WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 24, 1801.

This day arrived the frigates JOHN ADAMS, and GENERAL GREENE, and on their arrival saluted the City.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Josiah Collins, 42 days from Liverpool, London papers to the 4th of May have been received, from which the following extracts are made.

LONDON, May 4.

Dispatches were yesterday received in town from the Earl of Elgin, at Constantinople, which were last night published in the following

London Gazette Extraordinary.

DOWNING-STREET, May 3, 1801.

The following copy of a letter from Lieut. General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, together with dispatches from his Lordship to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Lord Hawkesbury, and a letter from col. Anstruther to col. Brownrig, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received.

Copy of a letter from Sir Ralph Abercromby, to the Earl of Elgin, dated Camp before Alexandria, 16th March, 1801.

MY LORD,

On the 1st inst. the fleet arrived in sight of Alexandria; on the 2d it anchored in Aboukir Bay, the weather did not permit any debarkation before the 8th; on that day it was happily effected, under the most trying circumstances. The boats had nearly a mile to row, and were for some time under the fire of fifteen pieces of artillery, and the musquetry of two thousand five hundred men; still the intrepidity of the troops overcame every difficulty. We took eight pieces of cannon.

On the 9th, the remainder of the army was landed. On the 12th we marched forwards to within two leagues of Alexandria, and one league of the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a ridge, with their right to the Canal of Alexandria, and their left to the sea. On the 13th we moved forwards to attack the enemy, and to turn their left. They did not, however, wait, but came down and attacked us. The action was warm; but the enemy were every where forced under the walls of Alexandria. Our loss is considerable.—Although col. Erskine is wounded, he is doing well—he has lost a leg. His regiment gained great credit, but suffered severely. No officer of rank is killed or dangerously wounded. Excuse this scrawl, written on my knee.

R. ABERCROMBIE.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Elgin to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Constantinople, April 4, 1801.

As colonel Anstruther's letter to me, which accompanied that to Col. Brownrigg, was written on the 16th of March, I take the liberty of adding to your Royal Highness, that Menou having, with 2600 cavalry, joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 21st. The assault was vigorous; but the enemy were entirely repulsed with great loss, not, however, before Sir Ralph Abercromby, general Moore, general Hope, and Sir Sydney Smith, had been wounded slightly, and Col. Abercrombie had lost a limb. Col. Paget appears to have had a slight wound.

Lord Keith's last letter says all the wounded are surprisingly well, considering they are all by cannon or grape shot. I may add that my Janissary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions, that some of the troops who came there first, or had been left sick, were already so well as to have sailed from thence to join the army.

Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, April 4, 1801.

I have the happiness of informing your lordship, that I have this moment received an express from Rhodes, dated 27 March, with a series of private accounts, of the successful progress of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army.

It appears that Menou must have set out from Cairo on the first intelligence of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's landing. Meanwhile our army had advanced (under circumstances far too honorable for the British arms, for me to attempt relating on the imperfect details I possess) and had taken post within three miles of Alexandria, where they had prepared against an attack from Menou, who with two thousand cavalry, having formed a junction with the garrison of Alexandria, came against our army on the 21st.

In this action we have to regret about five hundred men killed and wounded; while the enemy positively lost two thousand men, killed and wounded, and five hundred taken prisoners. On the preceding Wednesday, Aboukir castle surrendered, and the British and Turkish flags were flying there.

Extract of a letter from col. Anstruther to col. Brownrigg, dated

Camp, near Alexandria, *March* 16, 1801.

"The fleet sailed from Marmaxie on the 22d February, and anchored in Aboukir bay on the 2d of March. From that day to the 7th the weather was so boisterous, and the swell so great, that it was impracticable to disembark. This circumstance gave the enemy full leisure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every necessary preparation to oppose us. The whole infantry of the garrison of Alexandria, three hundred cavalry; and fourteen or fifteen pieces of cannon, were placed on a space of little more than two miles, from near the castle of Aboukir to the narrow Isthmus, which forms the boundary of the Lake. Such was the situation in which we found things on the morning of the 8th, when the descent was made. Nothing I believe ever exceeded the boldness and perseverance with which the boats continued to approach the shore, under a shower of bullets, shells and grape. Every discharge was answered by a shout from the seamen, and all seemed totally insensible of danger. The reserve on the right formed as if on the parade, and in a moment carried a height nearly equal to, and very like to that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry the moment they got out of the boats. However they drove every thing before them; and in the course of three quarters of an hour the enemy was completely beaten, with the loss of half his artillery. After a delay of two or three hours, in order to disembark ammunition, and a part of gen. Coote's brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about four miles, where we remained till the 12th, the landing of provisions and stores being much impeded by the boisterous weather.

