WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, Mar 20, 1801.

Many of our readers will recollect the advertisement of a publication, entitled "*Interesting Letters of Buonaparte, and others*," to exhibit the weak and reduced state of the French in Egypt, and to shew also their want of principle, as well as courage, the only in view as to the means they used to accomplish them.

From a late debate in the British Parliament, we *believe* the authenticity of these letters questioned by Mr. Sheridan, who, to prove their falsehood, says, "They date a-piling other things that *Tattoo* has left one of his eyes, but that gentleman has two very good one still remaining. (*Laughter* was in the Gallery at the time.)

Mr. Stockdale, an eminent Bookseller of London, announces for sale, price 10 guineas, a *General Map of Germany, Italy, &c.*, on 30 large sheets, by *capt. Chardard*. The advertisement states that this grand work has been honoured with the high approbation and function of the first military characters in Europe. The Archduke Charles, and general Moreau, have declared in the second preliminary article of the last armistice, that all disputes relating to the line of demarkation shall be settled by Captain Chanchard's Maps. Both these officers had early impressions before them.

Mr. Stockdale proposes to publish by subscription, *Two grand imperial topographical Maps of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, on 38 large sheets of Atlas paper, each sheet measuring two feet two inches, by two feet ten inches—price to subscribers, one guinea.

On Monday sailed from Alexandria, the frigate Philadelphia, captain Hamil, having on board 70 French prisoners, under a guard of marines, bound to New-York, from whence they are to embark for the West-Indies.

The results anticipated in Rhode-Island has been realized. The new Legislature of that State has chosen for federal Senator CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, a decided republican.

Both branches of the legislature are republican. The house of representatives consists of 48 republicans and 22 federalists. They have unanimously voted an address to the President of the U. States.

On the 9th of April flour was selling at Bristol in England for 90s. a barrel.

Nappier Tandy has been lately transmitted to Hamburg, where he is to have trial for accepting a commission in the French service, and landing in Ireland with a French army.

The United States ship Connecticut has been sold at New-York, for 19,300 dollars,—She was purchased by Mr. Jordan Wright of that city.

The United States ship Portsmouth has been sold at Baltimore, for thirty-one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, the purchaser was Mr. Jeremiah Yellott, of that city.

A receipt to make an excellent American Wine. Communicated to the Burlington Society for promoting Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, by Joseph Cooper, esq. of Gloucester county, New-Jersey.

Put a quantity of the comb, from which the honey had been drained, into a tub, to which I added a barrel of cider, immediately after the spring; this quantity was well stirred, and left to soak for one night. It was then drained, before a fermentation took place, and honey was added till the strength of the liquor was sufficient to bear an egg. It was then put into a barrel; and after the fermentation commenced, the cask was filled every day, for three or four days, that the filth might work out of the bung-hole. When the fermentation was ended, I put the bung in loosely, left flapping; it might might make the cask to burst. At the end of five or six weeks, the liquor was drawn off into a tub; and to every barrel of eggs, well beat up, with a pint of clean sand, were put into it: I then added a gallon of cider spirit; and after mixing the whole well together, I returned it into the cask, which was well cleaned; bunged it in a proper fixation, for racking off, when fine. In the month of April following, I drew it off into kegs, for use; and found it equal, in my opinion, to almost any foreign wine: in the opinion of many judges, it was superior.

This success has induced me to repeat the experiment for three years; and I am perfuaded, that, by using the clear honey, instead of comb, as above described, such an improvement might be made, as would enable the citizens of the United States to supply themselves with a truly federal and wholesome wine, which would not cost one quarter of a dollar per gallon, were all the ingredients procured at the market price; and would have the peculiar advantage every other wine, hitherto attempted in this country, that it contains no foreign mixtures but is made from ingredients produced on one own farm.

By order of the the society,

WILLIAM COXE, jun. sec.

FLOATING CORN MILLS.

[*The following paragraph is extracted from Jackson's journey from India to north England, in the year 1797.*]

"On the river Danube below Pest, are many floating corn mills, which are admirably adapted for the purpose. The vessels on which the mills are built are always stationary, and at anchor, in the middle of the stream; the wheel is turned by the current; and I am of opinion, that mills built on a similar combination might be made serviceable on our river Thames without obstructing the navigation; for we have too many instances of flour and bread advancing in price, on account of the mills in the neighbourhood not being able to raise a sufficient supply, particularly in dry seasons."

NEW-YORK. May 16.

