STATE OF EGYPT.

PARIS, March 24.

The Moniteur of the 23d Germinal (March 24) announces the arrival of citizen Colla from Egypt, in the St. Philippavilo, which put into Frejus on the 24th Ventose (March 16.) He sailed from Alexandria on the 13th Pluviose (Feb. 4.)—The day before the departure of this avilo, two frigates La Justice, mounting 44 eighteens, and L'Egyptienne, mounting 50 twenty-four pounders, entered the port of Alexandria; these frigates left Toulon on the 4th Pluviose; their passage was therefore effected in 10 days. They had on board 15000 muskets, 30,000 bullets, and 300 picked men, 100 of whom are cannoneers.

Up to the 15th Pluviose there had been no plague in Egypt, though it raged in the Grand Visier's camp in Syria. Thus, the plague has not appeared for two successive years in Egypt, which proves that it is not endemical in that country.

Extract of a letter from general Menou, to the First Consul.

"Head Quarters, Cairo, Jan. 25.

"*Citizen Consul,*

"Were it possible for my zeal for the service, and my attachment to the person of its first magistrate, to receive any additional zeal, the marks of satisfaction and regard which you have signified to me through the medium of the ministers, would have produced that effect.

"Reft assured that every physical and moral activity which I possess shall be exerted in executing your views for the preservation of the conquest which you have made. No force shall weell is from the Ottoman Empire. As bayonets are prepared to receive and defeat any enemy that may present himself. Those who have been tutored in the art of war by Buonaparte, can have no other resolution than that of conquering or perishing.

"The news of our astonishing success in Europe has fired with enthusiasm the troops whom I have the honor to command. They loudly hope that the Turkish powers will at length endeavour to conclude a peace which you hold out to them with such marked candor and moderation.

"The troops have received with sentiments of gratitude, the account of the negociations entered into with England, for the purpose of concluding an armistice, and are convinced of what importance Egypt is in the political balance. They have beheld the interest which you have taken in their fitiat on, and charged me to offer to you the tribute of their gratitude. It is here, citizen consul, that I am called upon to represent to you the indignation felt by the army on hearing of the attempt made upon your life by villains; but it threls me to tell you that you are hated on this circumstance to forget your customary principles of generosity. Your days are not your own; they are the property of the republic, and of all the French who love their country.

"The Ottoman army is reduced to the most deplorable condition, and is daily destroyed by the plague, by famine, and sickness. I often send detachments to cut off their convoys, and the dromedaries would even have taken El-Arisch, were they not apprehensive of the plague.

"Egypt has here refused their fation off our ports.

"The commerce of the Red Sea has been refrained with activity, and seven vessels laden with coffee, have arrived at the port of Suez. I have circulated and diffused proclamations that have penetrated to Mafkerate and towards the persian Gulph. Otherfind their way into Darfurd, and the adjacent countries.

I shall execute your orders, citizen consul, respecting the barbarian Mids; they shall be employed and paid according to your desires. The peace concluded with the regencies of Tunis and Algiers will be productive of infinite advantages. I cannot pay too high compliments to citizens Dubois, Thauville, and Devolle, commercial commissioners at the governments of those powers.

"The interior of Egypt enjoys the moft perfect tranquility. The inhabitants begin to reconcile ourselves in us. By governing them at the same time with firmnefs, justice and moderation, we shall ultimately succeed in winning their moft cordial attachment.

The army it in the beft possible state; well fed, well disciplined, well clothed, and, well paid; they expect to acquire new glory in combating our irreconcilable enemies, the English.

The works carrying on by the engineers and the artillery men are forwarded with good beneft activity; every praise is due to the officers of every rank belonging to these corps.

Our cloth manufactures are thriving; moft profoundly; this success is to be ascribed to the talents and patriotism of Citizen Conte.

The Geographical engineers and those belonging to the department of bridges and highways, are busily employed; they have ordered new roads and canals to be marked out, and bridges to be repaired.

Very extensive communications are forming in the interior of Cairo. Some plantations of coffee have succeeded extremely well. The National Botanical Garden, superintended by Citizens Champy and Delile, is aftr moch improved.

