(Continued from firſt page.)

Ir revoke the prohibition of trading with England, iſſued by our College of Commerce, on the 30th of March, but grant permiſſion to all Engliſh merchant ſhips to ſail to and from the Swediſh ports without moleſtation, and import and export all permitted commodities, paying the cuſtomary tolls and duties which were in force before the late miſunderſtanding between England and Sweden; and we expect that the Engliſh government will by this meaſure be convinced of the juſtice and moderation of our ſentiments, and be induced to treat our ſubjects with ſimilar moderation and juſtice.

Given at our Palace, at Stockholm, May 19, 1801.

(Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

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The above unexpected publication has cauſed the moſt pleaſing ſenſation on our Exchange, and trade will ſoon reſume its former activity.—In the neighbourhood of Carlſcrona ſome Engliſh ſhips have ſtill continued cruiſing. At Gimbritshaven an Engliſh frigate made its appearance, with two white flags, the commander of which deſired to ſpeak with the Swediſh officer commanding the guards of that part of the coaſt, of whom he requeſted leave to ſee the place and purchaſe proviſions, which being refuſed, he expreſſed his aſtoniſhment, ſaying, that England might be conſidered as being at peace with Sweden.—He further ſtated that that frigate was cruiſing between Bernholm and the Swediſh coaſt, in order to meet the Engliſh merchant ſhips that had been under an embargo in the ports of Ruſſia.

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PARIS, June 2.

A courier extraordinary from Madrid, who arrived to-day at the count of Leghorn's, has brought him a letter from the king of Spain who informs him that the left of the Spaniſh army has entered Portugal by the Bay of Badajos, following the Guadiano; that it has taken Olivenza, Monſe-Maggiore, and ſurrounded the fortreſs of Elvas; the Court of Portugal haſtened to ſend M. de Pinto to demand a truce, ſhewing his full powers to negotiate and ſign a definitive treaty; but that his Catholic Majeſty had ordered the army to continue its march until, as a preliminary, an embargo has been placed upon Engliſh ſhips, and the ports of Portugal ſhut againſt England. M. de Pinto proceeded towards Liſbon, to wait for freſh inſtructions, and the army has continued its march.—*(Official.)*

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June 3.

We learn from Naples, that the miniſter of the French Republic at that city keeps an hundred men in his hotel to enſure his perſonal ſafety. This meaſure has been deemed neceſſary, becauſe a French Commiſſary, his wife, and two French huſſars, have been maſſacred by the Neapolitans at Montefort.

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AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.

[FROM THE MONITEUR.]

Clement, ſuperior officer of the Conſular guard, to the miniſter of war.

Lazaretto, Marſeilles, 27th Floreal—May 17.

CITIZEN MINISTER.

I have the honor to tranſmit to you ſuch information as I was able to procure, during my ſtay in the Bay of Aboukir, relative to the events that have occurred in Egypt ſince the 8th of March, or 17th of Ventoſe laſt, when the Engliſh landed.

They effected their deſcent on the ſhore of Aboukir with between 6 and 7000 men, and notwithſtanding the obſtinate reſiſtance oppoſed to them by gen Friant, who haſtened to meet them with 1600 infantry and 150 cavalry, took poſſeſſion of the great Sand Mountain, and eſtabliſhed themſelves in that quarter on the ſame evening.

In this affair, we loſt the adjutant commandant Martinet, who was killed in a charge of cavalry.—It appears that the enemy had between two and three hundred killed, and about five hundred wounded.

On the 9th, the enemy continued to land his forces; and, in the evening, 12,000 men were diſembarked.

On the 10th and 11th, the enemy inveſted the fort of Aboukir very cloſely. Theſe two days were alſo employed in reconnoitring.

On the 14th, gen. Lanuſſe arrived with his diviſion.

On the ſame day, the enemy removed forward, and gave reaſon to ſuppoſe that they would attack next day.