Advices from London, under date of the 11th April, received by the Atalanta from Bristol, state, that Couriers were continually passing between London and Paris; and that it was probable a minister would be appointed on the part of England to treat for Peace; although it is thought much will depend on the event of the expected attack against Egypt—The Dones have taken possession of Lauenbourg and the Prussians of Hanover—The fleet under Sir Hyde Parker had not entered the Sound when they were last heard from at Copenhagen, on account of the scarcity of provisions had taken place in several manufacturing towns in England, but had been quelled by the military.

A letter is said to be received in town from a gentleman of high authority in London, dated the 9th April, which mentions "that the Dones have taken possession of Hamburgh, and put all English property there in a state of sequestration; that Prussia has forced the electorate of Hanover; and that the British fleet had not passed the Sound, but was prepared to force the attempt on the day subsequent to that on which the last advices were dispatched.—The letter alluded to was brought by the Atlantic, arrived on Thursday in 29 days from Bristol.

BOSTON, May 8.

FROM THE MERCHANT-MAN.

A Spanish gentleman of respectability who arrived here on Friday last, in the Catharine from Corunna, informs that previous to his leaving that place he read, in a Madrid paper of the latter end of March, an account of the Port of Mahon, (in the island of Minorca) having been taken by a French squadron consisting of 9 ships of the line, and two frigates, supposed to be Genthume's division of the Brest fleet. He further informs, that an army of 35000 French had entered Spain by Pampalona, and were on their march to Badajoz, where they were to be joined by 30 battalions of Spanish infantry, and 20 of horse, who were to repair through Gallicia; immediately after forming this junction they were to enter Portugal and commence the sanguinary trade of war.

LONDON & PHILADELPHIA

Bottled Porter of an excellent quality, for sale by the Subscriber, at the cellar under the house occupied by MRS. SWERNEY, and near to MR. RHODES's City Tavern.

HENRY LEWIS.

May 20. d

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the subscriber until Monday the 20th instant, to contract for the building the MARINE BARRACKS, in the City of Washington, agreeably to a plan, which may be seen at the Navy Office. The proposals may be made for the whole, or for the Brick and joiners work separate,

Wm. MARBURY.

May 12, 1801. d12tM

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, April 1—3.

On Monday morning two written hand bills, of a very inflammatory tendency, signed Alpha, were stuck up in the corn and butter markets at Plymouth, which occasioned a great stir; by order of the Mayor the constables pulled them down.—About ten o'clock, a large mob, mostly consisting of women, assembled in the potatoe-market and asked the price; The Farmer had 17s. per gallon, on which he was hustled out of his cart, but regaining it, he asked them their price? They offered him one shilling per gallon, and the whole was disposed of at that price. Other farmers sold at 9d. per gallon, and butter fell from 1s. 10d. to 1s. per lb. 18 ounces. When the corn market opened at twelve at noon, the wheat had encreased in great numbers; wheat was put up at from 46s. to 42s. per bushel, double Winchester, and barley in proportion, on which much clamour ensued; but the competition in bidding the farmers and the populace, the farmers sold out their wheat at from 36s. to 30s. and barley fell in proportion. Shambles meat, which had been at 10d. fell to 7d. per lb. Two large carts full of potatoes, were flopped in the town, and retailed to the poor at 8d. per gallon. The populace behaved with great temper. A fellow in the height of the hurly, attempted to carry off a bag of potatoes; but the women took brought him back, and made him reflore it to the farmer, and the same fellow went out of the market. The tumult had completely subsided by five in the afternoon.

LONDON, April 2.

In contradiction to the many unfounded rumors of misfortune which are always differminated at a moment of anxiety and expectation, we have the satisfaction to assure our readers, that no news of a hostile nature by government of the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker having passed the Sound, with very little interruption from the batteries at Cronenburg and Helsinburg, and his gained the entrance of i. Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Drummond have been conveyed on board the admiral's ship; and when the dispatch was sent off, our fleet was near to Copenhagen, preparing to enforce the just rights and privileges of this country by the mouth of the cannon, every attempt to negotiate and detach Denmark from the confederacy having failed. *Times.*

The independence of the city of Hamburgh is likely to suffer in the convulsions of the continent. On the 24th ult. an effaffette arrived at Hamburgh from the Syndic de Sienen, at Berlin, who is there as deputy from Hamburgh, containing official advice that Prussia found it necessary, for the actual situation of affairs, to send troops to occupy the territories of Hamburgh and Bremen (the occupation of these cities is not mentioned). The Senate immediately assembled to debate upon the violence on its neutrality. It is added, that the Senate would be invited in a few days, to take such other measures as the circumstances of the case might require.

No humors in a state can be so dangerous and acrid, as those which arise from the fermentation of fupestition, mixed with enthusiasm. We have eliminated fcft lin appeared in Lancashire, under the name of Ezekielites. Whether they are mofti, compofed of dupes or hypocrites, we are at a loss to determine, though the leaders are undoubtedly artful & fediticus wretches practising on the weaknefs of the others.