Several manufactories have been set on foot with great success. The journey to Mecca has this completely succeeded, and you fitil from, Citizen Consul, receive a complete account of it.

Several experiments on a large scale are going to be made on the Natron lakes.

Citizen Peyre and Contelle are charged with the researches making at the Pyramids at Sakara.

The voyage to the Great Oaks is going to be carried on. Monsieur Bey, who conducts himself extremely well, will give every affiliance to our travellers. General Fruant has completely reconnoitered the lower of the Arabs, and of the Lake of Marcotis.

A trading ship which failed from Gitat on the 6th Nivole, entered Alexandria on the 14th of the same month; it was but nine days on its passage; this dispatch is almost incredible. I relieved it from all the duties of customs, as being the first ship, that arrived in the port of Alexandria; it will clear at least 300 per cent.

Her returning cargo will be productive of as much more if it arrives safe in France. I shall continue to exert my endeavours to protect and make commerce flourish. I hope that the ships to which I have given permission to sail for France, with articles from Egypt, will arrive there safe.

Health and respect,

(Signed) AB. J. MENOU.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

Letter to the Editor of the Baltimore American.

Quarantine ground, May 6, 1801.

DEAR SIR,

A residence of some weeks among our good friends the British, in Jamaica, enables me to communicate to you several interesting articles, which I feel confident you are not yet so fatiated with the honor and interests of your own country, and not sufficiently devoted to British interest as manifested in the conduct of British Admirals, to refuse their publication. They are all facts which may be depended on, and are of importance to every citizen, relative to our commerce, our rights, our power, policy and independence.

The British cruisers, (about seven in number) sail in wait for our merchantmen on the Spanish main, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and when they succeed in capturing a vessel, they commence for the very few, who are so fortunate as to obtain the face of an impartial court, are so vexatious and procrastinate the event of the captors and the property full detained, for that an acquittal is of no other service to owners but to turn them into a heavy additional expence. The British Admiralty court is the only captured vessel that to my knowledge has been suffered to depart, and this was owing rather having been taken by a Spanish Genguing to admiral Seymour;—who on examining the papers on which he came in, finding the could not be detained without a direct violation of the law of nations as well as our treaties, would not suffer her to be delivered upto the agents, bands; otherwise she would have been libelled, and moft affuredly detained whether the court had acquitted or condemned her.

When an American vessel is carried into Jamaica for adjudication, the expence of prosecuting a claim for restoration is never less than 1500 dollars, and moft commonly amounts to 2000, for the payment of which good substantial surety must be produced, before a claim can be filed; and the default of such claim is deemed sufficient cause for condemnation, and there is no influence, where the court have cleared a vessel, of these costs or any other damages being awarded by the claimants. Thus they will not even rob us without being well paid for it.

The case of the brig Washington, capt. Barton, is one among many instances of the fridulous pretexts on which our vessels are condemned. The court publicly and unequivocally acknowledged that, vessel and cargo were clearly proved to be American property, that the was perfectly in a legal trade, that no objection could be made against her, but that her having endeavored to fly from his Britannic majesty's ships, was tantamount to a refiltance, and for this reason, and no other, condemned her and her cargo.

The judge in his infinite mercy condescended to acquit some small private adventures, belonging to the captain and crew.

The sloop Elizabeth, captain Jones, of New York, is an influance of the merciless and undiscriminate rapacity and contempt of common justice, and of the laws of nations. The court condemned the vessel and a small part of the cargo, belonging to the captain and constituted his whole property; the remainder belonging to inhabitants of New York, to the amount of Dollars, was bound from New Providence to Natchez; was captured by the ship Thunderer, who after running foul of her, stavving in her bottom and damaging her, fo, is so to render her entirely unfit for sea, forced her into Jamaica for adjudication—Where, although captain Jones, for the want of money, and consequently of friends, was unable to make a regular defence—yet his vessel and cargo were fo clearly unobjectionable or (which was a much more favourable circumstance) was of to little value, that the court of admiralty in Jamaica, of which I thought it necessary to acquit her. Yet regardless of all this, the agents appealed for, and detained her, so that the poor owner for the same offence of being an American, was stripped at once of every thing, for which he had toiled out all the flower of life, through the hardships and dangers of the mid-ocean, and turned out penniless into the world at the age of fifty or fixty years, to begin again his fruitless labor.

