

BOATON, July 1.

Yesterday arrived here the brig *Pleasant*, by *Capt. Griffin*, in 36 days from London, by which we have received London papers to the 11th May; 17 days later.

The differences between Great Britain and the Northern powers appeared in a train of amicable adjustment. The Baltic fleet was anchored in Copenhagen harbor, and as reinforcement it appeared in contemplation. The Danes nevertheless, are furnishing their coast with artillery. We do not meet with a favorable prospect of the negotiation between France and England.

A London paper of May 9th mentions, that 9 full Spanish ships of the line in 2 squadrons, have escaped from Breff harbor, directed to the Mediterranean. The *Euse* has been declared to be open to the navigation of all nations.

LONDON GAZETTE, May 15.

Lord Hobart received this morning dispatches from Egypt.

Camp before Alexandria, March 19, 1801.

Sir, I have the honor to bid adieu to the article was conclusion of the fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners furnished, and of the ordinance and stores found in the fort.

I have the honor to be, Sir, B. ABERCROMBY.

The following five articles of capitulation in the French language, by which the garrison were allowed the honors of war, to be conducted on board the British ships. There were 13 cannon in this fort, and 150 prisoners.

Camp, four miles from Alexandria, 30th April, 1801.

Sir, I have the honor to acquaint you, that on the 15th of March, an affair took place between a patrol of our cavalry and the enemy in the neighborhood of Alexandria. I have to regret that Colonel Archibald of the 12th Light Dragoons received a wound in the arm, which has since been supplicated; and that we were obliged to retire with some officers and men. I enclose herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a list of the killed wounded and taken prisoners on that day.

I have the honor to be, Sir, (Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Here follows a return of killed, wounded, &c. 1 quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 2 corporals killed; 5 officers, 11 foot soldiers, 2 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 5 officers, 1 quarter-master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses maimed.

Head Quarters, Camp 4 miles from Alexandria, April 5, 1801.

Sir, I have the honor to inform you, that after the affair of the 13th March, the enemy took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a body partly in their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria at their right, and the canal of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained, until Brigadier-General Clarke took place until the 21st March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their force, amounting probably to eleven or twelve thousand men. Our fourteen demi brigades of infantry which the French have in this country, 12 appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry with the exception of one regiment.

The enemy made the following disposition of their army: General Lannes with on their left with 4 demi-brigades of infantry, and a company of Gen. Botic's cavalry commanded by the Gen. Botic's Generals Erpat and Rampon were in the centre with five demi-brigades; general Reuger on the right with two demi-brigades, and two regiments of Cavalry; Gen. D'Ehau commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops and a detachment of cavalry.

The action commenced about an hour before day light, by a fall attack on our left, which was under major general Craik's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were however directed against our right, which they had used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the

French infantry, furnished by a strong body of cavalry who charged in column. The contest was unusually obstinate; many of our best officers were killed, and our cavalry were repeatedly mixed with their infantry. They at length retired leaving a prodigious number of dead, and wounded on the field.

While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French did not expect the aid of whom we refused their right. They pushed forward however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakest part of our line.

We have taken about two hundred prisoners (not wounded); but it was impossible to pursue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably; few more favorable have ever been fought, considering the numbers engaged on both sides. We have furnished a return of the prisoners of our never finally to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, who was mortally wounded in the action of the 21st of March. I do not believe he was wounded by ball, but by a cannon ball which struck him about his head, and continued in the field, giving his orders with such coolness and perspicuity, which had never appeared his character, until after the action was over, when he faintly groaned with weakness and the loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that his life was honourable, to see his name so prominently mentioned in the records in the annals of his country, and to be called to every British soldier, and emblazoned in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the British volunteers, and the fidelity of the soldiers of this country. The Reserve against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit. They repulsed the enemy on the 13th of March, and compelled several changes of cavalry; major general Moore was wounded at this juncture, not dangerously. I regret however, the temporary absence from the army of the highly talented and distinguished officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier general Davis was wounded nearly at the close of the day, and has since been deprived of his services. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an officer of promise was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

Brigadier general Stuart and the foreign brigades supported the reserve with great promptness and spirit; indeed it is not justice to this brave corps, to leave, on all occasions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and perfectly succeeded; major general Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked under his guidance the guard conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier-like manner; they received every essential support by a movement of the corps of general Goussier's brigade, who general Hope was wounded in the hand, the army has been deprived of the services of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer.

