Capt. BAINBRIDGE, recent, in his b. far recovered his health, as to be able to take the command of the Essex, for which purpose he has left his passage on board of the Philadelphia.

—

On the 11th April left the elevation of the hereditary prince of Parma to the dignity of king of Tuscany was announced officially at Madrid, as well as the tedious ofs of rejoicing which are to take place in consequence of it.

—

The following is said to be the definitive declaration of the French government relative to Portugal:—

"That if Portugal shall not accede within eight days, to the terms of a peace by shutting its ports to England and receiving French or Spanish garrisons, it will not be admitted to any further negociation, but be declared a province of Spain, restored to the crown of Spain, and a such guaranteed by the French government."

—

The French are about making an attack on the island of Jersey, and have for that purpose assembled at the neighboring coast an army of 15,000 men. Advanced ladders have been prepared at St. Malo for the expedition.

—

An article from the Hague, of the 1st April, states that admiral Winter's fleet has every thing on board, and will sail in the course of the week.

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The bill for granting bounties on the importation into Ireland, of wheat, barley, oats, rye, &c. passed the house of commons in London, the 20th ult.

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The prices of grain of all sorts in London, the 20th April, were reduced. Fine flour fell about 5s. per sack. Fine wheat were from 5s. to 10s. per quarter, and the inferior samples 10s. to 15s. per quarter lower.

—

According to letters from Bucharest Prince Ypsilanti was lately attacked by three Turkish, who totally defeated him. The Ottoman troops received considerable reinforcements, and were marching against Wallachia, with a formidable park of battering artillery.

Letters from Limberg state that a Russian army of 60,000 men is advancing towards Moldavia, and that the advanced guard has already reached the frontiers of that province.

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All obstacles to the commercial intercourse between the India company's territories and Persia, have at length been completely removed, and trade has revived in a manner that promises the highest advantage.

—

Sir William Scott, gave notice in the House of Commons the 20th of April, that he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill to define the regulations of Vice-Admiralty Courts in the West Indies and other foreign possessions. He expressed his opinion, that this species of jurisdiction ought to be founded on the clearest principles and exercised with the fairest impartiality, justice and regard to the rights and privileges of other countries. From the discussion, however, in which he was desirous to bind opportunities of deferring that precious decisions have been made in some instances. He was proceeding to state the case in which the first error had originated, when the Speaker interrupted him by observing that if he only meant to give notice and not to make any motion, he would be out of order in proceeding.

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Died—On the 11th inst. at Bermuda whither he had retired for the restoration of her health, Mrs. BIRGHAM, comfort of William Bingham, of Philadelphia.

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NEW-YORK, May 25.

The following is handed to us on Sunday by Dr. Ebenezer Gilbert, who arrived here in the sch't George, from Martinique and St. Bartholomew.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the Planters and merchants of this Island, that great inconvenience has for some time been experienced from a scarcity of every kind of American Produce.—I do, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, grant a free importation of all such produce, for the term of Four Months as also the exportation of all produce, the growth and manufacture of this Island for the same term of four Months.—The Land Importation and Exportation to be subject to the duties now existing in the Colony.

Given under my hand at Philipsburgh, in the Island of St. Martin, the 7th day of April, 1801.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
Commandt.
GEO. EDDINGTON, *Sec'y.*

—

HALIFAX, May 18.

Mr. Hodge,

In a conversation with Mr. Smith the Minister Resident at Lisbon, respecting the trade of this country with Portugal, he remarked upon the disadvantages under which our naval stores and staves were held at Lisbon and Oporto, and particularly at the latter place; as these were articles of considerable importance in our exports. I requested him to favour me with his observations in writing—you will find them enclosed, and I will thank you to publish them, as they must be of service to the merchants and the makers of those articles in this state.

I am, &c.

WM. R. DAVIE.

—

TAR.—The American Tar has always a quality of water mixed with it, and longsiding sand and dirt.—While American Tar was selling at Oporto at 5 and 6000 reis per barrel (equal to 6 1-2 and 7 1-2 dollars) Swedish Tar sold for 12 and 14000 reis (equal to 13 and 17 dollars). I am assured that American Tar will not fell except in cases of great necessity.

STAVES.—Hamburg Staves are about one-third more in quantity than the American, and fell at Oporto for nearly double the price of the latter. The house of Clement, Brown and Co. of Oporto, offers double the usual price for American staves, the same being imported by way of Hamburg. At Lisbon they make use of American Staves, but at Oporto, which is of vastly more importance, the preference is always given to those of Hamburg. The English vessels in the Oporto trade being made to contain a certain number of tuns of particular dimensions, the captains who have long been accustomed to these tuns, make better stowage with them.—Of course the merchants give them the preference.—When it is considered that from 50 to 60,000 pipes are annually exported from Oporto in English vessels, the article of Staves must be of considerable magnitude.

