veſſels.

COPENHAGEN, April 14.

Conferences daily take place between our court and the Ruſſian, Swediſh and Pruſſian miniſters; who are continually ſending couriers to their reſpective courts.

The Engliſh fleet, of 16 ſail of the line, under admiral Parker, has ſailed into the Baltic. Of theſe are the London, of 98 guns, the Admiral's ſhip, and thoſe which were not engaged in the action of the 2d April. Juſt as the Engliſh admiral weighed anchor, he received diſpatches from London—What effect they will have on his future operations we have yet to learn. We think there will not be any blood ſhed in the Baltic.

Admiral Nelſon cruiſes in the Sound, between Elſineur and Copenhagen.

BREMEN, April 16.

Yeſterday a battalion of Pruſſian troops took poſſeſſion of this town. Since then near 6000 more have paſſed through with artillery, tents, &c.

HANOVER, April 16.

Fort George, Nieuburg, and ſeveral other places in this electorate, have received Pruſſian garriſons. Gottenburg, on account of its univerſity, has been ſpared.

LEYDEN, April 21.

Extract of a letter from Riga, April 1.

"The firſt effect of the death of our Emperor, Paul I. has been felt by commerce. All the abſurd prohibitions and rigours impoſed by him, have ceaſed; and we have juſt received advices from Peterſburg, that not only the exportation of all kinds of merchandize is made free, but that the embargo laid upon Engliſh veſſels in our ports will be taken off, as ſoon as the Engliſh government ſhall have taken off that impoſed on Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels, for having formed an alliance with Ruſſia. Already orders have been ſent from Peterſburg, for the return of the Engliſh ſeamen, which Paul I. had judged proper to ſend into the interior of the Northern provinces. We underſtand the importation of Engliſh merchandize will ſpeedily be permitted: The exportation of thoſe of Ruſſia is without any exception, placed on the footing of the tarif of 1797. We flatter ourſelves, that very ſoon the importation of all thoſe articles which have been prohibited by Paul I. will be equally free. For the reſt, the embargo on Engliſh veſſels continues proviſionally; and the office of liquidation of the Engliſh effects and credits ſeized, yet exiſts, and is in operation at Peterſburg."

Translations from French papers, received at the office of the American.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

The Publiciſte of the 5th April mentions from authentic data, that the proportion of the ſick to the well of the military, in Egypt, is, as one to 28, and of deaths to the ſick, as one to 42; whilſt in Europe the firſt propoſition in time of war is as one to 12; and of the 2d, as one to 23: hence it follows, that already the climate of Egypt proves to the French even more ſalubrious than their native country. Under ſuch favorable auſpices, what may not be expected, when ſickneſs, contagious diſorders, and ſoreneſs of eyes are got under the controul of the arts and ſciences?

PARIS, April 9.

The miniſter of the interior, ſanctioned by a reſolve for that purpoſe, offers a prize of 11,000 francs (about 2000 dollars) to the painter who may draw the picture, which may be adjuged the beſt, repreſenting the battle before Nazaret, where 300 brave fellows, commanded by general Junot, repulſed 3000 cavalry, took five [illegible] and ſtrewed the field of battle must be 24 feet;—likeneſſes of the general Junot, Duvivier, and Deſtroyers, are to occupy proper places in the picture, and the Oriental dreſſes faithfully executed. Reckoning from the 1ſt Floreal five months are allowed for the artiſt.

A letter from the citizen Ridly, botanical gardner, of the expedition under captain Boudin (ſent on a voyage of circumnavigation and diſcovery) informs us, of the expedition being at Tenneriffe on the 11th Brumaire (1ſt Nov.) the ſhip's company in good health; the naturaliſts availing themſelves of that opportunity, were viſiting a part of that Iſland, to enrich their obſervations and collections.

☞ The following letter from Egypt the Editor does not recollect to have before ſeen publiſhed. The ſtatement of the diſpoſition of the French forces in that country, is of conſiderable intereſt.]

EGYPT.

Extract of a letter from the citizen Binot, chief of a ſquadron of cavalry, and aid-du camp to the general of diviſion Triant, commander at Alexandria, to his friend at Angers:

"Alexandria, 13th Pluvioſe, 9th year. (1ſt Feb. 1801.)

"All fears entertained for the army of Egypt, are entirely without foundation: and in order to diſſipate all kinds of uncertainty on that head, I give you the following ſtatement of our force and poſition.

"The army is well paid, well cloathed and abundantly fed;—we have no body to fight at preſent, but are extremely well diſpoſed to meet the hordes of the Grand Vizier, (thus we call that banditti, of which the Britiſh ſpeak, in ſuch high founding terms) which is collected at Gaza, and which give us, neither by ſea or land the leaſt uneaſineſs.

"Gen. Friant, with 6000 men, has the defence of the coaſt from Alexandria to beyond Roſetta.

"On our right gen. Rampan commands an equal force, ſtretching along the coaſt as far as El Arich.

