



“Quare the Plans of fair delightful Peace,  
Unwar'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers.”

VOL. II.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1801.

No. 90.

FRESH COFFEE.

J. GALES has just received a fresh supply of excellent COFFEE, which he sells as heretofore at 3s. 9d. a Pound. He has also good SOUCHONG TEA, at 1s. 50. and is in daily Expectation of a fresh Parcel of fine HYSOP, at 2s. a lb.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends leaving this State, for a few Months. During his Absence, his Business will be conducted by GEORGE BANKS, with whom the whole of his Papers and Books will be left. Those Persons who are indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to come forward and make Payment; and those to whom he is indebted, are desired to deliver in their Demands. JAMES BANKS. *Moun. Evening, June 12, 1801.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Sampson County. May Term, 1801.

GEORGE TAYLOR } Original Attachment.  
HARDY STEVENS. }  
SAME }  
SAME } Original Attachment.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Debt due from Joshua Nolton, as by his Garnishment, be condemned and made subject to the Plaintiff's Recovery; and that he be advertised in Gales's State Gazette, according to Act of Assembly, requiring all Persons to come forward and receive within the limited Time, who feel themselves interested. H. HOLMES, C. C.

Partnership dissolved.

THE Partnership subsisting between ROBERT and FREEMAN CRENSHAW, was dissolved on the 11th of this instant, by mutual Consent. The Business will, in future, be carried on in the Name of Robert Crenshaw, who will settle all the Concerns of the said Partnership. Those who are Debtors or Creditors of the said Firm, will hereby take Notice, that they must apply to the said Robert Crenshaw, for Settlement. ROBERT CRENSHAW. FREEMAN CRENSHAW. *Wake County, June 20, 1801.*

A Note lost.

LOST some Days ago, a Note for One Hundred Dollars, on Demand, drawn by Simeon Beldon, Merchant, in Fayetteville in favour of William Jones, of Johnston County, payable in Salt, Iron, Blacksmith's Tools, or any other Article in his Store. Any Person having found the same, are desired to restore it to the said William Jones; and all Persons are hereby forewarned from trading with the said Note, if offered by any other Person besides the said William Jones. *June 15, 1801.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On the last Saturday in August, the following Lands will be sold at Duplin Court-House, for the Taxes of the Years 1798, 1799, and 1800.

FIVE Hundred and forty Acres on Rockfish, the Property of William Campbell.

540 Acres, East Side of the North-East, at the Indian Graves, supposed to belong to Blair or Samuel Johnston.

456 Acres, on the West Side the North-East, opposite the above Owners.

2801 Acres, on both Sides the Head Branch of the North-East, joining Warfield's, Gifford's and Grady's Lines, same Owners.

250 Acres, on Persimon, joining Southern and Rowledge's Lines, the Property of John Burgwin.

330 Acres on Rockfish, joining Jacob Boney's Lines, the Property of John Burgwin.

150 Acres, on Stewart's Creek, on the Road to the Old Court-House, the Property of the same.

100 Acres, on Cowhole Coshen, joining Gible's Lines, the same Property.

200 Acres on Maxwell, joining John Thully's Lines, the same Property.

200 Acres, joining Brice's Lines on Lime-Rock, the Property of John Poifon.

381 Acres, joining Jacob Brown's Lines, late the Property of John Johns, deceased.

300 Acres, joining Nathaniel M'Canne's Lines, including Maxwell Swamp, the Property of George Hooper.

50 Acres, joining Samuel Sandlin's Lines, the Property of Francis Shackelford.

100 Acres, joining Henry Fountain's, on Muddy Creek, the Property of William Wallace.

100 Acres, joining Sheffield and Picket's Lines, the Property of James Lockhart, deceased.

100 Acres, on the East Side the North-East, joining Twilly and Houton's Lines, late the Property of James Lockhart, deceased.