—

Port Wine, first quality, just received and for sale at the store of the subscriber near the President's Square, next Mr. Rhodes' Tavern.

ROBERT ELLIS,
Washington City.

Also a general assortment of Liquors, Best Groceries, Spanish and Italian Segars, and a stock of Ladies' Kid morocco and leather shoes, &c. dtf

LONDON & PHILADELPHIA

Bottled Porter of an excellent quality, for sale by the subscriber, at the store where the late occupied by Mrs. SWEENY, adjoining Mr. RHODES's City Tavern.

HENRY LEWIS.

May 20. tf.

Received by the Lucinda from Bristol, via Philadelphia, three cases Kendal's fowling guns, tin in boxes, best locks, trying pans, &c.

Also on hand,

Nails in casks, and a general assortment of ironmongery, Cutlery, faddlery, and hard wares, which will be fold by the quantity or otherwise, on reasonable terms by the subscriber's store on Jersey Avenue Capitol Hill.

HENRY INGLE.

May 22, 1801. tf

BUILDERS.

WILLIAM LOVERING, of George-Town, and WILLIAM LOVERING, of the City of Washington, having commenced partnership in the Architectural and Carpenter line of business, respectfully are determined to carry on the business, integrity and dispatch, hope for the patronage of their friends and the public.

Having a number of the best workmen now employed, are ready to execute any orders which they are determined shall be done in the best workman like manner for those who will please to favor them with their commands.

Orders directed to W. LOVERING, Esq. executor to Mr. Thomas Beall, Esq. of Georgetown, or to W. DYER, I Street, North of the new War Office, City of Washington, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. Wm. LOVERING has been in the practice of drawing for and superintending great part of the Buildings in the City of Washington and its Vicinity.

Washington, April 1. tf.

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NOTICE—All persons indebted to the estate of Bennett Fenwick, late of the City of Washington deceased, are requested to make payment; and all persons who have claims on said estate, are desired to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement, to

JAMES B. HEARD, attorney to
MARY A. FENWICK, executrix

May 26, 1801. stw

Foreign Intelligence.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

LONDON April 20.

It appears by the details transmitted by Le Roy, the maritime prefect at Alexandria, that the expedition appeared off the coast on the 18th of March, and the weather did not permit a landing to take place till the 8th. The French general Friant, the commandant of Alexandria, was by this circumstance enabled to assemble the force that his neighbourhood, and to dispute, though not prevent the debarkation. The enemy vainly attempted to oppose the landings, which our troops effected in good order, notwithstanding the obstruction they had to encounter.

After a severe action our troops got possession of the heights of Aboukir.—The French retreated to Alexandria, as they fire and blow up. They admit the loss of three hundred killed and wounded, and are no doubt guilty of a very good exaggeration in stating that we left two thousand killed and wounded. Between the 8th and 12th inst. nothing very important took place on the 13th our forces, according to the enemy's account, to the number of twelve thousand, advanced to attack the enemy's lines, and to recieved a fire from Alexandria. Their own number they state at four thousand. A very hard fought action took place that day. The French admit that our troops were successful in carrying, or at least in retaining, some of the outworks of Alexandria. The battle was very general, and must have been attended with great loss on both sides.

By the same account transmitted by Le Roy it appears that Menou had been appriled of the debarkation of our forces, and on the 4th he had arrived with the head quarters of Rimaud, about fifty miles from Alexandria. There he was concentrating his forces, and expected at Alexandria by the 21st of March. He would, no doubt, have joined him the principal part of his forces, particularly the division of Regnier and Lanusse. Thus with what he had himself at Cairo, were barely stated to be 15,000 (an exaggeration) and of these a considerable part must have been left in garrison.

The accounts give no authentic details of the number of our troops, nor have we any grounds of conjecture whether all Sir R. Abercromby's army landed at the landing place. Not a word is mentioned of the death force having arrived at Suez. Some letters from the Red sea mention the report that Sir R. Abercromby had heard of the arrival in the Red Sea of the force from Bombay before he failed from Marmarice. It would be of the utmost importance to the success of our operations if any considerable body of men had actually arrived on that side.

—

Paris, April 14.

The frigate Regenerice, with 300 troops, 3000 muskets, and a great variety of articles necessary for the army, had arrived at Alexandria, and the transports and vessels from the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, on board of one of which was an aide-de-camp of General Murat.

General Abercromby had effected a debarkation at Aboukir on the 8th of March, with about 13 or 14,000 men.