The loss of the enemy has been great, it is calculated at upwards of 3000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. General Reuger, who commanded the cavalry, which followed the infantry, was killed in the field. Generals Lannes and Botic, are since dead of their wounds. We have been informed, that several other general officers, whose names I do not know, have either been killed or wounded.

I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly affirming you, that in the very bloody contest in which we are at present engaged, the British soldiers in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation—I have the honor to be, Sir, (Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Here follows the list of killed and wounded, &c. the total of which was 19 officers, 2 field sergeants, and 164 privates—60 officers, 48 sergeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, wounded—50 officers, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file, maimed. The names of the officers killed,

general ANTOINETTE, colonel DUTREUIL, lieutenant colonel OZIEUX, major BILLET, captain St. PERN, GILSON, lieutenant COLLET in Genouilly, and Lieutenants Joseph, DAVENPORT, DEJOURS, and captain CAMPBELL.

Of the officers wounded were major general MOORE, brigadier general HOPE, OLIVER, and LAFITTE.

N. B. One band of colours, and two field pieces were taken.

Admiral's Office, May 13, 1801. Lieut. Corbett, arrived this morning from Egypt, bringing dispatches from Lord Keith, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Fredericant, Aboukir Bay, April 4, 1801.

Sir, I have very great concern in acquainting you, that in a desperate attack made upon our line by the French army, on the morning of the 21st ult. my gallant and respectable colleague Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, instantaneously received a wound, of which he died on board this ship on the 23rd ult. I am extremely sorry to hear that this calamity has been regretted by the Army and by the Fleet. Their Lordships will observe that the enemy were repulsed with very great slaughter. I enclose herewith information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that gallant day, the detachment of seamen being under his orders; and have the pleasure of adding, that his own personal conduct was so meritorious as to deserve me of his services. The wounded were not engaged, having been previously to the action, appointed by the Duke of Aboukir Castle, and its vicinity.

I have the honor to be, Sir, (Signed) KEITH.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three fairs of the line and a body of troops, and on the following day, with Vice Admiral Pelleu.

Here follows a return of the fairs killed, and wounded amounting to 23 only. *Signature of Alexandria, April 7, 1801.* We have in our endeavours to keep off the shore, been obliged to carry full sail, to the degree of 12 or 15 degrees, and we received their point of the impossibility of forming an efficient blockade of any port, even in this fine country. On the night of our return from the sailing we spoke the *Port Frenche*, bringing in aid of the sailing of the French frigate of several days of the line, a frigate, two sloops, and two fore ships, for this place, being 7000 troops, and 1000 men on board. Lord Keith has been busied in preparing the boats for the line, and our forces now consist of the *Fredericant*, of 82 guns; *Figure 40*, Ajax, Northumberland, Swiftsure, *Rich*, and *Minotaur*, of 74; *Sixty* of 64; with several small vessels.

Doubling Street, May 16.

By advice this morning from Major Holloway dated the camp of the *Grand Vair* at Cass, March 29, 1801, it appears that on the 18th of that month one thousand British Cavalry advanced from that place and on the following day, 1000 Arab Cavalry. This was under the command of *Tahir Pacha*, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El Arish, it is to be said that one or two small *Almoham* Pacha arrives with a considerable part of the army, probably about 8000 men, when *Tahir Pacha* is to advance to *Catrich*. It is the Grand Vair's intention that their 2000 cavalry should join the British army without the Commander in Chief may require.