"The gen. in chief Menou remains at Cairo, with two diviſions of 15,000 men, commanded by the gens. Regnier, and Lanuſſe, who will meet the Vizier if again he ſhould take it into his head to appear in Egypt.

"Gen. Douzelot commands in Upper Egypt, with 4000 men, has his head quarters at Siout, and often ſees the brave and intrepid Mourat Bey, who, in the name of the French, governs all the Thebaide as far the cataracts. The Bey has never ceaſed to give the moſt convincing proofs of his fidelity and attachment to the French; and on our part, we entertain for him the greateſt eſteem.

"Our head quarters is at the famous city of Alxexandria, which contains the moſt precious monuments of antiquity and of the greateſt beauty. What a vaſt field for the arts! Our men of ſcience avail themſelves of it. They will carry to France the reſult of their labors, and a correct knowledge of this country, once ſo flouriſhing. We divide our time between pleaſure and duty, and wiſh that thoſe who are warring in Europe may find themſelves as happy as we do here.

(Signed) BINOT."

FROM PORTUGAL.

Letter of a friend at Liſbon, to the Editor of the Aurora.

LISBON, April 9, 1801.

"The friendſhip of the Engliſh appears, not to diminiſh, but rather to encreaſe daily for us; take the following in addition to the many proofs we have had, for years paſt. The Engliſh frigate Diana, capt. Stevenſon, arrived in this port yeſterday from the Streights; laſt night at midnight, ſhe ſent a boat with an armed crew on board the brig Argus, of Boſton, Thomas H. Hinckley maſter; upon the [illegible] Capt. Hinckley came on deck and found the Engliſh ruffians, forcing ſome of the hands into the boat; he ſeized a handſpike and endeavored to make battle, he was collared and abuſed, but ſucceeded in forcing them into their boat, where they had however forced the ſeaman who held the watch, and carried him off.

"They then boarded the ſhip Fame, capt. Richmond Bullock, of Providence, Rhode Iſland, but found them too ſtrong to ſucceed, and went off without attempting to ſeize any of the crew.

"They next proceeded to the ſchooner Induſtry, of Boſton, captain Ward, where they did ſome miſchief, but did not carry any one off; though their behaviour on board was diſgraceful, and purpoſely [illegible] *Yankees* is as familiar an expreſſion, and as much a term of reſpect as it was twenty years ago; we may fairly ſay they have loſt none of their love for us with length of time, and ſeem reſolved to keep us in remembrance of them.

"The brig Union of Boſton, commanded by captain Richmond Godman, is arrived in this port from St. Sebaſtians; on his paſſage he was boarded by an Engliſh armed ſhip, of 18 guns, but none of the people would tell her name, they broke open his birth, and robbed him of three doubloons, three ſmall pieces of gold, ſeveral dozen of ſilk ſtockings; and even of his ſilver ſleeve buttons. From the mate they took 26 dollars and two dozen ſilk ſtockings. One of the crew, a very induſtrious man, who had ſaved by ſmall ventures 100 dollars, with which he hoped ſoon to return to his family, they robbed him of his all, after breaking open his cheſt; and when the captain reſented this outrage, they threatened to tie him to a gun and flog him. They detained the brig all night, and departed when they could find no more plunder. Theſe facts concerning his veſſel, captain Codman related to me in the preſence of eight other Americans.

"We learn that the Engliſh fleet has arrived in the Baltic, and have had a rough handling. The Elbe is ſhut againſt the Engliſh, as this place will be in a very ſhort time from this—more I cannot ſay for fear of its falling into ſome ones hands, and in the regular governments of this part of the world, it is not allowed to ſpeak of the ſuperior powers; for although there is no ſedition law to enforce ſilence, the regularity is ſo great that there is no need for the formality of a trial, execution always follows complaint; ſo that tho' I may ſpeak of my own country, I dare not ſpeak of this very much. Bread is enormouſly high here, but it is worſe in England. Tunis and Tripoly has declared war againſt our flag. The French reſpect it, and I learn from gentlemen who have come down the Straits, they protect our ſhips in the Mediterranean.

"There is an account going of an action of three hours between an Engliſh 44 and a Swediſh 36 gun frigate, but as I have not the accurate particulars, I cannot venture to ſay more than that there is ſuch a report."

Extract of a letter from the Russian frontiers, dated 20th March 1801.

"Of the death of the late monarch, we have here the following account:—It had been obſerved ſome time ſince that the Emperor had frequent pain in the breaſt, and much heat in the blood. His phyſicians preſcribed the neceſſary remedy, but his majeſty neglected it. The day before his death, the Emperor was uncommonly merry, and in good humour. At ten o'clock in the evening he went to bed.—At 11 he rang the bell, the valet de Chamber appeared, and after him the phyſician, the ſurgeon, and two field Jopers or thoſe who had the guard every night. They found the monarch very unquiet, yet he had his ſpeech and deſired to ſpeak with his family, and his firſt enquiry was for count Kutaigow. When the whole family appeared, the emperor was already ſpeechleſs, and remained in in a ſtate of inſenſibility, until 3 o'clock, when he expired. Count Kutaigow did not arrive till twelve o'clock, and therefore could not ſpeak with the emperor, whom an apoplectic fit had already bereft of his ſenſes."