Between the 8th and 10th of March, he had unsuccessfully attempted to float up the canal of Alexandria within the walls of the town.

The General in Chief, Menou, had arrived on the 11th, at head quarters at Rhamanie, where he concentrated the different corps of his army.

It is probable that before now the fate of Egypt is decided. That country, the most fertile reliny on the globe, both by its natural advantages, and by the fertility, it has rendered to mankind, is now about to flourish in arts, and to taste the fruits of civilization, which make fo great a difference between the nations of Europe and those of a state of barbarity; or once more subjected to the iron yoke of the Pachas, those hopes of civilization and improvement must vanish with which he has for long time been battered, and Africa must remain in a state of barbarism. In a few days we shall know whether the good or evil genius has prevailed in this interesting and illfated country.

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The military chief and the superintendant of movements to the maritime prefect of the 6th Arrondisement.

Alexandria, March 16.

CITIZEN PREFECT.

On the 18 of March, the enemy's fleet was descried from Alexandria. At first we counted 100 sail, which came in three tacks and during the night bore away for Aboukir.—This fleet, composed of about 200 sail, among which were 23 English ships, or corvettes, and a number of smaller ships, moored in the morning of March 2, in the road of Aboukir. The English squadron which blocked up our port joined this expedition, and opened our harbour. The frigates La Regenerce and the Lodi swalled themselves of these positions to enter the Old Harbor. The Regenerce cast anchor in the middle of the harbour, and the Lodi at four in the afternoon. The latter had left Rochfort in company with the Africaine, which has not yet arrived. In the morning of the 2d, the general of division Friant, commandant of Alexandria, marched for Aboukir, with a part of the garrison. On the 5th, in the evening, two of the enemy's frigates and a brig returned the Nation off the point—While the enemy's fleet cast anchor at Aboukir, the wind veered to the north, fomewhat fouldly. This produced a strong surf, which prevented the enemy effecting their landing till the 8th. On the morning of the 8th, the enemy landed all their boats, to the number of about 400. They gained the shore in good order, and formed in line of battle the moment they landed. Our division performed prodigies of valor, in opposing the debarkation, but was obliged to retreat before the enemy, which counted 7000 troops, after attacking them in vain they must have lost 1 00 men, and the republic about 250 killed and wounded. The number of the dead is much fmaller than that of the wounded. Among the latter is adjutant general Martinet. General Friant then fell back on Alexandria, in order to be enabled to cover that place. The enemy then gained the Peninsula. The fort is provided with a good garrison, and will reflect their attempts. The brig Lodi brought us the news of the conclusion of peace with the emperor, and of the arrival of the squadron of general Gantheaume in the Mediterranean. The enemy employed the days fubsequent to the debarkation in establishing themselves on the Peninsula, from which they sent to the inhabitants of Alexandria. The advanced posts skirmished for fome days; hutcn the 11th, the enemy endeavoring to gain possession of lome heights, our poste, general Beinat attacked them.—The fuccess of the engagement was various the whole day; but attempting to carry the bridge of the canal of Alexandria, the enemy were repulsed, and compelled to abandon their design. The battle was warm. The enemy loft between 2 and 3000 men, and we had only 300 killed and wounded. We are informed by deserters—that the fort of Aboukir Dieing the loft few days the garrison of Alexandria has been reinforced, which raises one number to between 4 and 5000 men. We daily expect the general in chief, Menou who was said, to be on his march, with the army of Cairo; it is probable this a joint attack will compel the enemy to re-embark, if they do not reembark before it. I large are part of the enemy's forces are at anchor at Aboukir. There are captainly five, or six frigates and other small vessels which block up the harbor and crute between Aboukir and Marabouk.

Health and Respect.

(Signed) GUIEN.
An exact copy. The maritime prefect.
Signed) VENCE.

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LONDON, April 18.

FIRST REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF SECRECY.

The committee of secrecy, to whom the papers and affidavits, which were presented (finalled up) to the house, by mr. chancellor of the exchequer, upon the 18 and 20 of this indant April, by his majesty's command, were referred, and who were directed and to examine the matters thereof, and report the same, as they shall appear to them, to the houle:—

Have proceeded, with the utmoft diligence, to the consideration of the matters referred to them; but from the extent and variety of the information respecting different parts of the United kingdom, which they have received and which they are under the necessity of requesting the indulgence of the houle for a short time before they can submit the result to their investigation on all the points to which it has extended.

Your committee, however, think it incumbent upon them to state, without delay, that they have received the fullest proofs that the dangerous and treasonable conspiracy for the subversion of the constitution and government, which in the year