In case of capture of American vessels, the men are generally kept and forced to the serve on board men of war, while few are released are commonly left on shore on some desolate place, either to find their way home, or starve as it may happen; of this kind several Italians have encountered with in a few weeks, and there is scarcely a ship on the West-India station that is not nearly a quarter part manned with native Americans.

Thus to the eternal disgrace of the American character, whilst our citizens are continually pillaged, insulted, and outlawed, by a few idle swift freebooters, many of our printers as well as others, are endeavouring to varnish over their conduct, and persuade the people they are our best friends; though an impartial history of facts would prove, that however they may boastings, and it convenient to footh us with protections of friendship, they are, and, on every occasion since our first struggle for independence have been our moft implacable irreconcilable enemies. Many of the British officers, as well as others in Jamaica, do not scruple publicly to boast that they have experienced the kindness of our pacific disinfinuous conduct of the United States: that there is no longer any danger in carrying their depredations as they find it convenient, for if they should happen to stretch a monstrous depredation, the worst price a possible of an alteration in the ministry; in the judges of Courts, or in any thing, or in about nothing, will immediately bring about an accommodation.—I believe there are few Americans, who have been lately in Jamaica who have not heard it—and oh! shameful confession—have blushed at the inward and secret joy, felt at hearing the affection. Nay I do not doubt but that the ridiculous story now in circulation of a return in the courts of admiralty in the United States, will answer all the purpose for which it was intended—to lull the vengeance of the country for a few months longer, till they have plundered of a million more—by which time they will be ready to come forward with some other, as plausible as that—and so continue on *ad infinitum*, as long as we have any property to lose, or any feamen to be impressed and enslaved.

I am Sir,

Your's &c.

A passenger in the Schooner Sincerity.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th day of June next enfuing, for the supply of all RATIONS, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1801, until the thirteth day of September 1802, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

First. At Pittsburg; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf, at Presqu'isle; at Niagara; at Oswego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimakinac; at the Falls of St Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

Second. At Forts Washington, Vincennes, and Massac; at the Cantonments near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any poll or place on the eaft side of the Mississippi River, between the months of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Kentucky.

Third. At Knoxville, Tellico, South West Point, and any place or places where troops are stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Tennessee; at Bear Creek on the Tennessee River, and at any place in the Chickasaw or Choctaw country between Bear Creek and Natchez; at the Chickasaw Bluffs; at Fort Adams, at Natchez, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Georgia and South Carolina.

Fourth. At Fort Norfolk; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Washington, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Virginia and Maryland.

Fifth. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Laboratory near Philadelphia, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Delaware and Pennsylvania, excepting Fitsburg, at Fort Le Boeuf, and Presqu'isle, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Sixth. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at Wolf Tavern; and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of New-Jersey, and New-York, excepting Oswego and Niagara in the state of New York.

Eighth. At Newport; at New-London, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

Ninth. At Portsmouth, Boston Harbor, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portsmouth, at Bennington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts; New-Hampshire and Vermont.

Tenth. Rations consisting of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one pound of meat, or one and a half pound of dried or pickled fish, or half a pound of pickled fish or fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three ounces of a piece of salted pork; and when fresh meat is issued, fale at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; fcap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half, for every hundred rations—The proposals will extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other distilled spirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The price of the rations, including spirits and vinegar, as well as of substitutes and alternatives, must be specified.

The rations are to be furnished in inch quantities, commencing with the first ration, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimakinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for six months in advance, and that each of the other polls on the Western waters for at least three months in advance, and at all other posts provided for, a competent fum shall be required. It is also to be premitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for at intervals when the fame can be transported, or at any time in the cafe of urgency, such supplies of the rations, as circumstances, in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of fitting the supplies to the troops, and that all losses fustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by the means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the article for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposals contemplated, shall be issued until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been confumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed polls on the sea-board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

HENRY DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of Washington.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully situated between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch. Also a few Lots to be let on leafe for ninety nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUD.

City of Washington, December 14, 1800. tf

N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, on Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord Wood.

W. P.