Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 30.

From the Paris Moniteur, the official paper of the Consul.

Marseilles, May 15.

There arrived this morning an Engliſh flag of truce from Egypt, having on board the garriſon of Fort Aboukir, which has been taken by the Engliſh. The veſſel touched at Malta, and ſtates that ſhe left at Aboukir ſix ſail of the line, ſeveral Engliſh frigates, 150 tranſports, Turks and Engliſh, beſides three Turkiſh ſhips of the line and ſome frigates. General Abercromby, who commanded the light troops, received ſeveral wounds, of which he died four days after. His body has been carried to Malta and buried. The flag of truce has on board 168 French priſoners, compriſing a chief of battalion and 15 Spaniards.

May 16.

Extract of a private letter.

"I ſend you the note and declaration made by an Engliſh flag of truce arrived yeſterday from Egypt: and I ſhall add ſome reflections.

"Fort Aboukir is a ſmall fort, which was inveſted by the whole Engliſh army at its landing; and which, with a garriſon of 168 men, held out eleven days; it capitulated with all the honours of war on the 18th of March. It was on the 21ſt. that the affair took place in which Gen. Abercromby was mortally wounded; the details of it, as well as of the ſubſequent affairs, have been concealed from the French priſoners.

"The flag of truce left Egypt the 31ſt of March; we hear of no other ſucceſſes of the Engliſh than the capture of Fort Aboukir. They ſend this flag of truce and ſmall garriſon, to make a noiſe with the public; they added 15 Spaniards to ſwell the number!

"There are, it is ſaid, two more flags of truce to come with ſailors; they have not, therefore, taken any more of our ſoldiers priſoners. Such are the ideas which I think are plauſible, and which I have tranſmitted to tranquilize many perſons, in whom the arrival of the flag of truce had induced a belief that every thing was in a deſperate ſtate in Egypt."

Extract from the Regiſter of Secret Depoſitions of the Office of public Health at Marſeilles, May 18th, 9th year of the French Republic.

Citizen John M. Boyer has received in the Lazaret the depoſition of Citizen Henry Villemet, of Charlaville, in the department of the Ardennes, Chief of ſquadron in the 14th regiment of dragoons, paſſenger by the Apollo flag of truce, number 158, comanded by N. J. Blackdon, an Engliſhman, with a crew of 19 perſons in all, who has ſaid upon oath, that he left the Bay of Aboukir on the 31ſt of March, in company with two other Engliſh flags of truce, already arrived under the eſcort of an Engliſh frigate, which veſſel had on board 149 French, all priſoners of war, of whom 12 are officers, and the remainder ſoldiers, embarked by order of admiral Keith.

He reports, that the health of the troops was good, and that he had no knowledge of any contagious diſorder in the environs of Alexandria; but that at Cairo, there had been ſome accidents from the plague, which, however, had produced no conſiderable conſequences.

The deponent declares, that he was made priſoner by the Engliſh, on the 21ſt of March in an affair which took place within a league of Alexandria, upon the road of Aboukir, where there remained upon the field of battle a great many killed and wounded on both ſides, amongſt whom were Generals Lanuſſe and Roize, Generals Abercromby, Sir Sydney Smith, and two other Generals!!!

He ſays, that in this affair General Menou commanded: that the army engaged conſiſted of about 7000 men, including 600 cavalry; and that the Engliſh army, which occupied the antient lines of the camp of the Romans, was compoſed of about 13,000 men; their right ſupported by the ſea, and their left by the dyke of lake Madhie; that after this affair, both armies preſerved their poſitions; and that the remainder of the French army were expecting the Grand Vizier at the outlet of the deſart.

He adds, that the debarkation of the Engliſh was effected on the 8th of March, by a diviſion of 6000 men at once, who were received by 1,200 infantry, and 200 cavalry, and were ſeverely treated, though our troops could not make uſe of their artillery having been obliged to fall back, from the ſmallneſs of their number, after having killed, as they ſuppoſe, about 1500 Engliſh. That on the 13th, there was a ſecond affair between 500 cavalry and 2,500 men: that the loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh was much greater than that of the French; and that, after the affair, both armies preſerved their poſitions.