The following is a correct statement of the importation of COTTON-WOOL, into London and Liverpool, from the different ports mentioned, during the year 1800.

	London BAGS.	Liverpool. BAGS.
Eaſt-Indies,	18910	
Mediterranean,	10423	426
North Ports,	1690	24
Liſbon and Oporto,	13004	17589
Ireland and Guernſey,	92	2446
America,	23543	24799
Bermudas,	260	
Bahamas,	1118	1553
Caicos,		630
Tortola,	75	551
St. Thomas,	690	1482
St. Bartholomew,		224
Jamaica,	7649	18839
St. Kitts,	180	314
Antigua,	33	80
Monſerrat,	217	58
Nevis,	46	
Dominique	4	590
Martinique,	1163	2053
St. Lucie,	689	599
Barbadoes,	2409	6569
St. Vincent's,	244	224
Grenada,	1717	251
[illegible]	28	[illegible]
Trinidad,	227	1170
Demerara,	6877	10360
Berbice,	1489	596
Surinam,	2478	2572
Total,	95255	93999

In the "*Monthly Retrospect of Fine Arts,*" publiſhed in London, the following two Prints are announced:

BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL,

Painted by Trumbull, engraved by J. G. Muller, and published by Pogli. 4l. 4s.

To preſerve the memory of thoſe men to whom America owed her Independence, and delineate thoſe actions by which that independence was acquired and maintained, is an idea worthy of Rome, when in the zenith of its glory. It induces the riſing generation to conſider their anceſtors with reſpect, and incites them to emulate the example ſet before them, in ſuch characters as their late revered Preſident, who muſt in future ages rank very high among the legiſlators, who by the prudence and moderation of their government, have given ſtability, or at leaſt a probability of it, to the ſtates which were founded by their wiſdom. Stuart's portrait of this great character we noticed in our laſt; and, like the medals of the heroes of Greece in its beſt ſtate, it will give to future ages the countenance of the man to whom America has been ſo much indebted.

The Battle of Bunker's Hill is a grand deſign. The point of time is intereſting; it repreſents two officers, one of the Britiſh, the other of the American army, deſperately wounded. The young American is the principal figure, and is evidently in the agonies of death. An Engliſh grenadier is prevented from giving him another wound with his bayonet, by an American ſoldier and a Britiſh officer, the latter of whom humanely arreſts his arm in its progreſs. Theſe form the firſt groupe. In the ſecond, a Britiſh officer is carried off in the arms of the ſoldiers. It is a very fine print, and in deſign much ſuperior to the *sortie*. The engraving does the higheſt credit to the artiſt, J. G. M. by whom we do not recollect to have ſeen any print of much conſequence before this.—May his labours be ſucceſsfully continued.

The DEATH of GEN. MONTGOMERY.

J. J. Clemens. sculp.

This print is not equal to the preceding, either in deſign or execution. The deſign is formal and too ſtudied; and the drawing, engraving, and general effect, inferior. The deſign of each, in the mode of thinking, diſtribution of light and ſhade, drawing, and indeed every thing that appears like a print, is much, *rather too much*, like the preſident of the royal academy.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1801.

THE Commiſſioners are deſirous of contracting for building an Eliptical room in the ſouth wing of the Capitol, to be completed by the firſt day of November next, according to the bill of particulars lodged in their office.

The propoſals muſt be ſent ſealed on or before the 17th inſtant. Good ſureties will be required.

Per order,
THOMAS MUNROE, Clk. Com.
June 12, 1801. 3t

FOR SALE,

The complete frames for two buildings,

ONE 44 feet by 24 feet, two ſtories, the other 28 by 16, both of beſt white oak and prepared in the beſt manner, being intended for the uſe of the owner. Poplar feather-edged plank, ſufficient to complete, may be had with them. Enquire of the printer.

April 10. tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

Two elegant brick Houses, 40 by 20 feet.

SITUATE on King and Columbia ſtreets Alexandria, as well calculated for the grocery and flour buſineſs as any in the city; alſo two large ſtores adjoining the above houſes, 25 feet front, by 36 feet deep, and I will likewiſe leaſe or ſell, 7 or 8 valuable lots on King and Patrick-ſtreets, ſubject to a ſmall ground rent. Poſſeſſion will be given of one of the houſes immediately, and the other in 30 days. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, one fourth of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, one fourth in 3 months, and the balance in 12 months, by paying intereſt and giving a ſecurity on the property.

I will alſo ſell,

Six or eight thouſand acres valuable Kentucky and. The terms of payment will be required as above-mentioned.

The ſubſcriber intends carrying on the bricklaying and plaſtering buſineſs extenſively, and will keep a conſtant ſupply of bricks and lime for ſale, he will alſo undertake to furniſh all materials to any perſon diſpoſed to build in the City, on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh. Application to be made to Francis Peyton, Eſq. for the property in Alexandria, or to

N. VOSS.

City of Waſhington,
April 8, 1801. 2M