It also appears that *Diogez Pacha* has entered into an accommodation of all differences and ordered 5000 of his troops to join the Imperial Army, for the purpose of the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt. The first party that joined consisted of about 150 good cavalry well mounted and several parties have joined since.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.

In the attack which Gen. Meneu made on the English, 21st March, after a Council of War was held at Alexandria, the greater part of the corps which he brought up from Cairo, consisted of Copts, Greeks, and African recruits.

Another and a decisive battle is expected in Egypt, when Gen. Hopples shall come up who is on his march with a fresh corps of 12000 French and African troops. *Murad Bey* likewise has promised the French assistance.

LONDON, May 14.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS. Subsidy to Portugal.

Lord Hawkesbury brought the following Message from his Majesty:

G. P.—The messenger taking me by word from your solicitation the minister, I regret to say, that the King of Portugal, the ancient and British ally of his crown, is threatened by the power with whom he is at war, as well as the importance of preserving and maintaining the commercial relations which exist between the two Kingdoms, and relying on the zeal and fidelity of his faithful command, recommends it to their consideration to grant him the means of affording such facility, by way of subsidy, to him, as may be necessary to enable him to enable her Majesty to make such advances to the expense of her Kingdom as the exigencies of affairs may require.

Lord Hawkesbury moved, that his Majesty's message should be referred to a committee of supply, and to leave orders, that in the committee on Monday, he should propose to grant to his Majesty a sum not exceeding £500,000, to enable his Majesty to make such advances to the expense of Portugal as the exigencies of her affairs might require.

His Majesty's Invariable S. island, was yesterday brought Lord Hobart's Secretary Whitehall (his Lordship being Secretary for India Affairs) they were brought into the States charged to carry to Paris the ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the French Republic, Carnot, the ex-minister of war, is at Paris

Paris, May 18.

An American frigate entered the road of Havre on the evening of the 19th. It had on board the new ambassador of the United States charged to carry to Paris the ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the French Republic, Carnot, the ex-minister of war, is at Paris

St. PETERSBURGH, April 30.

On the 15th instant, the Senate was honored with the presence of his Imperial Majesty. Several Decrees have been published in the name of the Emperor, which confirm the rights of the nobility, two respectively the regulations of Catherine the great, for the encouragement of commerce and industry, and confirming of the charter. There, an act of indemnity, four, abolishing the chamber of inquiry—Five, respecting the prohibition of exportation of commodities, and providing indemnifications for those who had suffered by it.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1801.

The circuit court for the district of Columbia, held for Washington County, on Thursday last adjourned until the 10th inst. during its session the following persons were present: John Chaney, for Jerecy, found guilty and publicly whipped—Charles Horner, for Jerecy, was tried on three several charges, and found guilty, publicly whipped, and banished to the *House of Correction*—Baker, for Jerecy, found guilty and banished to the *House of Correction*—John Peden and Samuel Morris, for Jerecy, found guilty, but on the recommendation of the court, were pardoned by the President of the U. S.

From a former abstract of the amount of lands, lots, buildings, &c. in the State of New York, on the 1st of October, 1779, made pursuant to the act of Congress, it appears, that in that State there were at that period 97,908 dwelling houses, and out-houses not exceed 100 dollars, which are valued at 1,600,739 Dollars.

And 20,956,544 acres of land, which are valued at 27,909,476 Dollars. Total valuation, 29,510,273 Dollars.

The university of North-Carolina, established at Raleigh, conferred on the 22d ult. as a public commemorative degree of Bachelor of Arts upon 9 gentlemen.

The complete enumeration of North-Carolina is stated to surpass that of 1790 upwards of 80,000.

By the late census, the following appears to be the population of our four largest cities: Philadelphia, contains 72,136; New-York, 60,000; Baltimore, 31,514; Boston, 25,800.

We are told, says a London Print, that a deposition of the principal Bookellers