

LONDON, March 24

From Egypt.

The particulars of the capture of the important port of El Arisch, in Syria, by the Turks are thus given on official authority:

The Turks were led by British officers, and must have fought bravely, having lost 1500 men, in storming this fortress, which Buonaparte himself considered as the key of Egypt. This folly accounts for the obstinate resistance made by the French, of whom only 150 men have been saved, being made prisoners, from a garrison of 200 men. Immediately after this defeat, the French General Kleber offered to the Grand Vizier to capitulate, merely desiring the free departure of the rest of the French army. The Grand Vizier thinking this to be the safest way, and not wishing farther to risk his glory, consented to that proposal, as it would fully answer the views of the Porte, to which the taking of the remaining 7 or 8000 French troops would prove of little service, and might besides be the cause of much bloodshed.

We believe the particulars of this important intelligence were brought to Government on Saturday by Mr. Melvitz, who left Constantinople so late as the 21st of February.

Not a syllable appears in any of the letters brought by these mails, respecting the reported indisposition of the Emperor of Germany, neither is the King of Denmark dead, as asserted in the French Papers which arrived the week before last.

RUSSIANS.

All the accounts agree that the Russians are advancing to a very formidable force towards the shores of the Baltic, where as soon as the weather breaks, an army will embark for Britain.

A treaty has been concluded between the Emperor Paul and the king of Sweden, which tends evidently to draw the latter in the war against France.—In which case it will be impossible for Denmark any longer to remain neuter.

March 25.

We this morning received Paris papers to the 21st instant, one day later than those which arrived on Saturday. A proclamation of the First Consul was delivered to the Legislative Body, by which the sittings of that body were prorogued from the 22d March to the 1st April.

We have great satisfaction in informing our readers that our private letters from Germany, as well as the public accounts, all agree in representing the answer given by the court of Vienna, to the overtures made by Buonaparte, as conformable in all respects to that which was returned by our ministers. It appears that on the same day on which a separate peace was proposed to the king of Great Britain, a separate peace was proposed to the Emperor of Germany. Both have objected to a separate peace, and both have stated, in answer to the communication, that the disposition of the Chief Consul, and his power to act up to that disposition [whatever it might be] must be judged of, not by professions, but by experience.

Rumour, however, states, that fresh overtures have been made to the Court of Vienna by Buonaparte, and we are even told, that the British Government is in expectation of another courier from Paris.

The combined French and Spanish fleets remained snug in Brest harbour on Thursday last.

The first remittance of the subsidy to the Emperor was made by the Hamburg mail of last night. The arrangements between the courts of London and Vienna are completed.

Sir Alen Gardner, with seven ships of the line and two frigates, part of the channel fleet, has put into Plymouth and re-victualled.

A letter from Leghorn of February 3, says that from the 24th to the 30th of January, 55 merchant vessels have arrived here, among which there are three Genoese polacres, captured by the Mutine British brig, one laden with wine, tobacco and lead; the other two with wine and corn. The American ship Boston, capt. Freeman, with sugar, coffee and dyers wood.—The American ship Camilla, Capt. Holmes, from Boston, with sugar, coffee, pepper, campeachy and ebony wood. The Bettina, Captain White, from Philadelphia, with sugar, cocoa, and stock fish. The Minerva, Captain Natale Brasili, from Tunis, with corn, buckwheat, barley and wax; this ship has been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the British ship of war Thunderer.

The great commercial house of Boyd, Benfield and co. has at length been declared Bankrupt in the Gazette. Previous thereto, government last week issued an extent against all the property that could be found. The amount of its debt is 160,000 of which 100,000 is for monies which it had advanced for a remittance which the house of Boyd and co. was to have sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and 50,000, which was advanced on Mr. Benfield's bills, on persons in India, which came back protested. It is believed that Mr. Benfield's effects in India will be equal to answer this deficiency.

GLASGOW, March 29.

