(Continued from first page.)

GLASGOW, July 25.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, July 22.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, have been this day received at the office of the right hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, from the earl of Elgin and major Holloway.

Imperial Ottoman Camp of the Grand Vizier Benalhasser, May 20, 1801.

MY LORD,

I had the honor of addressing your lordship on the 2d of May from Salahich, which place his highness the grand vizier left the 6th, and the following day arrived at Belbeis, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for some time before.

On the 15th inst. his highness received intelligence that the enemy had early that morning marched a considerable force from Cairo, on the road towards Belbeis, where his highness was then encamped. In the evening a farther confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with three thousand cavalry and three light field pieces, to advance to meet them, and if a favorable opportunity offered during the obscurity of the night, to attack, if not, to impede their progress as much as possible. About 10 o'clock at night they met three leagu from camp, when each halted and lay on their arms during the night, and until 8 o'clock in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was soon after reinforced by fifteen hundred cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about fourteen pieces of artillery, six hundred cavalry, and four thousand infantry. His highness therefore ordered Mehemed Pacha to move forward with five thousand men, cavalry and Albanian infantry, and nine light field pieces; the enemy had eight thousand in the field. His highness afterwards advanced himself and took the command, which was attended with the happiest effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great spirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking position on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow square on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this situation galled them considerably; and upon the Turkish cavalry threatening their right, they changed position, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry who gained the summit. In this manœuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his highness on the occasion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanks, a distance not less than 7 miles from the place of the first operation. The grand vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt decision, then gave orders for them not to pursue any farther. The loss on either side, for the time they were engaged, was small. The Turks had thirty killed and eighty wounded. The French, I think, had about fifty killed, and one prisoner; the number of their wounded could not be ascertained, as they took them off the field. The Turkish force engaged on this occasion did not at any time exceed nine thousand.

While I was congratulating his highness in the field of battle on the success of the day, we received additional satisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Lisbe, at Damietta, and two smaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the vizier's army. I had the honor of acquainting your lordship, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his highness intended sending a force against Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with two thousand five hundred men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpose; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Lisbe on the morning of the 4th, when it was discovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garrison had retired.

I beg leave to inform your lordship, that during the action of the 16th inst. myself and major Hope of the Royal artillery, were in the field with the grand vizier, captain Lacy, of the Royal engineers, with Mehemmed Pacha, and captain Leake, of the Royal artillery, with Tahir Pacha, to render any assistance in our power.

The combined forces under major general Hutchinson and the captain Pacha, are about five hours distance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the general this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of five hundred and fifty camels, and six hundred French prisoners.

(Signed) CHARLES HOLLOWAY,
Major Com. &c.

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Constantinople, June 21.

My Lord,

I have the most sincere satisfaction in forwarding to your Lordship the enclosed dispatch from Lt. Col. Holloway.

The modest and unassuming manner in which this deserving officer has mentioned himself and the British under his orders, imposes upon me the obligation of stating to your lordship what I had learnt by their private communication to me from Jaffa and Gazza—that as soon as the determination was formed for the Vizier to advance into Egypt, Lt. Col. Holloway proposed that distribution of the Turkish army, and that order of march which have effectually insured this unlooked for success over the French. The advanced guard was composed of a select body of cavalry, under Tahir Pacha, and the Albanian infantry Mehemet Pacha; the second by Capt. Lacy, each receiving their orders from col. Holloway, who remained near the person of the Vizier.

It is by this well combined disposition, by the endeavors which were strenuously xercised to prevail upon this corps to disembarrass themselves of their superfluous attendants, and by giving confidence to the Turks in their own means, that Colonel Holloway has been enabled to bring these troops to keep in check, during many hours, a French army of superior force—to counteract its plans; to attack it, to seize every advantage of its positions and of ground, and, after manœuvering with science, during seven hours, to repulse it with loss, and gain a complete victory—In the account which the Vizier has sent of their action to the Porte, his highness speaks in the highest terms of the service done by the artillery, which Major Hope is well known to be so very able of directing.

Signed,

ELGIN.

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Downing-Street, July 21.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy has been this day received at the office of the right hon. lord Hobart, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieut. general the hon. sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his majesty's forces in Egypt.

Head Quarters, camp near Alkum, June 1, 1801.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that the French had abandoned the position of El Aft, on the 7th May, which we occupied the same evening, and on the 9th we were advanced to Rhamanie, where the French were posted with upwards of three thousand infantry and eight thousand cavalry. We at first imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that position, but our corps on the eastern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Rhamanie in reverse, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garrison in the fort, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a Chef de Brigade: we also took the same day about fifty cavalry and three officers coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcements from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down to the Canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the river. From this circumstance they knew nothing of the retreat of General La Grange from Rhamanie. About one hundred and fifty prisoners fell into our hands, and several heavy guns, some of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy itself was very valuable and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of cloathing, wine, sp rits, &c. and about five thousand pounds in money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the captain Pacha were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon under the command of Brigadier-General Doyle, supported by his Brigade of Infantry. Colonel Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the captain Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the desart, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was sent in to them by Major Wilson of the Homspeach, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity. With these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, together with a considerable portion of the dromedary corps, one four pounder, and 550 camels. The prisoners are all Frenchmen, and of the best troops they have in Egypt.

On the 17th of May, the enemy retired from the fort of Lisbet, on the Damietta Branch, and formed a junction with about two hundred men which they had at Burles; this fort they also evacuated and embarked in five small vessels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir Bay; the fifth endeavoured to escape towards Cyprus, but a Turkish frigate was left in chase of her, so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate. The garrisons of the two forts consisted of about seven hundred men; so that in all we have taken, from the 9th till the 20th, near sixteen hundred men, which makes a considerable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rahmanie to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and crossed the river Boulac.