320 Acres, joining James Keenan, Lewis Thomas, and Lemuel Grey's Lines, the Property of ——— Johnston.

320 Acres, joining the above, late the Property of James Spiller, deceased.

200 Acres, on the Western Side the Beaver Dam of Lime-Rock, on both Sides the main Road to Newbern, the Property of Samuel Chisman.

9530 Acres, lying in the upper End of Hollyhelter, Pocahon, joining New-Hanover County, the Property of Robert C. Johnston. No Letter, or Order, shall stop a Sale of these Lands. Cash only. M'UGH M'CANNE, Sheriff.

Intelligence from Europe.

SWEDEN.

CARLSBERG, APRIL 25. On the 19th inst. the English appeared off the entrance of this harbour, and sent a frigate with a flag of truce, and a letter in the English language to the Governor, of which the following are the contents.

“On board the *London*, 18th April, 1801.

“The Danish Court having been induced to conclude an armistice, by which the unfortunate disputes between the Courts of Denmark and St. James's have been accommodated, and as I am directed to require an explicit declaration from the Court of Sweden, relative to its intention to adhere to, or abandon the hostile measures which it has taken in conjunction with Russia, against the rights and interests of Great-Britain, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency this letter, that I may receive in answer a declaration of the Court of Sweden, with respect to this important object, and shall conduct my future operations according to this answer, which I expect to receive in forty-eight hours.

“I have the honor to be, HYDE PARKER, Commander in Chief of the British Fleet in the Baltic.”

Vice-Admiral Cronstedt, who now has the command here, by order of his Swedish Majesty, who was then at Malmo, immediately returned a provisional answer, to the following purport:

“That as only a military officer he could not undertake to answer a question which did not come within the particular circle of his duty; but that his Swedish Majesty had declared, that he should soon be at Carlscrona, and that he would then notify to the Admiral his resolution.”

Yesterday afternoon, his Majesty arrived here, and caused the following answer to be transmitted to Admiral Parker, by Vice-Admiral Cronstedt:

“Admiral, “The King, my master, has commanded me to communicate to you the following official answer to receive from you, on the 18th inst.

“Convinced that your Excellency is perfectly sensible of the importance and sacred nature of promises, when once made, his Majesty conceives that the following explicit declaration cannot but be expected by your Excellency, that is, that his Swedish Majesty will not, for a moment, fail to fulfil, with fidelity and sincerity, the engagements he has entered into with his allies; and that, without any reference to the particular intervention of another power, under whatever name it may be called, and the effects of which can never be extended to the common interests of the hitherto neutral powers.

“This is the firm unalterable resolution of his Majesty.

“Equally induced by inclination and by duty, to consider the affairs of his sincere allies as his own, his Swedish Majesty, however, will not refuse to listen to equitable proposals for accommodating the present dispute, made by deputies, furnished with proper authority, on the part of the King of Great-Britain, to the united Northern Powers.

C. O. CRONSTEDT, Adjutant-General to his Swedish Majesty for the Fleet, and Commander in Chief at Carlscrona. *Carlscrona, April 23, 1801.*

ENGLAND.

From the *London Gazette*, April 28.

By dispatches received from Lord Eglin, dated Constantinople, March 31, it appears that his Lordship had received letters from Lord Keith, stating, that the army under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, effected a landing on the 8th inst. on the Peninsula of Aboukir, under a very heavy fire from cannon, mortars and musketry, the enemy having withdrawn the whole garrison

from Alexandria, and many detachments from the vicinity to oppose them; that after making the necessary preparations on the 9th, 10th and 11th, the army advanced on the 12th to within five miles of Alexandria; they there took a position with their right towards the sea, and their left supported by the Lake Madie, where Sir Sydney Smith, who was posted there with his command of boats, was keeping up a communication with the natives, and supplying the army with fresh provisions and water; that on the 13th, at seven in the morning, the enemy made an attack, and were repulsed with loss, about eleven—in the mean time, the mines had been disembarked, and attacked by land the Castle of Aboukir, the only post in that peninsula occupied by the enemy; that on the 14th, at sunset, when the vessel which brought this intelligence was under weigh, the troops on shore and the gun vessels were throwing shots and shells into Aboukir, and at the same moment, a firing was heard towards Alexandria, which appeared from the Foudroyant to be a general attack.