They were anticipated. On the 13th: our troops marched towards them; they were alſo on their march. The ſhock was dreadful. The conteſt was continued all day with ſingular obſtinacy. The Engliſh made the greateſt efforts to penetrate our left; but they found ſo much intrepidity oppoſed to them, that they abandoned the attempt; and night approached, without any deciſive advantage having been obtained. The loſs of the enemy was very great; the 42d, a Scotch regiment, ſuffered prodigiouſly.

It appears, however, that generals Lanuſſe and Friant thought proper to take a poſition nearer Alexandria. They fell back therefore, during the night, on the heights in front of the ancient ſcite of the city, and near the Roman camp.

Gen. Abercromby fortified himſelf in this poſition, which he had obtained from us, and directed his attacks againſt the fort of Aboukir. He bombarded this fort by ſea and land, with ſo much vigor, that citizen Vinache, who commanded it, ſurrendered on the 19th, having ſcarce a piece of cannon in a ſerviceable ſtate, and the tower which formed his powder magazine being almoſt beaten down.

Gen. Menou arrived from Cairo with part of the army of cavalry, and having reconnoitred the enemy's poſition, determined to attack him.

On the 21ſt before day break, our troops began to march, and by ſunriſe the enemy was attacked on every point. We obtained great advantages; a part of the enemy's artillery was in our power. The enemy received freſh troops diſembarked from the fleet, and recommenced his attacks, which were made with ſpirit, and ſupported with great courage. The 42d (Scotch regiment) and the 90th, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves; but they were broken. Gen. Rioſe charged them and the Corſican chaſſeurs with our cavalry. This charge was ſo well directed that it gave us victory; but gen. Roiſe being killed, our cavalry made a retrogade movement, after having put to death, or wounded with the ſabre, every one they found in their way when advancing or returning. Some Engliſh officers, who were in this battle, have aſſured me, that they never witneſſed ſimilar carnage. There was no fighting but with the bayonet, and the oppoſed troops ſeized each other by the collar. The Engliſh ſeveral times thought the battle loſt, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of their numbers; and gen. Abercromby, it is ſaid, had made diſpoſitions for a retreat, when he determined to make a laſt effort againſt our right: our troops reſiſted with a bravery and courage which is admired even by the enemy. Night ſeparated the combatants. This was a moſt ſevere day to the enemy, who obtained no advantage but that of reſuming the field of battle he poſſeſſed the day before, and of taking poſſeſſion of ſome pieces of diſmounted cannon. On our ſide we took 5 pieces of artillery, and the enemy ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs. Several regiments were completely defeated, he left about 8 or 900 dead on the field of battle, and had 1500 wounded, four of whom were general officers, including gen. Abercromby the commander in chief, who received a ball in his thigh, and died ſome days after in conſequence of that wound.

Sir Sydney Smith was alſo wounded by a ball.

I have not been able to learn exactly what our loſs was in this battle, in which all our troops were covered with glory. I only know that General Lanuſſe and ſeveral ſuperior officers fell in it. The Engliſh aſſure me that generals Rampou and Deſtaing were wounded.

General Menou was ſtill in his poſition, with his right to the canal of Rhamanieh.—The enemy conſiders it ſo formidable, that though he received about the end of March a reinforcement of 5 or 6,000 Turks, he has not thought proper to attack it; and in the beginning of April the armies were ſtill in the ſame ſituation.

The whole of his advantage then is reduced to the capture of Aboukir.

According to the calculations of the enemy, you may be aſſured their loſs, ſince landing, amounts to 6000 or 6500 men.

General Hutchinſon ſucceeds General Abercromby in the command.

Their army is ſo reduced that they have ſent frigates for the convaleſcent of 2,000 ſick, which I am informed they left at Rhodes. The day after I ſailed from Aboukir, we met the Modeſte frigate, which had on board 500 of theſe troops. They had the appearance of dying men.

The Grand Vizier was ſtill at Jaffa, with very few troops.

General Belliard commands at Cairo.

