

succeeding at Rodeta, this column is to proceed on the plain of Cairo, for which the Grand Vizier is likewise in motion.

"We have certain advice that a French column of his army has entered Egypt, and advanced beyond Belisiana, and were respected at Solich on the 26th ult. The French had a firing corps there, but the garrison has, we understand, been reduced to a few native companies. The rest are every where revolting, as at Catech, Ribah, Habras, and other places, have joined the imperial standards in crowds.

"We hear that five or 6000 French have arrived in the Red Sea, but nothing is known of their debarkation. The nature of the intermediate country is however such, that we cannot receive any accounts except by way of Cairo, and Messon is doubtful on the alert to intercept all communication.

"A supply of horses has been received from Smyrna, and nearly the entire of our cavalry are at present mounted. Our horse artillery has not exceeded three hundred, and there for the greater part not yet broke in."

MAY 21.

Yesterday arrived a Hamburg mail. It left the Danes in possession of the city. They were, however, about to withdraw, but will not quit the neighborhood until the final settlement of all matters in dispute. Private letters say—Denmark demands that the Prussian troops shall evacuate Hanover, when the Danish troops do. Hamburg. The Prussian army already evacuated the Duchy of Oldenburg.

MAY 22.

Lord Nelson has not yet failed for Rewl. On the 12th his fleet was lying between Men and Falster. [Two islands near Copenhagen.] Admiral Totty with a sail of the line, has joined Lord Nelson near Copenhagen. The whole fleet was making preparations to return.

Removed Changes in Holland.

We yesterday stated that reports had reached this country of the intention of the French government to incorporate the Prussian Republic with France. A letter from an Officer on board Admiral Dicklan's fleet, cruising off Gore, to the naval Officer of rank in town, states, having received information that the Prussian Republic was to be incorporated with France, we know not the channel through which the information comes. [This letter is wanting.]

PARIS—MAY 7.

In order to satisfy the curiosity of the public, we are authorized to publish, that the government has received no news from Egypt, since that brought by the Obria; and the public ought to attend to this fact, which has been said hitherto in the English journals, upon the defeat of the French army in Egypt.

Monsieur.

THE ARMY DESTINED AGAINST PORTUGAL.

Head Quarters of the French Army at Burgos, April 23.

The advanced guard of the army of observation of La Grande, after a month's march has arrived in the capital of Old Gallis, situate about forty leagues from the frontiers. We can not be contented to the fare with which the Spaniards have lodged our soldiers in the corridors of convents, and their zeal to procure us provisions of a quality really superior to those of France.

"We are assured that Gen. Vandamme is on his march with ten thousand men to join us. Every thing leads us to expect the most perfect harmony between the Spanish and French troops, and we do not doubt the success of the expedition, should Portugal leave us to enter into its territory before a peace shall be concluded.

FRANKFORT, MAY 6.

The prefect of Mayence or Mentz has received from Paris, an edict of the French government declaring that city a free port and permitting the free entry of all foreign merchandise. The custom house established on the Rhine are to be transferred the 21st inst. to the ports situated on the coast of the interior.

BRUSSELS, MAY 2.

They write from Dunkirk that the arming and equipping of the flat bottomed gun boats and other vessels, goes on with great activity. A large number of sailors from

the borders of the ocean and the channel, are at this place employed to equip the crews of the vessels. Like preparations are making at Havre de Grace, Boulogne, Nieuport, Ohland and Hellesinge. The troops belonging to the army of the Rhine are ordered to leave the expedition in the last of this month. Vice-admiral Milv, maritime prefect of Dunkirk, is engaged in inspecting the whole coast to Florence inclusive. He will visit at the same time the Gallo-Batavian division of L'Ecan, which it is said will be commanded by admiral Calligier, an officer of great merit.

COPENHAGEN, May 9.

Admiral Totty, with 4 ships of the line has joined the English near this place, admiral Nelson with the British fleet, has fallen for Rodock having left Kooze Bay, on the 6th inst. Admiral Parry embarked on the 7th instant on board a frigate for England.