He reports, that he left in the Bay of Aboukir about ten ſhips of war, ſeveral frigates, and a number of Engliſh tranſports, from which the crews had been withdrawn to join the army on ſhore. That, on the 29th of March, arrived 6 Turkiſh ſhips of the line, including one of three decks, 4 frigates and 2 corvettes and 20 tranſports having on board from 6 to 7000 troops commanded by the Captain Pacha in perſon, of which one French demibrigade, at moſt, would give a good account: that the fort of Aboukir, after a ſiege of 3 days, had ſurrendered to the Engliſh before the arrival of the Turks.

He adds, that the feeble reſiſtance made by this fort had produced a *great ſenſation* in the army; he further ſays, that the people of the country were on very good terms with the French; that they loved gen. Menou very much; that he had heard it ſtated as a poſitive fact, that the Engliſh, the Grand Vizier, and the Captain Pacha, having taken ſteps to draw Mourad Bey to their ſide, the latter had ſent to gen. Menou all the letters which had been addreſſed to him, unopened, proteſting at the ſame time, his inviolable attachment, and offering him his Mamelukes. The communications between Alexandria and the interior continued open. The Mamelukes of Ibraham Bey deſerted in great numbers from the army of the Grand Vizier, to join Mourad Bey. He adds, that there was nothing to fear on the ſide of Syria; that from 5 to 6000 Cophts, Syrians, or Greeks, as well horſe as foot, commanded by French officers, were deſtined principally to guard the poſts of the interior, and that their fidelity may be depended upon, becauſe they are extremely afraid of falling into the hands of the Turks or their allies. He relates that after having been ſeparated from the frigate which eſcorted them and two other flags of truce, they met two Engliſh frigates, weſt of Candia, cruiſing, and were ſpoken to by one of their boats; that the officer told them that they every moment expected admiral Warren to replace lord Keith, and that he brings with him a diviſion of eight ſhips of war. He arrived the 23d of April at Malta, before the Engliſh frigate the Flora, which brought from Aboukir the remains of gen. Abercromby, which were buried there with great pomp; that during his ſtay at Malta twenty tranſports arrived there, under convoy of a frigate, having on board proviſions, and that on the 28th of April two ſhips of 64 guns ſailed from Malta, eſcorting a convoy of 12 tranſports, laden with military ſtores and proviſions, and having on board about 1000 troops to reinforce the Engliſh army at Aboukir; that ſeveral merchantmen had alſo ſailed from Malta for England, under convoy of a frigate. He left Malta the 30th of April, and from that time to his arrival at the port of Promegue, met nothing at ſea. This being read by the deponent, he acknowledged the contents were true.

P. S. He declares further, that in the action of the 21ſt March the 2d light infantry and the 32d of the line, the 3d, 14th, and 20th regiments of dragoons were thoſe principally engaged. They defeated the whole centre of the enemy, with the loſs to the Engliſh of more than 8,000 in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

By the Secretary Archiviſt,
(Signed) REYNAUD.

POPULATION ACT.

Abstract of an act for taking an account of the population of Great Britain, and of the increase or diminution thereof.

The overſeers of the poor (or in default thereof, ſome ſubſtantial houſeholder) of every pariſh and place in England, and ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the ſheriff deputes, ſtewart deputes, and juſtices in Scotland, ſhall take an account of the number of perſons found within each pariſh and place, and ſet down the particulars, according to the form in the ſchedule annexed to the act.

Copies of the act and ſchedules ſhall be tranſmitted by the king's printer to the clerks of the peace and town clerks in Great Britain; the acts to be diſtributed by them to the juſtices, and the ſchedules to the different perſons appointed for England and Scotland.

In England the high conſtable ſhall, at the epithany ſeſſions 1801, receive from the clerks of the peace, &c. the ſchedules, containing the particulars to be aſcertained, and forthwith to deliver one to the miniſter, and one other to an overſeer or ſubſtantial houſeholder of each pariſh or place, who ſhall, with the aſſiſtance of the churchwardens, &c. upon March 10, 1801, take an account of the number of perſons therein; and inform themſelves of the particulars, and prepare anſwers to the following queſtions:—

1ſt. How many inhabited houſes, are there in your pariſh, townſhip or place; by how many families are they occupied; and how many houſes therein are uninhabited?

