pals the principle of free flags making free goods.

Another article of importance (of great importance indeed!) brought by the mail is, that the Russian Ambassador, General Tamara, has presented to the sublime Porte a note, by command of the Emperor, demanding that the British troops should not be permitted to act or to land in Egypt, and conveying an intimation, that their doing so would be looked upon by the Court of Petersburg as an act of hostility against Russia on the part of the Turks. The above note made a very considerable impression at Constantinople, and a Divan was immediately held; the result of the deliberations has not transpired, but it is evident, that Turkey, in her present state of debility and decay, will not think it safe to risk the displeasure of Russia.

The emperor Paul has ordered three armies to be formed on the frontiers of Austrian Poland—each army is to consist of 100,000 men. The motives of this great armament are not known.

The Emperor of Russia has not only dismissed the Danish Minister from St. Petersburg, but recalled the ambassador at Copenhagen—Letters, however, from the latter place, of the 24th ult. give reason to believe, that the amity between the two courts will be preserved. General Count Domenichikof Loewendahl set off on the 20th ult. for the rendezvous of the Treaty of Neutrality, for Petersburg.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 13th, announce the return of the King of Sweden from Petersburg on the preceding day, having previous to his leaving the Imperial Court, ratified the Treaty of Armed Maritime Neutrality.

The fleet under the command of Lord Keith has experienced a violent storm, which dismasted six fail of the Turkish line at Rhodes. It is not represented that any of our ships had suffered; part of them had landed 6000 troops at that island, where an account, not so clearly stated, mentions that 16,000 British troops had arrived.

The Dutch are equipping a fleet with all possible expedition; it is to consist of two ships of 84 guns, ten of 74, six of 64, four frigates, four brigs, seven bombs, ten gun boats, and seven flat bottom boats.

Some of the Vienna letters mention that Baron Thugut has resigned; an event that will occasion as much joy at Vienna as the resignation of Mr. Pitt will produce at London.

The chained fleet arrived at Torbay on Friday evening, and sailed again on Saturday morning.

— LONDON, Jan. 26.

It appears that the French are meditating an attack also upon Naples. The army of observation, under general Murat, has arrived in Lombardy, and is ordered to proceed to the South. Murat with the whole army, was to be at Ancona on the 20th.

The *Moniteur* of the 21st, under the head of Petersburg, 18th December, states that the Northern Confederacy was signed on the 16th by Russia, Sweden and Denmark, and on the 17th by the Minister of Prussia as according party.

— *Council Office, Whitehall,* JANUARY 20, 1801.

SIR,

Having laid before the lords of his majesty's most honorable Privy Council, your letter of yesterday's date, requesting that the application therein transmitted from the American merchants, upon the subject of the export of articles which require orders of council, from this country to the United States, in American ships, and requiring that the condition requiring such ships to full with convoy may now be dispensed with—I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade to the United States of America, that orders will in future be granted for the permitting the exportation to the United States, of such articles as have been usually allowed to be exported by order in council, and which it may be thought proper to continue to permit to be exported, without the condition requiring American ships having such articles on board to fall with convoy.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
W. FAWKNER.

Philip Santon, Esq.

— GLASGOW, February 2.

Paris papers, one day later than those which came to hand on Saturday, were, on Monday, received in London. The only official article which they contain, is a copy of an armistice concluded in Italy on the 16th of January. By its terms the Austrians surrender to the French Peschiera, Ancona, Verona, Legnago and Mantua. Mantua is to be blockaded. The armistice is to last till the 25th of January, which was also the termination of the German armistice, and a fortnight's notice is to be given in the case of a renewal of hostilities. A paragraph in the Paris papers states, that by a convention signed at Lunéville on the 20th of January, Mantua was given up to the French.

— EDINBURGH, February 4.

We have the satisfaction to say, that private letters were yesterday received in town from Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, at Cyprus, announcing the safe arrival without loss of the middle of December all well. We have not learnt what period was fixed for their departure.

— LUNEVILLE, Jan. 1.

The Firll Conful has required that peace shall be concluded by Auftria within the 30 days of the armiftice, and declared that in the 15 allowed for the recommencement of hoftilities. Gen. Moreau will, on the 25th inftant, on which day the armiftice expires, immediately give notice of the recommencement of hoftilities, unlefs he receives from his government orders to the contrary, or advice that peace is concluded. The Auftrian Counciliatory legation, M. Van Hove, has fet out with all fpeed from Luneville for Vienna.

Bulletin of Luneville, from the fifth to the 20th January.

The two miniifters continue their daily conferences, but from the commencement they have made a point of behaving in each in public in fuch a manner that it is impoffible to difcover whether they have agreed or not refpecting any queftions they have difcuffed, in order to pave the way for a peace on the continent.