Paris papers till the 20th inst. were received on Wednesday. It would appear from a postscript to a Genoese gazette of the 1st March, that hostilities have recommenced in Italy, in the environs of Genoa. An article from Leghorn states, that Klenau was advancing rapidly against Genoa, followed by general Ott's

corps of 20,000 men, and seconded by the Insurgents of Fontannabuoua.

The campaign has not yet commenced on the Rhine. The Russian troops, under the command of general Lascey, have quitted their cantonments in Wolthynia, and are on their march to Riga, where they are to be embarked.

The Court of Vienna has rejected Buonaparte's proposition for a separate peace.

Buonaparte has prorogued the sittings of the Tribunal and Legislative body of France.

Tuesday's gazette contains accounts of the capture of five large privateers.

BOSTON, May 17.

Since our last, the ship Galen, Capt. Steward, has arrived here from London. Our files of London papers are to the 23d March.

On the 22d March, five of the delayed mails from Hamburg, arrived at London. Their contents are not very important; but they bear indications of a negotiation for peace between the emperor of Germany, and the prime consul of France.—These indications appear in the continual interchange of couriers, and communications between the two cabinets;—in the proposition which Buonaparte has made to withdraw all his troops from Italy, and make the Rhine the boundaries of the republic;—in the inactivity, or mere parade of warlike preparation, which prevails in both armies; and it is added, in the precarious situation in which Austria finds itself from the rapidly declining health of the emperor, and from the necessity it will be under to require the assistance of France in preventing, in case of the death of the Emperor, the king of Prussia being elected king of the Romans; and consequently the Imperial diadem from being transferred to the house of Brandenburg. It is a fact, that one of Buonaparte's principal Generals remained at the Austrian head quarters several days, perfectly at liberty; and that French officers of rank are frequently passing through those head quarters from Paris to Vienna, and back. Either Prince Charles does not expect a renewal of hostilities, or he has no naked parts which he fears should be exposed. The British government writers, admit the possibility of the report respecting this negotiation to be well-founded; and aver they can see nothing in it alarming to Great Britain; as she will be able to command a better peace when standing alone, than when compelled to sacrifice its conquests to the interests of others.

The Austrian army is in great force, exceeding 150,000 troops, plentifully supplied, and well paid. The health of the Archduke has made it necessary for him to repair to Tophtz. General Kray commands in chief in his absence.

In Italy, it is said, the French garrison of Genoa has made propositions to General Ott, to evacuate the place. The Austrians are in force in the neighbourhood of Genoa, and have opened their trenches before Gavi.

The Russian troops have positively returned home; and the Emperor of Russia has officially notified the courts of Berlin and Dresden thereof. It is, however, still maintained that 45,000 of these iron cased veterans will be employed by Great Britain, in enterprizes and expeditions.

Several accounts mention a negotiation between the Grand Vizier and Gen. Kleber in Egypt, for the evacuation of that country by the French.

An expedition, in which 17 battalions of English troops were to be employed, besides Russians, was in readiness to sail when the Galen left England. It is commanded by Gen. Stuart. Its destination is supposed to be Malta, and when reinforced, Egypt.

We do not learn any particulars of the progress of the negotiation at Paris. Our Envoys we find, attended the Funeral Eulogy pronounced at the Pantheon, in honor of Washington.

In Ireland, strong symptoms of rebellion have re-appeared in several counties; a new "Rebellion Bill" has passed the Irish parliament; and large bodies of troops were embarking in England for Ireland. The business of the union is generally settled—but the bill has to receive the sanction of the British Parliament.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated May 13.

"I mentioned to you yesterday, that Mr. Pickering had resigned his office of secretary of state, I have now the disagreeable task of informing you, that Mr. Pickering has been dismissed from office by the President! Of the circumstances which attended this extraordinary procedure, I can relate such as have transpired: That on Friday, Mr. Pickering received a note from the President, informing him that it would be agreeable if he would resign his office. Mr. Pickering, in answer, said, that it had been his wish some time ago to resign, but at this important crisis, he had considered it a duty incumbent on him, to remain in his office; and added that he could not now resign, and that the President might act as he thought proper. Mr. Adams then informed Mr. Pickering, laconically, "That he was no longer secretary of state;" and next morning nominated Mr. Marshall to succeed him.

