ted to effect, what has been so long considered as absolutely necessary, a reform in the police courts of Calcutta. The old magistrates have been suspended, not from any charge of misconduct, but merely to make place for those whom his lordship considered as best calculated to carry the new arrangements into effect, from their complete knowledge of the language and customs of the natives;—the new commission consists of five, namely, Messrs. Davis, Martin, Blaquire, Macklew and Thornton, who are not only to have cognizance of all offences committed in Calcutta itself, but for the distance of twenty miles round, and are held to be responsible for their conduct and decisions.

It is reported that the French government is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of Admiral Gantheaume for not proceeding to Egypt immediately, and for not sailing again sooner after going into Toulon. It seems now certain that Gantheaume's squadron has sailed, as our accounts state that Bruix has taken the command of it. On arriving off the coast of Egypt, if Egypt be the destination, it will probably find Lord Keith's fleet there.

The preliminary operations relative to the secularisation, are, according to the Prague Gazette, already determined! The bishops of Germany, and those employed under them, will receive pensions: the Chapters, Nobility, &c. will be obliged to contribute to the state funds, for the liquidation of the national debt. The chapters and establishments, spiritual and temporal, will be deprived of the quality of immediate state of the Empire. The military organisation of the Empire will undergo a reform, provided that, in consequence of the present organisations, the petty states do not answer to the exigency of existing circumstances.

In the Paris papers received yesterday is a letter from Copenhagen of the 12th, which explains the cause of the differences stated to exist between the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm. When the British fleet was expected to attempt the passage of the Sound his Swedish majesty was requested by the Danish government to erect batteries along his coast, and to fortify Helsinburg. Thinking this a favorable opportunity to re-establish the ancient rights of Sweden, he demanded as the reward of his compliance—1st. That the treaty of Abo, concluded in 1706, should be annulled. 2dly. That on re-erecting the fortress of Helsingburg, Sweden should be re-admitted to that share of the duties of the Sound which it formerly possessed. And 3dly. That this fortress should remain entire at the conclusion of a peace.

The answer of the court of Copenhagen was, that in the impending critical position, his Swedish majesty could not take advantage of a measure of security in order to annul a treaty consolidated by time, and recognized by all powers; and that if Sweden was not in a state to defray the expence of putting her coast in a state of defence, the king of Denmark would take that upon himself, on condition that the works to be raised for defending the passage of the Sound should be demolished at the peace.

It is ascertained that the preparations for co-operating in the defence of the Sound were, on the part of Sweden, very incomplete.

The citizens Lauriston and Berthier, the French agents, were treated with every mark of distinction at Denmark; and the crown prince gave orders that they should be shewn the fortifications and all the works of defence.

Yesterday being the first day of May according to annual custom, under the will of the late Henry Raine, Esq. who in 1739 founded, in his life time, an alms house, and charity school, near Old Gravel Lane, Wapping, for the instruction and cloathing the children of decayed tradesmen of the parish of St. George in the East, six young women under the foundation, and living five years in one servitude with irreproachable character, drew lots for the choice of a husband, in the vestry-room of the said Parish, who must be a mechanic and a native of the parish, but must not be a soldier or a sailor; the successful woman was then presented with the sum of 100l. as a marriage portion. They all dined at the School house of which the female infants of that institution partook, dictated by the testator, and defrayed by him.

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Two other Bulletins, but less full than the East India House one were, issued by Government; one from War Office, the other from Downing-street. They were as follows:—

WAR-OFFICE, May 1.

The battle of Rhamanie was fought on the 21st of March. Our loss 300 killed, 1,200 wounded; amongst the latter, Gen. Abercrombie and Sir Sidney Smith. The loss of the French, 2,000 killed; not known how many wounded, and 500 prisoners. The route was complete, the pursuit continued; Aboukir was taken, and Alexandria expected to surrender every day.

DOWNING STREET, May 1.