Mon. De Lufekewitz, minister from the court of Russia received dispatches from his court in which the Emperor declares that he will not abandon the coalition of the north and that he entirely approves of the amicable concluded by Denmark. The Emperor has written a letter to the Emperor to the prince Royal, in which he assures him that the very valuable conduct of the Danish army in the late action has excited the esteem and admiration of the court of Russia. He has also written a letter to the Emperor the prince Royal, "the Young Hero."

CARLS-GRONA, May 4.

On the 3rd of April, Vice-Admiral Grandtadt sent a letter by a flag of truce to Admiral Parry, requesting to know whether the communication between the different parts of Sweden, and between Sweden and Denmark, should be interrupted.

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BERLIN, May 9.

On the 5th inst. the American Ambassador Mr. Adams, who has been recalled, had his audience of leave of the King.

HAGUE, May 9. Some disputes have arisen between the War Minister, Cambier, and Gen. Angereux. The revision of the Condition having been long protracted, the Directory has published an order for the Primary Assemblies to be called together to choose their two new Representatives to replace the third of the Legislative body which goes out next week.

MAY 12.

According to accounts from Paris, Count de Castelnau frequently with the Chief of Staff at Metz, and makes every exertion to mediate, if possible, a Peace between England and France.

American May 4.

On the 29th ult. the long expected Gen. Angereux arrived at the Hague, but without receiving any marks of public distinction. On the 11th of May he assembled the members of the Directory, and announced to them the Arrest of the Confils, bearing date April 11th, declaring that in consequence of the revolution of the Batavian Republic, which was long since found necessary, they had decreed that the Batavian Republic should from henceforth all separate institutions, and form a part of the French Republic, one and indivisible. This communication was heard with evident satisfaction, and the meeting broke up abruptly. Symptoms of discontent were manifested by the lower orders of the people through the day, and the Orange cockade was hoisted in the evening.

MAY 15.

No farther information has been received of the reported changes in Holland. The story of De Winters putting the fleet un-

der the protection of this country is uniformly considered, as we stated yesterday to be, quite unworthy of credit. It is very generally believed however, that the intrigue for the incorporating Union, has been for some time carried on by the Emperor of Russia, the Cabinets, Berlin and the Thuilleries no longer maintain their former good correspondence, and may think that Bonaparte had reason to suspect that the intrigues, and perhaps the views of Russia, would have endeavored to dispute with France for the leading influence in Holland.

The French are fitting out expeditions at Rochfort and Lisieux.

HAMBURG, May 11.

The following are the conditions relative to the free navigation of the Elbe, proposed in a letter from Sir James Crawford to Prince Charles of Hesse-Cassel, in a letter dated Hamburg, May 7, and fully assented to by the Prince, in his answer of the same date.

"The Elbe shall be completely restored from this day, and free entrance and return shall be granted to every ship, whatever flag it may bear. In the unfortunate case of a renewal of hostilities between Great Britain and Denmark, no ships in the Elbe, or which may arrive in confidence of this convention, shall be subjected to embargo or any molestation."

All English goods, or property, which from this day shall arrive in the Elbe, shall be free in every case from sequestration or search.

On the 3rd of October, 1806, the vessel to recede from this convention, six weeks notice shall be given, and this convention shall be in force during these six weeks.

On the other part England engages that the Danes, from the harbours of the kingdom, was to be capitulated as open or not?" To this an answer from the English Elbe, Admiral has to day received, dated the 30th of April, stating, "That after reflecting on the subject, the Emperor, being the prince Royal, the Russian Minister, Count Vender-Pahlen, the Prussia of the with his Imperial Majesty for an armistice, till the present difficulties between Denmark and the Kingdom of Denmark, be longer interrupted. He concludes by requesting the Admiral to assure his Sovereign that this is the more agreeable to him with respect to Sweden, as he has no objection to take place, and as from the present favourable prospects, he considered himself as assured that the ancient harmony and friendship, to continue to the common welfare of both Powers, would speedily be restored.

MAY 16.