The Grand Vizier had marched forward from Jaffa, on the 25th February, having, according to Major Holloway's letters to Lord Eglin, received a considerable reinforcement.

Dispatches have been received from India, that part of the forces destined to act on the South-Eastern side of Egypt, departed from Bombay, Dec. 28; and the other part was to sail from Trincomale in January.

Lt. Col. Dickson, Major Ogle, Major Vigoreux; and Lt. Warren (only son of the Admiral) have been killed in the actions in Egypt, previous to March 14. Lieut. Col. Erskine lost a leg.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, May 3, 1801.

The following copy of a letter from Lieut. General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. to the Earl of Eglin, together with dispatches from his Lordship to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Lord Hawkebury, and a letter from Colonel Anstruther, to Col. Brownrigg, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received.

Copy of a letter from Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to the Earl of Eglin, dated Camp before Alexandria, 16th March, 1801.

My Lord,

On the 1st inst. the fleet arrived in sight of Alexandria; on the 2d it anchored in Aboukir Bay; the weather did not admit any debarkation before the 8th; on that day, it was happily effected, under the most trying circumstances. The boats had nearly a mile to row, and were for some time under the fire of fifteen pieces of artillery, and the musketry of 2,500 men; still the intrepidity of the troops overcame every difficulty. We took eight pieces of cannon.

On the 9th, the remainder of the army was landed. On the 12th, we marched forward to within two leagues of Alexandria, and one league of the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a ridge, with their right to the canal of Alexandria, and their left to the sea.

On the 13th, we moved forward to attack the enemy, and to turn their left. They did not, however, wait, but came down and attacked us. The action was warm; but the enemy were forced under the walls of Alexandria. Colonel Erskine is wounded, he has lost a leg—he is doing well. His regiment gained great credit, but suffered severely. No officer of rank is killed or dangerously wounded. Excuse this scrawl, written on my knee.

R. ABERCROMBIE.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Eglin, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Constantinople, April 4, 1801.

As Colonel Anstruther's letter to me which accompanied that of Col. Brownrigg, was written on the 16th of March, I take the liberty of

adding to your Royal Highness, that Menou, having, with 2000 cavalry, joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercrombie on the 11th. The assault was vigorous; but the enemy were repulsed with great loss, not however before Sir Ralph Abercrombie, General Moore and Sir Sidney Smith had been wounded slightly, and Col. Erskine had lost a limb. Colonel Paget appears to have had a slight wound.

Lord Keith's last letter says all the wounded are surprizingly well, considering they are all by cannon or grape shot. I may add, that my Janissary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions, that some of the troops who came there first, or had been left sick, were already so well as to have failed from thence to join the army.

Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a letter from Lord Eglin to Lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, April 4, 1801.

I have the happiness of informing your Lordship, that I have this moment received an express from Rhodes, dated 27th March, with a series of private accounts, of the successful progress of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army.

It appears that Menou must have set out from Cairo, on the first intelligence of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's landing. Meanwhile our army had advanced (under circumstances far too honorable for the British arms, for me to attempt relating on the imperfect details I possess) and had taken post within three miles of Alexandria, where they had prepared against an attack from Menou, who with two thousand cavalry having formed a junction with the garrison of Alexandria, came against our army on the 11th.

In this action we have to regret about five hundred men killed and wounded; while the enemy positively lost two thousand men killed and wounded, and five hundred taken prisoners. On the preceding Wednesday, Aboukir Castle surrendered, and the British and Turkish flags were flying there.

Extract of a letter from Col. Anstruther to Col. Brownrigg, dated Camp, near Alexandria, 16th March, 1801.