The Arabs trouble us very little. Mourad Bey and his Mamelukes are tranquil, notwithſtanding the promiſes of the Engliſh and their affectation in circulating that they only endeavour to get poſſeſſion of Egypt in order to reſtore it to them.

The Engliſh are very much diſſatiſfied with the Turks; they attribute their reluctant co-operation to our alliance with Ruſſia, the news of which has made a great impreſſion on their chiefs. They declare loudly, that they will be forced to take poſſeſſion of their veſſels to make them march. They like them very much, particulary the Sultan Selim, which is a ſuperb ſhip.

I muſt add, that ſome very diſtinguiſhed Engliſh officers told me, that ſhould they ſucceed in their attack on Egypt, they neither intended to take poſſeſſion of it, nor to give it to the Porte, but that they would blow up all the fortifications of Alexandria, and particularly Fort Pharos, and fill up the harbours in ſuch a manner, that they never could be rendered capable of receiving even the ſmalleſt veſſels: the Turks and Mamelukes would then be left to diſpute for the territory.

When I left Aboukir, the Engliſh were preparing to bombard Alexandria by ſea.

Admial Keith, and all his officers, have great apprehenſions reſpecting the arrival of our fleet. They knew it was at Toulon. Queſtions of every kind have been put to me on this ſubject. They relied ſo little on the fidelity of the Turks and had ſuch opinion of our intelligence, that thoſe who were on board were expreſsly forbidden to ſpeak to me.

The petty officers ſay the captain Pacha is a Frenchman, and that he would range himſelf on our ſide were our fleet to appear.

I ſend you Citizen Miniſter, a ſtate of the land and ſea forces acting againſt Egypt. I beg to obſerve, however, that I cannot anſwer for the truth of all the information I ſend you, as it is from the Engliſh themſelves I have collected it. Health aad reſpect.

CLEMENT

This letter is followed by an eſtimate of the force of the Britiſh army, which the writer ſtates to be about 16,000 men.

The ſhips under Lord Keith are ſtated to be ſeven ſail of the line and ſeven frigates, beſides veſſels armed enflute, tranſports &c.

The Turks have in Abourkir Bay, the Sultan Selim, of 110 guns, five 74's and eight corvettes.

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Clement, ſuperior officer of the Conſular guard, to the Miniſter of War.

Lazaretto of Marſeilles, May 12.

The rumour, citizen miniſter, that is in circulation in all parts of the Mediterranean, of the Engliſh army having been beaten twenty days after the battle of the 21ſt March, and of the wreck of the army having embarked, appears to me ſo much the more probable, becauſe Gen. Menou had ſtill a great number of diſpoſable troops in different points of Egypt; becauſe too the battle of the 21ſt of March, was more fatal to the Engliſh than the French, and becauſe Gen. Menou reinforced, will be able to derive all poſſible advantage from the difficult and unfortunate poſition of the Engliſh army.

Such was the exact poſition of the French army at the battle of the 21ſt March. The Grand Vizier, weakened by the plague, diſcouraged and without camels, was ſtill at Gaza. Murad Bey had beſides propoſed with his Mamelukes and the militia of the country, provided he had ſome companies of canoneers, and a French battalion, to prevent the Grand Vizier from making any improvement.

Gen. Robin, with three battalions of the 22d light regiment of cavalry, two battalions of the 85th, and a battalion of the 13th, in all, ſix battalions, was at the affair of the 21ſt March, at Salachich.

General Bellard with three battalions of the 9th of the line, two battalions of the 21ſt light, 300 horſes, and a part of the auxiliary corps, was in Upper Egypt.

General Morand, with the 2d light, a battalion of the 18th light, 200 horſes, and a company of light artillery was at Damietta.

General Menou therefore could be reinforced in the courſe of Germinal with more than 12 battalions of different corps of cavalry and artillery.

Theſe conſiderations induce me to add much credit to the reports which arrive from all parts of the Mediterranean.