Accounts have been received from the Earl of Carysfort, at Berlin, and from Mr. Tooke, at Constantinople, date April 4th, 1801, which state that in a pitched battle, on the 21st of March, the French army, consisting of 10,000 men, were completely routed, with the loss of 2,000 killed, and 500 prisoners. The loss of our troops is 300 killed and 1,200 wounded; among the latter Sir Sidney Smith, Gen. Moore, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

Sir Ralph Abercromby being informed, that the French General meditated an attack upon him on the twenty second, resolved to anticipate him, and set off immediately to meet him with about 12,000 men. The fort of Aboukir, had previously surrendered. A strong corps was left to mask Alexandria, in order to prevent the garrison from cutting their way through our troops to join Menou, whose object was to re-establish his communication with Alexandria, and throw supplies and succours into it. Our account of the force which the French General had drawn from Cairo, & the environs is correct. He had between 11 and 12,000 men, 3,000 of whom were cavalry. The total force of the contending armies was thus nearly equal, though the French had the advantage in point of cavalry. The battle was fought on the 21st, of March, about thirty miles from Alexandria and twenty from Rhamanie. It appears that Menou had no expectation of our advancing to meet him; he thought that we would wait in the position we had taken between the Lake Madie and the sea. The battle was a most severe one. Fought as we are informed upon an open plain, the advantage of the ground was equal on each side. The impetuous attacks of the French cavalry were resisted by the steadiness and firmness of our infantry, and all the attempts made to throw our wing into disorder were unsuccessful. Our artillery was particularly well served, and kept up a well directed fire, which prevented in great measure the French cavalry from making any impression upon us. The battle continued for seven hours, when the French infantry gave way in all directions, retreating in disorder. The cavalry attempted to rally them, but in vain. Nor could they cover their retreat. The route was complete; & when the accounts were dispatched from the field of battle our troops were warmly pursuing the defeated and discomfited enemy. The East India House Bulletin has informed our readers that Sir R. Abercrombie, Generals Moore and Parker, & Sir Sidney Smith were wounded. Their wounds, however, we are happy to hear, are not considered as dangerous.

It was stated to us yesterday that an officer arrived with dispatches to government which announced the capitulation of the French army.—The statement was incorrect.—No officer did arrive, but another packet, the Prince of Wales, capt. Deane, arrived yesterday morning from Cuxhaven, with Mr. Siebar, a messenger sent by lord Minto from Vienna, with an account of the victory in Egypt—Dispatches are said also to have been received from lord Keith.

Of the consequences of this great victory we are as yet uninformed. That it will lead to the surrender of the French army, and the dispossessing the French of Egypt, is confidently expected. But all the accounts which mention that intelligence has been received of such an event having actually taken place, are false. Has this victory induced the natives, and Murad Bey, the Mameluke chief, to declare themselves against the French? or has it been so decisive as to preclude the possiblity of Menou's again making head against us in the field? These are questions which cannot be answered till the official dispatches arrive from Sir R. Abercrombie. The diminution of the respective force of the two amies, in consequence of the battle of the 21st, amounts to two thousand five hundred on the part of the French, and 1500 on our part. The surrender of Alexandria would deprive the French of between three and four thousand more men. We know not the exact amount of the force which Menou left at Cairo; it is said to have been about five thousand men. The drawing of this body from the capital, would of course induce the natives to declare against the French; if the accounts of their impatience under the enemy's government be correct. We disbelieve the account of an army having landed at Suez. If such an event had taken place, mr. Tooke would, in all probability, have been informed of it, and would of course, have mentioned it. *Courier.*

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It was reported this morning in this city, upon the authority of a private letter said to have been received at Constantinople, that Alexandria surrendered three days after the late battle.

It has been said, that troops arrived from Bombay at Suez, about the time that sir R. Abercrombie landed at Aboukir, and that this circumstance operated as a powerful diversion, dividing the French force, distracting their attention, and placing them as it were between two fires.

This victory is undoubtedly of decisive and seasonable importance. At present we shall not offer any observations upon it, but it must be obvious to every one, that the success of our expedition to Egypt makes a wonderful alteration and improvement in our situation, places us in a more firm and formidable attitude, and enables us to negotiate with greater prospect of success.

"The above intelligence had," says a ministerial paper, "the effect of causing such profound grief in the mind of the chief consul, that he shut himself up in his country house, and what never before happened he declined attending the last review, as he was accustomed to do every Decadi."

That the disappointment of hopes so fondly and confidently entertained, must have deeply affected the chief consul, will readily be believed; but it is certain that he attended the last review on the 25th ult. which the Paris papers describe to have been a very brilliant one. This circumstance, however, is of very little moment.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
JUNE 7th, 1800.

Regulations for ascertaining and fixing the Pensioners, and payment of pensions on the Navy establishment of the United States.