We last night received Paris Journals of the 27th ult. inclofive. The only article of importance we observe in them, which may probably be erroneous, is that the Prussian troops, under general Reichel, have orders to enter Hanover.

The first chamber of the British representative body have, by a considerable majority, agreed to the report of their committion, by which a revision of the conftitution is proposed. The primary assemblies will be speedily convoked, to decide whether they wish for a revision; if they do, a plan of a new conftitution will immediately afterwards be fubmitted to them.

The French have refused to co-operate with the Spaniards in the invasion of Portugal has commenced its march. It is to enter the Spanish territory by the way of Bayonne.

LONDON, April 3.

The Dey of Algiers, as we have already ftated, appears to be not only friendly to England, but alfo to have declared war against her enemy the French Republic. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. John Falcon, the British Consul, to his brother Mr. Michael Falcon, of Worksington.

"*Algiers Feb. 1, 1801.*

"I cannot help communicating to you my fuccefles, fuccefs I know you will participate in my joy. I did not think that the happieft moments of my life would be paffed at Algiers, but I leave you to judge how happy I am, from my fafety, arriving myfelf surrounded by two hundred and fixty-fix perfons, who attribute to me their return to the world, to their wives & children, and to all that was dear to them. Yes, my dear brother, heaven has made me the inftrument of releasing from slavery 266 perfons whom even hope had almoft abandoned. I have had hard fighting; but I have fuccefsed, and without its cofting Government one farthing.

"In addition to the above, I have been fo fortunate as to procure the freedom of Mr. Bailly de la Croft St. Quintin, Chevalier of the Grand Cross of Malta, whom the Dey had purchased with money out of his private purse; and for whole ranfom he demanded 60,000 dollars, namely 30,000 ftterling.—The Chevalier had no claim on his Majefty's protection, nor could I claim him in my official character, but I felt a perfonal interest in rendering him to my by his grace the Duke of Portland. Of course, I ufed every exertion, employed all my influence, and fuccefsed in obtaining his freedom; I was honoured with a letter from the Chevalier, in which he placed his confidence in me fo far as to declare (and alfo to the Dey and Regency) that he would not believe any anfwers or remonftrances, without its being authenticated and confirmed by me.

"War has once more been declared against France, and the French Conful, and all of his nation is fent out of the country.

"M. Spina, Envoy from the Pope, has returned from several conferences with the Firft Conful. It is underftood that our government have agreed, that his Holinefs fhall have all his territories reftored to him, except three Legations, which had been ceded by the treaty of Campio Formio, upon conditions, however, that the Court of Rome fhall provide 4000 troops for its own defence, and to garrison the two towns of Civita Vecchia and Ancona.

At Mantua, the Tree of Liberty has been felemnly replanted, and feveral perfons implicated in the exciting orders of things, have lately been arrefted in that town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.

Admiral Keith's fquadron is at anchor in the Bay of Macri. The troops are encamped on a defart coaft, and keep their night watch among fhows.

Notwithftanding the friendly communications with the Turks, and with the Grand Vizier's Camp, they are always afraid of being infected by the plague. They have been in this inhospitable station more than two months. It is not known what they wait for.

The captain Pacha cannot fail before the end of April; a few of his frigates are ready; inftead of being able to embark land troops, the Turks will fcarcely be able to find enough of hands to man their veffels.

The army of the Grand Vizier is decayed by famine and defertion. Five-fixths of the houfehold of the Grand Vizier, and all the Europeans who were in his camp, have died of the plague. The deaths are fo numerous that all the trenches which Gen. Bonaparte made at the fiege of Acre are ufed as graves for the Turkish army. The conftructing of fortifications has entirely ceased, and the 7 or 8000 men which fill remain with the Grand Vizier, are divided into nine corps, fome of which have been fent to Damafcus.

The Turks are fcarce alfo among the Ottomans. The English therefore cannot adopt a more certain mode of procuring for themselves an unfavorable reception, than that of marching under the Banard of Mahomet. It is therefore given out by their agents here, that Abercrombie is fufficiently ftrong to act by himself; that he will take poffeffion of Alexandria, and will then wait for the arrival of a new English army.

IRELAND.

Our letters from Ireland by yefterday's Mail represent that kingdom to be quiet, but infinitely diftrefs. Manufactures of all ineft every kind have been difcontinued, and the numerous perfons here fofore employed in them added to the multitude, who from the total want of parochial aid, were literally perifhing, or who barely exifted upon precarious bounty.—In numerous pla-