Thofe who have an opportunity of being near them know much better how far the Journals are miftaken in their fatements than what is pofitively determined in regard to the negociation.

For example, when it is faid, that the preliminaries of Peace were figned at Vienna, on the 27th of December, and fent to Luneville to ferve as a bafis for a definitive treaty, we have more reafon to difcredit this ftatement, as it is well known that the full powers of the French republic, and thofe of his Imperial majefty, have been always in the hands of count Cobentzel and C. Joleph Bonaparte: it is to them alone that the refpective governments have left the fettling of their different intereftS.

However, though no preparations have been made here, either at the Caffle, or in private houfes; and whatever may be faid by the Journalift of Nancy, it begins to appear, that a deputation will foon arrive from the Imperial Court.

Jan. 11.—Count Cobentzel difpatched a courier extraordinary to his government.

12th. A courier arrived from Vienna.

13th. The count difpatched another with his anfwer.

14th. The count again received difpatches from Vienna.

15th. The count fent a courier with his anfwer.

16th. A third courier arrived from the Emperor.

— COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24.

On the evening of the day before yefterday Major-General the Count of Domenichikof Lowendahl, Commander of the Corps of Marines, and a Knight of the Order of Malta, left for St. Petersburgh, as Envoy Extraordinary. The object of his miffion is to carry to the Court of St. Petersburgh the ratification of the Southern convention on the part of Denmark.

At this moment there is a talk at Vienna, of a very eftential change in the miniftry. Baron Thugut, it is faid, has given in his refignation as miniftER of ftate. Some affert, that this change has been adopted by his majefty in the private cabinet, and others that it has been already fanctioned, in fuch a manner, that nothing official on the fubject has yet appeared.

A new convention between Auftria and France has been concluded, according to which the French troops will evacuate the Auftrian territory before the end of the month, and withdraw over the Inn; the firft diviftion will in confequence begin its march this day, and the other diviftion on the 26th. It is expected that the head quarters of the Auftrian army will then be refumed from Schombrunn to St. Solten.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.

This day a grand Divan, or Council of ftate, was held here in prefence of the grand Signior, at which attend d Count Ludolf the captain Pacha, and the Reis-Efendi. It is underftood the Ruffian Ambaffador General Tamara, has made fome very ftrong repreftentations relative to the Engliih expedition to Egypt which the Porte muft not permit, as the confequences may be very prejudicial to it; fince declaration has occaioned here a very great fenfation.

— SMYRNA, Dec. 16.

The Engliih fleet, amounting to about 140 fail, arrived within thofe three days off this port, in the middle of December, with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and 10000 men on board. It is now taking in frefh provifions and water at Rhodes, and in the neighbouring coafts. Its deftination is for Egypt.

— HAMBURG, Jan. 30.

The principal article of intelligence this day is the declaration tranfmitted by Ruffia to Conftantinople, that the Porte ought not to allow the Engliih expedition to act againft Egypt; and that fhould it perift in countenancing that meafure, fuch a conduct might lead to confequences very fatal to the Porte.

It is added, that the poffeffion of Egypt is guaranteed by Ruffia to France, and that the latter guarantees to the former the poffeffion of Malta, which is to be retaken by the Ruffians who are ftill in France, with the diftitance of French troops.

On the 23d inft. the ratification of the act of accedion on the part of Ruffia to the convention of the maritime powers of Holcorn was fent from Stralfund to Copenhagen; but it is notwithftanding firmly believed that the prefent good understanding between Ruffia and England will not be interrupted, because Ruffia has ratified the convention under certain modifications.

It is reported that the expectation of the emitander of the corn from Odina to Sweden, which has been agreed on in the treaty, has been countermanded. Some new differences are feared to have arifen in the north.

Letters from the Hague of the 17th inft. ftate, that "the Batavian defcriptions, payable after peace, and the bills upon the Vienna bank, have confiderably fallen in Amfterdam, owing to the uncertainty of peace, and the dubious ftate of affairs in the north."

It is ftated in the Cleefu Cabinet of the 18th, that three expeditions are ready to fail from Breft, one of nine fhips, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume; one of five under Admiral Latouche; and one of fifteen French and fifteen Spanish fhips, under Admiral Bruix. It is faid that troops are marching to Breft, and it is infinuated that Ireland is the deftination.

— VIENNA, Jan. 7.