TO obtain a pension the party must produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ship or vessel on board of which he sustained the injury, which incapacitates him; or in the case of a marine, from the commanding officer of the marine corps, or commander of a detachment as the case may require; in the latter case however, if the injury happened on board a vessel of war, the certificate of the surgeon will also be required, if on shore, that of some respectable medical character of the place, that the same was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, specifying the nature and amount of the disability, the capacity or station in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of sustaining the injury. On such certificate being produced, and it being ascertained to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the disability still exists and is likely to continue, he will at once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office of the state in which he resides, and the loan officer will make the payments half yearly, viz On the 1st of January, and 1st of July, to the party in person or his legal attorney during his life or the continuance of his disability. But if the pension is to be paid on a power of attorney, the loan officer must have it ascertained by the certificate of a Justice of the peace of the county where the pensioner resides, that he was living, and that his disability continued, in the month next preceding that in which payment is to be made every year, and must transmit the same to the Accountant of the Navy with the necessary receipts as vouchers for his payments.

Each person to be placed on the pension list, must receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form.

A. B. Seaman, &c. having been disabled in the service of the United States, on board of the ship of war while acting in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive dollars per month, from the loan officer of the state of payable half yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in every year during his life or continuance of such disability, to commence from the day of
The same will be paid to him in person or on his legal power of attorney. But no money will be paid on a power of attorney, unless the said A. B. shall send to the loan officer of said state, the certificate of a Justice of peace of the county wherein he resides, that he the said A. B. appeared before the said justice in the month preceding that in which the payment is to be made and that his disability still continued.

Signed
BENJ. STODDERT.

The foregoing regulations are still in force.—By order,

AB. THOMAS, P. Clk.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. 3tawam

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Whole sale and Retail at the Factory on F Street and at the Hardware Store of the Subscriber where persons building and all others wishing to purchase may be supplied with any quantity at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN JACK

Washington Feb. 4, 1801.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1801.

SAMUEL LIVERMORE has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, and SIMEON OLCOTT is elected by the legislature of New-Hampshire to succeed him.

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The Warren sloop of war has been sold at Boston for about 18,400 dollars. The purchaser, Nathaniel Fellowes, Esq.

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In Savannah (Geo.) on the 6th of June the mercury stood in Fahrenheit's thermometer at the extraordinary height of 98 degrees.

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An original novel has just been publisfished in Philadelphia, entitled, CLARA HOWARD, in a series of letters, written by Charles Brown, author of Wieland, Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, Edgar Huntly, &c.

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From a statement of the managers of the Alms-House in Philadelphia, it appears that during the last year 41,277 dollars has been expended in that institution for the support of paupers, and that 7,331 persons have been maintained.

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The term *Jacobinism*, (says a late London Print) has now performed a tour of all nations and all principles, and will in time be fairly worn out, unless our ministry in their great wisdom shall see it fitting to apply it to some new purposes. It may yet, if judiciously managed, be the preamble of a Bill, or the prelude of a tax.

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View of the next FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

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The political complexion of this body justifies a well founded hope, that violence of party spirit will in a great measure, cease with its commencement. The same change in public opinion, which has given us a Republican President, has also insured in the House of Representatives a decided majority, and in the Senate a small majority of the same character. The strongest evidences exist of this change being the result not of accident or of popular caprice, but of deliberation and settled convictions; from which we may rationally conclude that the legislative and executive measures of the government will coincide and harmonise with the sentiments and desires of the great body of the people. In addition to the *existing* state of the public opinion, it is evident that that opinion is still becoming more and more republican. In no instance has an election by the people manifested a change adverse to republicanism, while in many recent elections the most decided change has been exhibited in favour of republican principles.

To establish the veracity of this statement, we will present a view of the relative strength of parties in the ensuing federal legislature.

House of Representatives.

	Republican.	Federal.
* New-Hampshire		
Massachusetts	†5	8
Rhode Island	2	
Connecticut		7
Vermont	1	1
New-York	6	4
New-Jersey	5	
Pennsylvania	10	3
Delaware		1
Maryland	5	3
Virginia	18	1
Kentucky	‡2	
Tennessee	‡1	
North Carolina	7	3
South Carolina	3	3
Georgia	2	
	67	34

* No election yet held—doubtful.
† In 1 district no choice yet made.
‡ Though no elections have yet been held in Kentucky and Tennessee, yet no doubt is entertained of the delegations being entirely republican.

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Senate, United States.

	Republican.	Federal.
New Hampshire	—	2
Massachusetts	—	2
Rhode Island	2	—
Connecticut	—	2
Vermont	—	2
New York	1	1
New Jersey	—	2