2d. How many perſons (including children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your pariſh, townſhip, or place, at the time of taking this account, diſtinguiſhing males and females, and excluſive of men actually ſerving in his majeſty's regular forces or militia, and excluſive of ſeamen either in his majeſty's ſervice, or belonging to regiſtered veſſels?

3d. What number of perſons in your pariſh, townſhip, or place, are chiefly employed in agriculture; how many in trade, manufactures, or handicraft; and how many are not compriſed in any of the preceding claſſes?

Perſons refuſing to anſwer, or wilfully giving falſe anſwers, ſhall forfeit not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 40s.

Juſtices in England ſhall appoint a time and place (between the 10th and 30th April, 1801.) for the overſeers or houſeholders to attend with returns and anſwers to the three queſtions mentioned above, and cauſe notice thereof to be given to them and the high conſtables: and the overſeers, &c. ſhall then deliver returns upon oath.

Juſtices ſhall receive the anſwers and returns on oath, and may adjourn their meetings, not later than the 30th of April, 1801, and ſhall deliver the anſwers and returns to the high conſtables, who ſhall indorſe the returns, and tranſmit them to the clerks of the peace and town clerk by 8th May 1801.

Miniſters in England ſhall tranſmit an anſwer to the following queſtions:—What was the number of baptiſms and burials in your pariſh, townſhip, or place, in the years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each ſubſequent year to the 31ſt December, 1800, diſtinguiſhing males from females? What has been the number of marriages in your pariſh, &c. in each year from 1754 incluſive to the end of the year 1800?—before the 30th of April, 1801, to the biſhop of the Dioceſe, who ſhall tranſmit the ſame, before 8th May, 1801, to his archbiſhop, to be laid before the privy council before the 15th May, who ſhall cauſe an abſtract to be laid before parliament within ſix weeks.

The ſheriff deputes, and ſtewart deputes in Scotland, ſhall appoint meetings on or before 10th March, 1801, and not later than 30th April, and they together ſhall appoint the ſchoolmaſters or other fit perſons, to take account of the matters required by this act, and the clerks of the peace ſhall deliver the ſchedules, containing the particulars to be aſcertained, to the perſons ſo appointed, who ſhall take an account of the number of perſons, and inform themſelves of certain particulars, and prepare anſwers to the queſtions before mentioned.

Perſons refuſing to anſwer, or wilfully giving falſe anſwers, ſhall forfeit not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 40s.

The Sheriff deputes or ſtewart deputes ſhall appoint a time and place (not ſooner than the firſt of June, 1801, nor later than Michaelmas) for the juſtices to meet, and the perſons ſo appointed as aforeſaid ſhall attend with returns and anſwers to the ſaid queſtions, which the juſtices ſhall receive upon oath, with power to examine the perſons upon oath, and ſhall endorſe the returns, and tranſmit them to the clerks of the peace, or town clerks, by October 24, 1801.

The accounts taken throughout Great Britain for preparing the anſwers and returns ſhall be preſerved by the churchwardens, &c. in England, and ſchoolmaſters, &c. in Scotland, and delivered over to their ſucceſſors; and the clerks of the peace ſhall tranſmit the anſwers to the ſecretary of ſtate by 15th May, 1801, in England, and 10th November in Scotland, an abſtract of which ſhall be laid before Parliament within ſix weeks.

Perſons employed, to have an allowance for their trouble and expences.

Clerks of the peace, conſtables, churchwardens, overſeers, ſchoolmaſters, &c. making wilful default, ſhall forfeit not exceeding 5l. not leſs than 40s.

A SCOW.

To be Sold, if applied for immediately,

AN excellent SCOW, 38 feet long, by 11 feet wide, lined throughout with 1 1-4th inch plank, and is now in thorough repair, and well calculated for carrying grain or ſand, or ſix cords wood per load. It may be ſeen at Dyer's ferry, Eaſtern Branch, where the terms may be known by applying to JOHN L. NAYLOR, or to BENJ. MORE, in the New-Jerſey Avenue.