On the 12th, we again marched about five miles constantly skirmishing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, from Cairo. We halted for the night about three miles from the enemy's position, which seemed and proved very advantageous.

Next morning, the army moved to attack the right of it, marching by lines from the left; the reserve covering the movement, and moving parrallel with the first line. As the columns advanced into the plain, the enemy attacked the heads of both, with all his cavalry, supported by a considerable body of infantry, and ten or twelve pieces of cannon. This attack was repulsed by the advanced guard (the 90th and 92d) both of which behaved most nobly. The first line then formed two lines to the front of march, the flanks of which were protected by the reserve, and continued to advance in that manner, whilst the second line continuing still in column (excepting the first brigade of it) turned the enemy's right, and forced him to quit his position. The army followed in the order above stated, and Sir Ralph Abercromby had given orders for renewing the attack on the heights close to the town, to which the enemy retreated; but on examining them with attention, it was thought that they were under the guns of the forts, and could not probably be kept if carried; the army took up in the evening the ground which the enemy had quitted.

The force of the enemy opposed to us appeared about 5000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery; the ground being particularly favorable to the two last. The movements altho' under a constant cannonade, were regular and accurate: the general, in this last action, had his horse shot under him.

The position we occupy is good; it cuts off the communication between Alexandria and the Nile, excepting through the Desert: out supplies are conveyed by means of the Lake, with ease and security.

By an arrival at Boston.

LONDON, April 30.

We have the satisfaction and happiness to announce, that, according to private advices received this morning from Paris, *the whole of Egypt is in our possession.*

This account was brought by major Keir who landed at Dover last night from Calais.

By the overland dispatch which arrived at the East India house, intelligence was received of rear admiral Blanket's having sailed from Bombay on the 28th December with a part of his squadron and troops from Bombay destined to act in Egypt. The rest of the force was assembled at Trincomale, under the command of general Baird, and was expected to sail in January. The whole it was hoped, would land at Suez before the end of February.

The arrival of the two Hamburgh mails yesterday, must be considered matter for great congratulation, as the intelligence brought to government was highly satisfactory. The circumstances of the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen having determined to re-open the navigation of the three great rivers which empty themselves into the Northern Sea, was very justly considered of such importance, as to be immediately made the subject of a letter from lord Hawkesbury to the Lord Mayor.

Downing street, April 29.

"MY LORD,

"I have great satisfaction in informing you, that by letters received this day from lord Carysfort and sir James Crauford, it appears that the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen have determined to re-open the rivers of the north of Germany, and that all vessels whatever will be allowed to navigate those rivers without molestation.

"I beg your lordship will have the goodness to make this intelligence as public as possible in the city.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."

"*To the right hon. the Lord Mayor.*"

IMPORTANT TO AMERICA.

Sir *William Scott*, yesterday brought forward a motion, in the House of Commons, for the better regulation of his majesty's prize courts in the West Indies, &c. which after some considerable conversation in favor of it, and being seconded by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, was accepted, and leave given to bring in a bill. Mr. Scott observed, that it was of the highest importance, to the interest and character of Great Britain, that some alteration should take place in the nature of the jurisdictions, and that instead of the numerous courts now existing, there should be but three, one in *Jamaica*, one in *Martinique*, and one at *Halifax*: and that the judges instead of depending on the quantity of business for their profits, should be placed, by liberal salaries, together with the registers and other officers, beyond the reach of corruption. In proof of the iniquitous conduct practised in these islands, it was remarked, that out of 318 cases, not above 35 had been confirmed by the court of appeals in England. Mr. Nichols suggested the necessity of providing, that no one who had not taken a degree in our courts of civil law, or been admitted to the bar in the English courts, should preside in those courts.

We flatter ourselves that the measures of the Emperor of Russia, will prevent the effusion of blood in the Baltic, and speedily re-establish us in our former situation there, with respect to commerce and Navigation. We regret, however, that it is not yet in our power to announce the removal of the embargo. As we have already stated, this measure being in its nature reciprocal, it was naturally to be expected that they would wait in Russia for news from England on this point.

We believe it is now settled that Lord Whitworth shall go as Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, and that Lord St. Helens shall be Plenipotentiary at Paris, in the event of a right understanding between our ministers and the Chief Consul of France respecting the grounds of a negociation.