"Of this extraordinary and unexpected circumstance, and of the new arrangements in the Executive, which rendered it necessary, we have a thousand idle conjectures, but nothing in which I am at present inclined to place much confidence * * * * *

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"You may safely state, and I dare say you will state with sorrow—that Timothy Pickering, whose firmness has withstood the storm which threatened for the last few years, to lay waste the fair inheritance of his countrymen; Timothy Pickering, whose energies have diffused themselves throughout the veins of his countrymen, and inspired them with a manly confidence in their government; Timothy Pickering, whose spirit and industry have given a strength and cement to the federalists, and who has prevented this country, from the rapacity and intrigues of a foreign government, is displaced or dismissed from the office of secretary of state, and General John Marshall, of Virginia, is nominated to succeed him."

May 17.

RETURNS of the ELECTION for MEMBERS of ASSEMBLY throughout the State of New-York.

	Fedr'l	Repub'n	Fedr'l	Repub'n
Richmond	1	0	Clinton & Essex	0
Kings	0	1	Saratoga	1
Queens	0	4	Washington	6
Suffolk	0	4	Montgomery	0
New-York	0	13	Schohaire	1
Westchester	1	4	Ontario	2
Dutchess	0	10	Herkemer	1
Rockland	0	1	Otsego	1
Orange	0	5	Oneida	1
Delaware	2	0	Chenango	2
Ulster	3	1	Osgondago	2
Columbia	6	0	Tioga	1
Green	2	0		
Albany	8	0		
Renfeller	6	0	Republican majority	14

SENATORS.

	Federal	Republican
Southern District	2	9
Middle District	2	8
Eastern District	11	0
Western District	11	0
	26	17

Total Republican Majority in the Legislature 5

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the boundaries between the United States and Spain, have been run according to the 2d Article of the Treaty, and that Andrew Ellicott, commissioner on the part of the United States, has deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, the original Plat and Journal of the proceedings, signed and ratified by the commissioners of the two parties.

For some nights past the most horrid cruelty has been practised in this city, upon the persons of unprotected females, by some unknown villain who has attacked and stabbed them. The weapon used has been a shoemaker's Awl, one having been extracted from the back of a Lady. The attacks are confined to no particular quarter—it has been done in several streets and at various hours after dark—it is hoped the villain will not long escape justice.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE. VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON. No. 1.

Mr. Jefferson is frequently accused by the federalists with having no attachment either to the naval or commercial interests of his country.

How far these charges are founded, may be seen by his notes on Virginia, for the former, and for the latter, the reader is referred to the following extract from his report to congress on the subject of the carrying trade, of Feb. 1st, 1791:—

"Admitting their right [the right of foreigners] of keeping their markets to themselves, ours cannot be denied of keeping our carrying trade to ourselves. And if there be any thing unfriendly in this, it was in the first example.

"The loss of seamen unnoticed, would be followed by other losses in a long train. If we have no seamen our ships will be useless, consequently our ship timber, iron and hemp; our shipbuilding will be at an end, ship carpenters go over to other nations, our young men have no call to the sea, our produce carried in foreign bottoms, be saddled with war, freight and insurance in times of war; and the history of the last one hundred years, shews that the nation who is our carrier has three years of war for every four years of peace. We lose, during the same periods, the carriage for belligerent powers, which the neutrality of our flag would render an incalculable source of profit; we lose at this moment the carriage of our own produce to the annual amount of two millions of dollars, which in the possible progress of the encroachment, may extend to five or six millions, the worth of the whole, with an increase in the proportion of the increase of our numbers. It is easier as well as better, to stop this train at its entrance, than when it shall have ruined or banished whole classes of useful and industrious citizens.

"It will doubtless be thought expedient that the resumption suggested should take effect so gradually as not to endanger the loss of produce for the want of transportation, the whole plan should be developed, and made known at once, that the individuals who may