In Italy hoftilities commenced after the battle of the 20th and 25th of December until the clofe of the century, before the intelligence of the armiftice in Germany had reached that country. Refpecting thefe events, this day's Court Gazette contains the following intelligence:—"Accounts from General Belgrade, dated headquarters at Mifinica, near Verona, the 29th and 31ft ultimo, fay, the enemy attacked the out-poftS at St. Lucia, Tomb, and Grote Bianca, on the 25th, with great impetuofity. Our troops, ftill, as we commanded them, agreeably to his inftruction, retreated towards Verona, fighting and in good order, and the new chiefs of advance guards to which the detachments of the enemy On the 30th the enemy repeated the attack on the above out-poftS, but was repulfed—Thefe out-poftS having, at the fame time, diftracted fome reinforcements the enemy's left wing, the General of cavalry Strengthened his right wing to enable it powerfully to refift the enemy, fhould he attempt to turn the village in that quarter. The enemy, at the laft time, undertook an attack upon the fieches before Peftchera, but a vigorous reiftance being made, he was repulfed. On the 24th the enemy likewife made a freih attack upon general Stojanich, ftationed near Tonal but was again repulfed with loftS."

PARIS, Feb. 4.

A letter from Barcelona, dated the 24th of January fays, that preparations for the invafion of Portugal ftill continue, and that the garrifon of that place has let out for the frontiers.

A number of troops it is faid, are about to march from the army of Anjou to join the army of Obfervation of La Gironde.

We are affured (fays a letter from Salzburg of the 23d ult.) that the French have demanded of the Emperor of Germany free paffage through that country for a republican army, intended to invade, or at leaft to menace, the territory of Turkey, in confequence of the attachment of the Ottoman Porte to the Engliih, and of the preparations now making by it to act againft the French in Egypt. Should the Ruffian army in Lithuania, the armiftice belonging to which is already on its march, though moft people are ignorant of its deftination, be directed to Poland, or to attack Turkey, to punifh the government for its attachment to England.

— Letters from Spain, arrived by the laft courier, (fays an article from Bayonne, dated 22d of January) announce, that Portugal has at length determined to agree to the propofitions which have been made to her by Spain; fo that we may fhortly expect a general peace.

Letters from the Hague, of the 28th January, ftate, that the French Admiral Bruix had arrived there to accelerate the naval preparations in the Dutch ports. The navy confifts of 15 fail of the line, 6 frigates, and 93 gun boats.

It is faid that the confuls have finiftied the erafure from the lift of Emigrants, of thofe reported to have decided the rafure of 50,000 names, of which 11,000 are women.

The French Government is drawing its connection with Ruffia daily clofer. An order has been iffued by the confulate to clofe all hoftilities againft the Ruffian Ambaffador, and to treat all Ruffians ftrangers.—On the 20th, a Ruffian Officer arrived from Petersburg, which he had left on the 5th.—He brought a letter from the Emperor of Ruffia, which he delivered into the hands of the Minifter of Foreign Affairs himfelf. The contents of thefe diftatches have not yet tranfpired.

Bonaparte called the Army of Obfervation, at Lagrande, is to be eftablifhed on the Frontiers of Spain. It is to be commanded by a Lieut. Gen. who is to correfpond with the French Ambaffador at Madrid. This feems to fhew that the invafion of Portugal, in conjunction with Spain, is intended, unlefs Portugal makes peace by agreeing to the demands of the country.

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One and 1-2 inch, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 Yellow pine board boards—1 inch panneL 1 1-4 do. for floors, 1 do. common, white pine do—1 do. 7 1-2 and 2 1-2 do. planks, 1 do. 2-8, and 2-8 do. boards, black walnut—2 do. plank, 3 do. 2-8 do. for panneL boards, bedford feet, poplar the whole of the above are well feafoned, and fit for ufe—lear heart pine, and fap pine boards and bofts, black walnut and white pine feantling, afforted—half hand three feet cedar fhingles, dreffed and undreffed, do twoo feet white pine do. do. 18 inch cypress dou-bear rafts—white, white pine fawed rafts—finifhing and panneling inch board, white oak weatherboards, white pine planks for pafture fences, 1 x 4 cedar, bell kind, 3x4 white pine, 3x4 fap pine, inclined weather boards—A quantity of Philadelphia bofts, pickings, 1 and 1 1-2 inches and from 4 to 16 feet long, for garden fence, &c. A quantity of chefnut rail poftS, 6 feet and upwards—A quantity of white oak fcantling, of large white oak joiftS, A quantity of chefnut joiftS, 3 x 4 do. do. 3x5 do. 3x6 do. 3x7 do. 3x8 do. 3x9 do. 3x10 do. 3x12 do. 3x14 do. 3x16 do. 3x18 do. 3x20 do. 3x22 do. 3x24 do. 3x26 do. 3x28 do. 3x30 do. 3x32 do. 3x34 do. 3x36 do. 3x38 do. 3x40 do. 3x42 do. 3x44 do. 3x46 do. 3x48 do.