July 20, 1801. d3t

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Navy until the 31ſt inſt. incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the Marine Corps, from the 1ſt day of October next, to the 30th day of September 1802, at the City of Waſhington, at Baltimore, at Norfolk, or any other place or places, where marines may be recruited, marched or ſtationed, within the ſtates of Maryland or Virginia:—The Ration to conſiſt of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or where neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice or one and an half pound of ſifted or bolted Indian meal, one and a quarter pound of freſh beef, one pound ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted pork, and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; one half gill of rum, whiskey or other ardent ſpirits; ſoap at the rate of four pounds candles at the rate of one and an half pound, and, vinegar at the rate of two quarts, for every hundred rations. The price of the ſeveral component parts of the ration, as well as ſubſtitutes and alternatives muſt be ſpecified.

H. DEARBORN,
Acting Secretary of Navy.
ept1A

Intending to leave the city in October next, I am deſirous of diſpoſing of my Furniture, two Negro Men, one a cook, the other an oſtler and coachman, and a pair of very well gaited Riding Horſes.

It may be a convenience to any family removing here, and taking the houſe I now occupy upon rent, to take the Furniture (which is but little worn) by purchaſe. The houſe, one of the ſix buildings on Pennſylvania Avenue, is pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated, and the furniture, which is tolerably well fitted to it, will be reduced in price in proportion to the wear and tare, and change of faſhion, ſhall have made right.

BENJAMIN GRAYSON ORR.

July 20, 1801. ep4w

Waſhington, July 15, 1801.

At a meeting this day at Mr. Rhodes's Hotel, of ſeveral of the ſubſcribers to a MARKET, to be built on Pennſylvania Avenue, agreeably to advertiſement, the following reſolutions were adopted, viz.

1ſt. That Edward Eno be authoriſed to collect the ſubſcriptions.

2d. That William Brent be appointed Treaſurer.

3d. That James Hoban and Clotworthy Stephenſon be appointed a committee to engage Contractors to carry into execution the building according to a ſpecification and plan left at the Commiſſioners Office.

W. THORNTON,
In behalf and at the requeſt of the ſubſcribers.

VARDEN & CARPENTER,
TAYLORS,

Gratefully acknowledge the favors of the public, whilſt carrying on buſineſs oppoſite Mr. Stille's Tavern, and inform, that they have removed to the next houſe eaſt of Mr. Tunicliff's Hotel, where gentlemen and ladies will be ſerved in a ſtile of faſhion and elegance which it has ever been, and ever will be, their ſtudy to execute, and they preſume, equal to the moſt populous cities in the Union.

Regimental and Ladies Habits made in the neateſt manner.

May 15, 1801. wtf

BROHAWN AND BOYS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Waſhington, that they have taken Mr. N Young's wharf, very conveniently ſituated to the Capitol and Preſident's Square; where they have opened a LUMBER YARD, and expect to go pretty largely in that line of buſineſs; and in about two or three weeks will have a general aſſortment of the firſt quality of groceries that can be procured in Baltimore.

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman wiſhing to apply for bills of ſcantling of any ſize or dimenſions, may obtain them at the ſhorteſt notice by applying as above. tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this rendezvous the following ſoldiers belonging to the 1ſt Regiment of Artilleriſts and Engineers; ISAAC DAVIS, about nineteen years old, five feet ſeven inches high, dark blue eyes, black hair, ruddy complexion, a farmer, born in this county and ſtate.

JAMES NELSON, twenty two years of age, five feet ſix inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, by occupation a farmer; he is alſo a native of this ſtate and county.

JAMES HENNING, twenty one years old, five feet nine and three quarter inches high, blue eyes, light hair, ſallow complexion, by occupation a houſe carpenter, born in Berkeley county this ſtate. They all deſerted in their uniform. Any perſon, apprehending the above deſerters, ſhall receive thirty dollars upon delivering them to me, or any officer commanding in the ſervice of the United States, or ten dollars for either of them.

RICHARD S. BLACKBURN,
Captain 1ſt Regt. artilleriſts and engineers, commanding.

Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, May 19, 1801. 6w

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Girl,

About 15 years old—Apply at this office.

April 22, 1801. tf