The fleet sailed from Marmarie on the 22d February, and anchored in Aboukir Bay on the 2d March. From that day, the 7th, the weather was so boisterous, and the swell so great, that it was impracticable to disembark. This circumstance gave the enemy full leisure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every necessary preparation to oppose us. The whole infantry of the garrison of Alexandria, 300 cavalry, and 14 or 15 pieces of cannon, were placed on a space of little more than two miles, from near the castle of Aboukir, the only post in that peninsula occupied by the enemy; that on the 14th at sunset, when the descent was made. Nothing, I believe, ever exceeded the boldness and perseverance with which the boats continued to approach the shore, under a shower of bullets, shells and grape. Every discharge was answered by a shout from the seamen, and all seemed totally insensible of danger. The reserve on the right formed as if on the parade, and in a moment, carried a height nearly equal to and very much like to that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry, the moment they got out of the boats. However they drove every thing before them, and in the course of three quarters of an hour, the enemy was completely beaten, with the loss of half his artillery. After a delay of two or three hours, in order to disembark ammunition, and a part of General Coote's brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about four miles, where we remained till the 12th; the landing of provisions and stores being much impeded by the boisterous weather.

On the 12th, we again marched about five miles, constantly skirmishing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry and one regiment of cavalry

from Cairo. We halted for the night about three miles from the enemy's position, which seemed and proved very advantageous.

Next morning, the army moved to attack the right of it, marching by lines from the left; the reserve covering the movement, and moving parallel with the first fire. As the columns advanced into the plain, the enemy attacked the heads of both, with all his cavalry, supported by a considerable body of infantry, and ten or twelve pieces of cannon. This attack was repulsed by the advanced guard (the 90th and 92d) both of which behaved most nobly. The first line then formed two lines to the front of march, the flanks of which were protected by the reserve, and continued to advance in that manner, whilst the second line continuing still in column (excepting the first brigade of it) turned the enemy's right, and forced him to quit his position. The army followed in the order above stated, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie had given orders for renewing the attack on the heights close to the town, to which the enemy retreated; but on examining them with attention, it was thought that they were under the guns of the forts, and could not probably be kept if carried; the army took up in the evening the ground which the enemy had quitted.

The force of the enemy opposed to us appeared about 5000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery; the ground being particularly favourable to the two last. The movements although under a constant cannonade, were regular and accurate: The General in this last action had his horse shot under him.

The position we occupy is good; it cuts off the communication between Alexandria and the Nile, excepting through the Desert. Our supplies are conveyed by means of the Lake with ease and security.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The communications which have taken place between M. Otto and our Government, have given rise, no doubt, to much conjecture and speculation, but it is now reported in the best informed circles, that they are nearly at an end, upon the subject of an negotiation.

It is very confidently said, that the terms proposed by the Chief Consul, are humiliating and disadvantageous to this country, that they cannot be entertained for a moment. He requires, it is whispered, as proofs of our sincerity, preliminary to negotiation, the cession of Malta to Russia, of Gibraltar and Minorca to Spain, and of the Cape of Good Hope to the Dutch. There is not an Englishman, we are certain, whose blood does not boil at the bare mention of such a proposition!

We do not yet learn that the embargo in Russia on English vessels is removed.

MAY 4.

Lord St. Helen's sets off this day for Yarmouth, there to embark on board the *Latona* frigate, for St. Petersburg. His Lordship will be accompanied by a son of Count Woronzow. It is believed that his Lordship is furnished with full powers to accommodate the misunderstanding with Sweden and Denmark, as well as Russia.

In the packet which brought over the mail, Capt. Brodie arrived with dispatches from Admiral Paaker, announcing his return to Copenhagen, and we understand, the adjustment of the preliminaries of our differences with Russia and Sweden.

The facts corroborative of the return of a favourable disposition of the Northern Powers towards this country are very strong. The Prince of Hesse has given notice to the Hamburgers, that the Danes were to evacuate their city in the course of the present week. The Carlscrona article is of considerable importance, and the return of Sir Hyde Parker to Copenhagen, is a strong proof that the terms on which the matters in dispute are to be settled are well understood by all parties.

We last night received Paris papers to the 11th inst. which, though their contents be uninteresting, are of considerable importance, as they