On the 15th they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for some hours in the presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and after an action of 7 hours the French retired, having lost between 3 and 400 men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rhamanie, and were about 4 or 4500 men.

I congratulate your lordship upon the event of this very important action; I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Mamelukes, under the orders of Osman Bey (successor to Murad Bey) to the amount of about 1500 cavalry, inferior, certainly to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most serious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence among the inhabitants.

I enclose you the capitulation of the fort of Rhamanie, and also a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th May, which I rejoice has been so very inconsiderable.

Signed,

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

To the Rt. Hon. lord Hobart.

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Fort at Rhamanie, May 10.

The garrison of the Fort of Rhamanie will surrender to the Ottoman and British forces on the following conditions:

1. The officers shall wear their swords and retain their effects. They as well as the soldiers, shall be prisoners of war. Granted.

2. The garrison shall be sent back to France, and shall not serve against the king of Great Britain, nor against his allies, until exchanged conformably to the cartel between the two nations. Granted.

3. The wounded are placed under the protection of British humanity.

Signed, La Croix, chief de brigade; Captain Pacha; J. H. Hutchinson, major general, commander in chief; James Stephenson, captain royal navy.

Rhamanie, May 9, 1801.

Return of the killed and wounded of the army under the command of hon. Major General Hutchinson.

10th light dragoons, 1 horse killed; 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses wounded.

12th ditto, 6 horses killed.

26th ditto, two horses killed; 1 officer wounded.

Royal artillery, 1 horse killed; 2 officers, 3 rank and file, 1 horse wounded.

Royals, 3 rank and file wounded.

8th foot, 2 rank and file wounded.

58th foot, 1 rank and file wounded.

79th foot, 1 officer, 1 rank and file wounded.

89th foot, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file killed; one drummer, 7 rank and file wounded.

TOTAL, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10 horses killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, 5 horses wounded.

Names of officers wounded.

26th light dragoons, Captain King.

Royal artillery, Lieutenant col. Thompson and capt. Adye.

79th foot, Captain Macdonald.

(Signed)

John Abercromby, D. A. G.

In Chancery, August 31, 1801.

James Ray, v. Thomas Law, James Piercy, and others.

THE object of the complainant's bill among other things, is, to procure a title to the following lots in the City of Washington, to wit: Number one, in square numbered seven hundred and forty-four, being the south half part of the said square, containg sixty-three thousand four hundred and forty square feet of land; whereon a sugar house is erected, and the whole of the square known and distinguished on the platt of said city, by the name of square south of square seven hundred and forty-four; or to obtain out of the said property, payment for the amount of a mortgage given by the said James Piercy to the complainant. The bill among other things states that the said James Piercy, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, to secure the payment of fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars, seventy three cents, in six per cent stock; twelve thousand, six hundred and seventy-four dollars, and ninety-one cents, of three per cent. stock; and the further sum of seven thousand, four hundred and ninety-two dollars, and thirty-six cents, in six per cent deferred stock, did mortgage to the complainant the aforesaid lots of ground and premises. It also states, that the said James Piercy hath fled from the state of Maryland, and gone to parts unknown.

It is thereupon, on the motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, That the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in a Washington newspaper or papers before the fifteenth day of September next, to the end that the said James Piercy may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear in this court on or before the fifteenth day of January next, either in person or by his solicitor, to shew cause, if any he hath, why the prayer of the said complainant should not be granted.

True copy— este,

SAM. H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Sept. 2. e p. 3t. M 4t.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Washington County Court, in the District of Columbia, to me directed, will be offered

FOR SALE,

TO the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 22d instant, at William Tunnicliff's Hotel, in the City of Washington, all George Walker's right to the following lots in the said city, to wit:

Lots No. 4 and 5, in sq No. 1019.

Lot No. 1, in sq. No. 1044.

Lots No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 in sq. No 963.

All the said Walker's interest in sq. No. 966—Lots No. 5 and 6, in sq. No. 896—Lot 4, in sq. No 837—And lots No. 2, 15, 16, in sq. No. 836; or so many thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy a debt due to Overton Carr, for the use of Henry Roger. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Terms of sale cash.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal.

Washington City, Sept 2, 1801. 2awt

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL sell or lease for ten years, a valuable Farm, in the county of Culpepper, and state of Virginia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres the land is extremely fertile, and yields abundantly in the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco; there are about 100 acres of meadow land, 50 or 60 of which are cleared, and 15 acres well set in Timothy, about 350 acres of the tract are cleared and well inclosed. This land is distant from Fredericksburg about 28 miles, and 55 miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington. There are several valuable merchant mills in the vicinity, one within the distance of a mile, where the Fredericksburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will also sell the Reversion of 250 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling house of 60 feet by 40, with four rooms on a floor, with fireplaces, and every necessary out houses—A valuable peach and apple orchard.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any persons desirous of purchasing or leasing, will doubtless wish to view the premises. For terms apply to Robert Brooke Voss, Esq. who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber.

I will also Sell or Rent,

Two three story brick houses in Alexandria, completely finished, on King and Columbia-street, with sundry valuable property near the same, possession whereof may be had immediately. The situation for the flour and grocery business is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the subscriber.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Washington, July 13, 1801.

N. B. I wish to hire by the month, or until the 1st day of November, ten or twelve labourers, for whom liberal wages will be given,—Apply to N. Voss, on F street, or W. T. Voss, at the Navy-Yard. 2awtf