Private accounts from Paris state, that the utmost discontent prevailed there at the conduct of Rear Admiral Gantheaume, in consequence of his not having persisted in his attempt to get to Egypt. Upon the Intelligence being received of his having put into Toulon, Bonaparte sent off a Courier immediately, ordering him to put to sea the moment he received these orders. Gantheaume did not obey till some days afterward (the 19th ult.) alledging the bad condition of his ships, and the damage they had sustained in the voyage from Brest; and requested an examination into his conduct.—It was reported at Paris, when the account was brought, that Gantheaume had returned to Toulon, which he did two or three days after his sailing, that the Chief Consul had immediately superseded him by the appointment of Admiral Bruix to the command. Sir John Warren had sailed from Naples on the 19, the day Gantheaume left Toulon, and was cruising for him off Sardinia.

YARMOUTH, April 26.

Sir Hyde Parker, we can now confidently state has been recalled from the command of the Baltic fleet, and Lord Nelson has been appointed to the chief command. His Lord had, we believe, entertained a wish to return to England; and accounts from Copenhagen, received yesterday, state, that he had requested passports from the Court of Denmark for Hamburgh, but we presume the new arrangement which has been made will change his Lordship's destination. The St. George, of 98 guns, his Lordship's flag ship, was the only Line of Battle ship remaining off Copenhagen, after the departure of Sir Hyde Parker for the Baltic, which took place on the evening of the 16th. Many circumstances have come to our knowledge respecting the conduct of the Baltic fleet which we deem too delicate to be publicly stated at present.

Particulars of the unnatural death of the Emperor Paul.

ALTONA, April 21.

In consequence of the last arrival of letters from Russia, which are no longer opened, it is asserted that the late Emperor Paul I. died an unnatural death.

The circumstances are variously related, but the following is the account most generally credited.

A few days before his death, Paul I. sent to his Senate two Ukases, desiring them to pass and insert them in the Code of Laws. The object of those Decrees was, to banish the now Empress Dowager and her children to Siberia, with the exception of the Grand Duke Constantine Paulowitch, the Emperor's favourite. Decrees so barbarous and unnatural, revolted the feelings of the Senate to such a degree, that it was resolved unanimously to declare the EMPEROR *non compos mentis*, to compel him to abdicate the Throne, and to keep him in safe custody in some fortress for the remainder of his life. At the same time it was agreed upon to proclaim his eldest son *Alexander* I. as his Successor, making him sign previously the Ukases which have since appeared, and exacting a promise that he should govern the Empire according to the spirit of the laws enacted by his Grandmother, *Catharine* the Great.

PAUL appeared as usual in the Senate, in expectation of finding the ratification of his mandates; but instead of that, the act of Abdication was proposed to him for his signature. Inflamed with rage, he loaded the Senate with execrations, was going to attack some of the Members with savage ferocity, when he was forcibly restrained and suffocated in the scuffle. Some reports say, that one of the Senators, during the struggle, came behind, and strangled him with a cord.

ALEXANDER, the new Emperor, was immediately called, and acquainted with the cause of his father's death, and his cruel decrees against himself, mother and family. After some hesitation, ALEXANDER signed the instruments and writings laid before him, and was proclaimed—*Emperor of all the Russias.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his friend in this place, dated April 23.

"You will have heard, before this letter reaches you, of the death of the emperor Paul. The sentiments which this event excited at first, were those of joy and gladness. Europe rejoiced to see his days numbered, who had acquired so powerful an influence in its affairs; perhaps the death of no individual was ever so little lamented, as that of this man; people began to be reconciled to apoplexies. But when the real manner of his death was known, and its bloody details, his character, and his vices were forgotten, and every feeling heart, and virtuous mind, were moved by the turpitude and attrocity of the deed. It seems the first project of the conspirators was to force him to sign an act of abdication, and to confine him in some fortress for life; to this his sons, Alexander, the present emperor, and Constantine, were privy. The number of his assassins was about ten; the principal officers of his guard were gained, and all the sentinels, except the one placed at the door of the apartment where he slept, and who was likewise murdered. After some hesitation he signed the act of abdication; the conspirators then retired and held a consultation; after which (*Suboff*) the principal, returned to the chamber of the emperor; who seeing him alone, flew upon him, and endeavored to disarm him, the noise of this scuffle drew the rest into the room, and then the bloody scene began, which is said to have lasted one hour and a quarter. I shall send you further particulars of this event in my next."