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It appears that the expedition of the Iſle of Elba has not ſucceeded as was hoped: and it is certain that Admiral Gantheaume, after having ſent to Toulon, where they are arrived, all the ſick of his ſquadron, has ſailed from Leghorn to the place of his deſtination. From Straſburg we learn, under date of the 30th ult. that our troops who were to evacuate the Briſgau, have received counter-orders: they have even occupied St. Blaiſe and the Foreſt Towns.—Gen. Watrin has taken the command of the troops. The Stutgard Gazette pretends that the taking poſſeſſion of the Briſgau has been delayed by the ſame cauſes that keep the affair of the indemnities in ſuſpenſe. It adds, however, that diſpatches have lately arrived at Vienna from Berlin; that they are calculated to remove a part of the obſtacles; and that Citizen Bacher is alſo charged to take the moſt active ſteps to accelerate the concluſion of this great affair.

The elector of Cologne is dangerouſly ill at Vienna. Several Auſtrian officers and engineers are arrived at Braunan, to extend the fortifications of that place. It is believed in Germany, that all the right bank of the Inn will be ceded to Auſtria.

The letters from Florence and Leghorn give no ulterior news reſpecting the ſiege of Porto Ferajo.

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HAMBURGH, May 24.

The Danes left us yeſterday, after a reſidence of nearly two months, and this event affords us great ſatisfaction, as their ſupport coſt us an hundred thouſand crowns per month. Prince Charles of Heſſe, received his orders on Tueſday laſt; in conſequence of which, he removed his head quarters to Peſemberg, and cantoned his troops in the environs.

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LEGHORN, May 15.

The French continue the ſiege of Porto Ferrajo. It is ſaid that the order to ſurrender the place will arrive from Vienna before the Engliſh can introduce reinforcements and get entire poſſeſſion.—Admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron ſailed ſeveral days ago for the place of its deſtination.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

Intelligence has been received from Egypt that Roſetta is now likewiſe in the hands of the Engliſh, but that the French garriſon at Alexandria ſtill continues to make a valiant defence. The Engliſh had bombarded the latter city, and attempted taking it by ſtorm, but were driven back with conſiderable loſs. The blockade of Alexandria, by ſea and land, ſtill continues. It is ſaid that very few houſes remained without ſome damage from the bombardment; in conſequence of which the French had deſired and obtained a ceſſation of hoſtilities for 31 days. While ſome perſons here expect the ſpeedy ſurrender of Alexandria, and the evacuation of Egypt by the French; others maintain, that at Alexandria, as well as in ſeveral other parts of Egypt, the inhabitants are attached to the French, and rather ſupport them than the Engliſh.

The news of the death of the Emperor Paul I. has made a great ſenſation here, and already cauſed ſeveral changes. A diſagreeable circumſtance has again happened here, a few days ago, to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, General Tamara. He had requeſted leave to viſit the different Moſques in this city, which was granted him by a firman; and the Ambaſſadar, accompanied by the Neapolitan miniſter, Count Ludoff, the Swediſh Charge d'Affairs, M. de Konig, his Conſort, and other Ladies, went to inſpect the Moſque of St. Sophia, and other temples; after which the whole company proceeded to the Moſque of Soliman. Near this place, a concourſe of Turkiſh ſtudents, and other young men, had been formed, who behaved very rudely, ill treated the attendants of the miniſters, particularly the ladies, and ſeverely hurt a Ruſſian interpreter, till at laſt the Turkiſh military ſucceeded in diſperſing them. The Porte immediately diſpatched ſome perſons of rank to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, to apologize for what had happened, and at the ſame time ſent preſents, which were refuſed. The ringleaders were arreſted, and publicly whipped.

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Wholeſale and Retail at the Factory on F Street, and at the Hardware Store of the Subſcriber, where perſons building and all others wiſhing to purchaſe may be ſupplied with any quantity at the moſt reaſonable rates.

JOHN JACK

Waſhington Feb. 4, 1801

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