We have here many private letters from Paris, which state that Bonaparte lives in the greatest appreciation for his life, and he takes all the precautions of a man who actually fears. He has caused large ditches to be dug round his residence, and a guard is mounted both before and behind, and the greatest formalities are observed when he arrives. It is said that he has ordered that he will cause himself to be proclaimed Supreme Chief of the State—that he will suppress all the authorities that appear to be at variance with him—that he will name a First Minister, who will be Joseph Bonaparte, and unite the two ministers of Police and the interior into one; and it is apparently on the 14th of July that these changes will take place.

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For sale or Rent,

The house and lot at present occupied by Mr. John Dempsey, situated near the Capital Building on lot No. 1 in square 238, between 55 second street on Ball Court street, and 75 feet on 22nd street. Possession may be had the first day of each next, and for terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD, Washington, May 29, 1801. 1m

EXTRACT FROM GALLATIN'S Sketch of Finance of the United States written in 1796.

(Concluded.)

The consumption, therefore of imported manufactures, and the amount of duties paid on that consumption will be proportionally less. If a land tax presses harder upon the land holders of the North, it is because the proportion of cultivators is less, and that of manufacturers is greater than to the South. If the proportion of manufacturers is less to the South, the people there must consume a greater quantity of foreign goods, and a larger proportion of the exports. By combining the two modes of taxation, a more equal effect will probably be produced than can be either singly. This opinion is confirmed by the experience of other states; it is believed, that any influence can be advanced of a nation having any considerable revenue, without having resorted to direct taxation, to land taxes. Nor have there, when land judiciously of other taxes, it is not so much complained of as unequal or oppressive. It is, however, proper to examine what additional resources can be derived from indirect taxation.

The duties upon importation are, of all others, those which seem best adapted to our situation. As we import more and manufacture less, in proportion to our consumption, than other states, the import must necessarily be far more productive than any internal duties on our own manufactures. The collection of the import, being confined to a few sea-ports, requires a small number of men to execute. The merchant is liable to no vexation from the officers, except at the time of landing the goods, and on board of his vessel, and he is always a man of sufficient information to be able to direct the duties required of him by the law, and to repel any attempt by the officer to oppress.

In those particulars the manufacturers who pay internal duties are generally placed in worse situations than the importers, in consequence of their not being, like that of landing goods, the work of a day, but that of the whole year, it is not easy, in order to know the value of the duties, to be able to estimate of the manufacturer, should be perfectly opened to the inquisitorial inspection of the collector. Nor must it be forgotten that, in America, the few extensive manufactures are carried on by a great number of persons, many of whom, from their situation in life, may often involuntarily omit some of the numerous duties prescribed by the most complex of all revenue laws, and are also exposed to the vexatious interference of fault-finders. Although few manufactures are yet carried on upon a large scale in the United States, yet a great proportion of the most essentially necessary articles are made at home, and the greater part of the importations may justly be termed luxuries and are amongst the most proper objects of taxation. Thus the import, at the same time that it pollutes the same general revenue, is also exempted from the consumption, is free of the most weighty inconveniences which may be objected to the other species; it is, in our present situation, of all others, the most productive, the least objectionable, the least vexatious, and in general the least oppressive.

[Mr. Gallatin then examines into the details of the most extensive articles of American manufacture to be taxed; in general referring to them as; in general inferring that tax them; and then observes.]

It is therefore apparent, that the only new land taxes that can be referred to, are an addition of the import duties on raw materials and hats, and a stamp-duty; all of which would not yield above one million of dollars and would therefore fall short of the object, and be insufficient to support the sum being raised by those means, the people of the United States may decide which would be most oppressive; tiec including an additional duty on fairs, or a direct tax.

The objection against the land tax inequality has already been noticed, and it may be further observed that if some states have longer objections against that species of taxation than others, they are generally those which have been most liberally treated, by the assumption of the five dimes, from the base-

FOR SALE. A YOR Negro Girl, About 15 years old—Apply at this office, April 27, 1801. 1m 1/2